"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Probably snow or rain today and Friday; wind northeast.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,586. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1917.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS New England and Middle States. | ELSEWHERE

GERMANY SEEKS AN ALLIANCE AGAINST US; ASKS JAPAN AND MEXICO TO JOIN HER; FULL TEXT OF HER PROPOSAL MADE PUBLIC

CONGRESS TO BACK WILSON

Laconia Tragedy Adds Strength to President's Support.

MODIFIED BILL IN HOUSE

But Leaders Predict That Senate's Armed Neutrality Measure Will Prevail.

THINK PUBLIC IS AROUSED

Detention of Five Consuls in Germany Increases Crisis—New Demand on Turkey.

President Insists on Passage of Senate Armed Ship Bill

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The statement was authorized by the White House tonight that President Wilson would insist on the passage of the Senate bill giving him power to arm and protect merchant ships.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Opposition in Congress to granting authority to President Wilson to protect American ships on the high seas by arming them was broken down to-day, and there were indications that many of the Republicans of the Senate who, though favoring the steps proposed, insist that Congress should be called in extra session, would vote for the measure requested by the President when the roll was called. The chief, if not the only, reason for uncertainty was found in the attitude of Senator La Follette, who has given indications of preparing for a single-handed filibuster in the closing hours of the session.

Details of the destruction of the Cunard liner Laconia, published in the morning papers and telling of the suffering and death of an American mother and daughter among the passengers, had its effect during the day. Members of the House and Senate, whose communications had come largely from pacifists, began receiving telegrams from their constituents calling for vigorous action by the Government.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee early in the day reported out the Flood bill, authorizing the President to arm American ships, with amendments eliminating the provision for the use of "other instrumentalities," and adding a prohibition against the insurance of munition ships by the Government War Risk Bureau. A special rule to expedite passage of the measure was introduced by Chairman Flood of the Foreign Affairs Committee, who said he probably would press it tomorrow. It would provide for a vote not later than 4 o'clock P. M.

Hope in Senate Bill.

The Administration plan is to have the Senate substitute for the House measure the bill reported by the Senate Committee and based upon a memorandum prepared by the President. In the form of a conference report the leaders anticipate no difficulty in having the House pass promptly the substitute.

President Wilson probably will pay particular attention to the German crisis in his second inaugural address next Monday. He has not begun work on it yet, and has put off its preparation pending further developments in the foreign situation.

An aggravating incident was added to the German situation today by the receipt of word from Germany that four American Consuls were being held there because a German Consul on his way from the United States to Ecuador had been delayed in Cuba. A statement of the facts, with a request for immediate release of the Americans, was cabled tonight.

Announcement was made at the State Department that instructions had been sent to Ambassador Elkus at Constantinople to report definitely and immediately whether Turkey would guarantee, not only for herself, but for her allies, the safety of the American cruiser Des Moines and the naval collier Caesar in taking relief supplies into Syria and bring out the 1,000 or so marooned Americans there. Ambassador Elkus, having sent a rather ambiguous promise from the Turkish authorities, was told to say that unless definite and specific guarantees were

Continued on Page 3.

David Lawrence, the man who foretold the election of Wilson, keeps you in close touch with the critical moves in Washington through the columns of The New York Evening Post. If you want the calm, sober, unbiased story, read The Evening Post. 3c daily, 5c Saturday. At all the better news stands.—Advt.

No Ships Sunk Yesterday; 456,817 Tons Lost in February

No new sinkings by German submarines were reported yesterday. A record of the tonnage sunk in the German blockade zone during the whole month of February, compiled from British Admiralty figures and reports received from other sources, follows:

NUMBER OF SHIPS SUNK:

Americans.	Other Neutrals.	British.	Other Belligerents.
2	51	110	20

TOTAL TONNAGE DESTROYED.

Americans.	Other Neutrals.	British.	Other Belligerents.
3,322	93,019	316,204	44,272

Grand total: (Feb. 1-28.) 456,817 tons.

WILSON GIVES OUT APPEAL FROM HOY

American Whose Mother and Sister Died on the Laconia Asks That They Be Avenged.

OFFERS SERVICES TO NATION

Young, Nephew of Mrs. Hoy, Appeals to Wilson, Lansing, Wadsworth, and Chandler.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—President Wilson has given out for publication the following cablegram which he received from Austin Y. Hoy, whose mother and sister died in a lifeboat after the Laconia was torpedoed by a German submarine:

[illegible] regretting the Sullivan Machinery Company of Chicago, living abroad, not as an expatriate, but for the promotion of American trade. I love the flag, believing in its significance. My beloved mother and sister, passengers on the Laconia, have been foully murdered on the high seas.

As an American citizen outraged and as such fully within my rights and as an American son and brother bereaved, I call upon my Government to preserve its citizens' self-respect and save others of my countrymen from such deep grief as I now feel. I am of military age, able to fight. If my country can use me against these brutal assassins, I am at its call.

If it stultifies my manhood and my nation's by remaining passive under outrage, I shall seek a man's chance under another flag.

George A. Young of this city, nephew of Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Hoy, who, with her daughter, lost her life on the Laconia, made public yesterday letters he wrote to President Wilson, Secretary Lansing, Senator Wadsworth of New York and Representative Walter M. Chandler of New York.

To the President, Mr. Young wrote:

I am advised by cable this morning that my aunt, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Hoy, and my cousin, Miss Elizabeth Hoy, both American born and American citizens, lost their lives as a result of the torpedoing on Sunday of the Cunard liner Laconia.

I am, myself, American born and an American citizen. My father and I are the nearest male relatives in this country of Mrs. and Miss Hoy. Mrs. Hoy, her husband, and her daughter have spent most of their time of late years in London with Mrs. Hoy's only son, Austin Y. Hoy, who is European manager for the Sullivan Machinery Company, an American corporation.

Now, Sir, you will perhaps pardon me if in this moment of distress I speak somewhat strongly. My aunt and cousin are dead, and nothing that can be done by you or the American nation can return them to life. But is it not time, Sir, that you, as leader of this nation, assume your duty of leadership, stop talking, and take some definite action to prevent the recurrence of such a disaster?

With a similar introduction, Mr. Young's letter to Secretary Lansing read:

You will perhaps pardon me if in this moment of distress I ask you if it is not time that the great American Nation, in the government of which you have an important part, should take some definite action other than windy words to prevent the repetition of an occurrence such as that related above? Inevitably, the longer such action is postponed the greater, it seems to me, will be the penalty which must be paid by the American people.

I appreciate fully the responsibility which weighs upon you and the other members of the Administration and the difficulties under which you labor as a result of the apparent differences of opinion among the American people. But this is, it seems to me, a time for leadership to assert itself, and that leadership should be of a much stronger and more definite character than any which has been displayed

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CARDINAL SIMMONS' NEW BOOK
JOHN MURPHY COMPANY, Publishers, Baltimore, or at Book and Department Stores.—Advt.

Zimmermann Says Again Neutral Ships Will Be Sunk; Escape of the Orleans Only an Instance of Luck

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 28, (via London.)—The report of the safe arrival of the freighter Orleans at Bordeaux did not cause much surprise here, as it was known that there were heavy fogs along the course most likely to be selected by the American vessel, which would naturally render the operations of the U-boats extremely difficult.

The fact that the Orleans, despite her speed, took nearly three weeks for the passage is regarded here as sufficient evidence that her course must have been roundabout and zigzaggy, it being assumed that she was not any too anxious to meet a U-boat.

"One swallow does not make a Summer," is the comment of the newspapers, who say it would be a mistake if the Americans supposed the U-boats had received orders to let American ships pass unmolested. No such orders have been given, according to the Berlin papers, who leave no doubt about it by quoting Foreign Secretary Zimmermann, who in an interview with a Spanish newspaper man recently took occasion to make the following unmistakable statement:

"We make absolutely no distinction in sinking neutrals' ships within the war zone. Our determination is unshakable, since that is the only way to finish the war the coming Summer, in which desire we all share."

This, it is held, can be interpreted in no other way than that American ships, like those of all other neutrals, must comply with the U-boat rulings or take the consequences.

The sinking of the Laconia, a much larger ship than the Orleans, which crossed the danger zone at about the same time, is regarded as proof that even in propitious circumstances, such as foggy weather, it is difficult to escape the U-boats.

"As a casus belli, the Orleans was a failure," says the Zeitung am Mittag, and it would seem as if the people here were rather glad it was.

Says It's Only Luck That No American Ship Has Been Sunk

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 28, (via London.)—Referring to President Wilson's statement to Congress in asking for power to arm American ships that the overt act had not yet occurred, the Cologne Volks-Zeitung says:

"It is only due to a lucky accident that American ships have not been sent to the bottom, and unless American ships avoid the danger zone the overt act is bound to come. There is no doubt that the arming of American merchantmen will mean a fight between submarines and American vessels, which necessarily will produce a state of war."

BERLIN TO REPLACE SEVEN DUTCH SHIPS

Offers Freighters for Vessels Sunk, but Holland Must Buy Them After War.

MOTIVE BEHIND SINKINGS

Hint in Washington That Berlin Ordered Destruction of Ships to Settle Holland's Policy.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 28, (via London.)—The German Government has offered to replace the seven Dutch merchantmen which were torpedoed off the English Coast last week with German freighters until the end of the war, on condition that Holland purchase them afterwards.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—At the Dutch Legation it was said today there was no confirmation of the report published earlier in the week that the Dutch steamship Bandoenig, Eemland, and Zaandijk were still afloat. On the contrary the latest information received by the Dutch officials led to the belief that the vessels had been lost. A search for the steamships proved unavailing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Information received here today has suggested that Germany ordered the destruction of the seven Dutch steamers torpedoed off Falmouth Thursday in order to force the Dutch Government to show its attitude toward the Central Powers. Germany is not blind to the possibilities of the situation contained in the invasion of Holland into the war, with the opportunity it would offer to the Allies to throw an army behind the main German line of defense. Knowing that resentment against her treatment of Dutch shipping was already high, she thought by her stroke of last week, it is suggested, to force the Netherlands Government to express itself in a way which would commit it definitely to a course of action.

In doing it, it is pointed out, Germany took advantage of certain weaknesses in Holland's immediate military situation. The dykes are frozen and cannot be cut down with the necessary promptness, and thoroughness to flood the country. Germany would therefore have an open passage across the country, as the Dutch Army of 500,000 men, while adequately trained and equipped, could not expect to resist successfully the force which Germany could throw into Holland without the dykes as an auxiliary defense.

By attempting to force the Netherlands to show its hand at this time, therefore, the impression has been created in some quarters here that Germany was attempting to force its small neighbor into a subservient attitude when Holland was not in position to assert its rights.

Although the entrance into the war of The Netherlands might result in a second Belgium, and the Dutch Government has made it plain that only wanton aggression would force it into open hostilities, Germany is by no means unaware of the damage which might result from Holland's enmity, whether expressed in actual war or in commercial destruction. Besides the enlargement of the front which she would have to defend, Holland might also harm Germany without entering the war by putting an embargo on commerce between The Netherlands and Germany, thus cutting off one of Germany's principal sources of food supply.

In addition to these considerations, it was pointed out, there are a large number of interned Belgian and British soldiers in Holland, who would be reorganized into fighting units should Holland break with Germany and decide to resist German attacks and who would be utilized immediately in operations with the Dutch Army.

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A BREAKFAST YOU'LL RELISH.
Have baked Deerfoot Farm Sausage with buckwheat cakes. Just great! Order today.—Advt.

GERMANY HOLDS FIVE U. S. CONSULS

Held Because a Teuton Was Detained in Cuba—Their Release Now Asked.

RITTER UNDER SUSPICION

Officials Think Swiss Legation Leaked on Detaining of Consuls and Yarrowdale Note.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Immediate release of five American consuls being detained in Germany was asked in a note sent the Berlin Government tonight by the United States.

The request was made in a communication replying to a note received from Germany earlier in the day in which it was announced that the American officials would be allowed to travel to new posts in Europe when the Berlin Government had been officially informed that German Consuls in this country ordered to South America and Central America had been permitted to proceed.

The action of Germany was based upon circumstances which, through no fault of this Government, detained Consul Mueller at Havana, Cuba, when he was on his way from Atlanta to his new post at Quito, Ecuador. The United States in its reply made it clear that the departure from this country of German consular officials had not been interfered with and that this Government could not control the movements of German Consuls in Cuba or other foreign territory.

In all, five American consular officers are being held in Germany. Mueller was Acting Consul, representing Germany at Atlanta, when the break in diplomatic relations occurred. After his arrival in Havana he notified Berlin that he had been "detained." It is assumed that the German Government misconstrued his message and concluded that he meant to convey the impression that he was being "held" through some fault of the United States.

"Leak" Displeases Washington.

The facts that five American Consular officers were being held in Germany, pending the satisfaction of the German official mind as to the status of Mueller, and that notes had been delivered to the State Department regarding the Mueller case, were made public here late this afternoon and caused vexation and displeasure at the State Department, where the impression was created that the Swiss Legation in Washington was responsible for the "leak."

Dr. Paul Ritter, the Swiss Minister, is now representing the interests of Germany in Washington. From what could be learned in official circles today, the State Department would be displeased to learn that Dr. Ritter or any one connected with his legation had been indiscreet enough to disclose for publication the contents of messages passing between the United States and German Governments with the Swiss Government acting as intermediary.

When confirmation of the reported detention of the five Americans was sought at the State Department a high official refused to deny or affirm the story until he could be assured of the source of the information on which the report was based. It was made plain that the State Department had not disclosed anything regarding the case, and the question was even asked in State Department circles whether this story had emanated from the Swiss Legation.

Dr. Ritter's position was described as simply that of a "messenger" be-

Continued on Page 3.

HAVANA REACHED IN 56 HOURS via Atlantic Coast Line. 4-all steel limited trains daily. 1168 B'way. Tel. Mad. Sq. 1460.—Advt.

JAPAN CALLS IT MONSTROUS

Embassy Issues Statement Scouting Germany's Proposal.

RELATIONS WITH US CLOSER

Tokio Gratified by Abandonment of Exclusion Bills in Oregon and Idaho.

FLOOD SURE OF CONGRESS

Representative Says Revelation Will Insure Backing of President for Defense Preparation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 1.—At the Japanese Embassy at an early hour this morning, when THE TIMES correspondent sought information about the German appeal to Mexico and Japan to enter into an alliance with Germany against the United States, the idea that Japan would enter such an alliance was declared to be absolutely impossible and monstrous. One of the highest officials of the embassy, after briefly considering the matter, gave to THE TIMES the following:

STATEMENT BY THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

"This story is quite unexpected. It is a very monstrous story. It is an impossible story, and an outrageous story. It is the first knowledge that the embassy has had that any such proposal was made. If such a proposal has been made by Germany we have no knowledge that it ever reached the Japanese Government. But if such a proposal were made, it is one that could not be entertained by the Japanese Government, as it is an absolutely impossible proposal. Japan is not only in honor bound to her allies in the Entente, but could not entertain the idea of entering into any such alliance at the expense of the United States."

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent feels justified in stating that the United States Government has been for some time in the possession of information concerning the communication of Foreign Minister Zimmermann to the German Minister in Mexico.

Any suggestion that Japan would for a moment entertain a proposition that would mean an abandonment of her conflict with Germany in alliance with Great Britain and the other members of the Entente was scouted as ridiculous in well-informed American quarters this morning.

In this connection it may be of interest to state that THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent had occasion a few days ago to make inquiry in the proper circles concerning a report that Japan was seeking an arrangement with the United States that would border closely on an alliance.

The information obtained from a source that could be regarded as authoritative was that while it was not true that any such arrangement was in course of consideration there was no doubt that the Japanese Government had a much more cordial regard for the United States on account of several recent occurrences that proved to Japan that the Washington Government was sincerely anxious to live up to its obligations to the Japanese.

An instance of the attitude of the United States that had caused Japan to feel most kindly toward this Government was that the action of the Wilson Administration in seeking to have the Legislatures of Oregon and Idaho abandon restrictive legislation aimed at Japanese subjects in those States. There have been other instances here lately, indicating that Japan was becoming convinced that her suspicion of American friendship was based on erroneous ideas.

Reports have been in circulation for some time that Japan was seeking an arrangement with the Mexican Government which would give her an advantage in a contemplated war against the United States. These rumors have been persistent. The latest phase of them was that Francisco Villa was preparing to start for Japan, and that when he returned he would bring news that would make every Mexican throw up his hat and cheer. The State Department

Continued on Page 3.

Text of Germany's Proposal to Form an Alliance With Mexico and Japan Against the United States

[*Supplied by the Associated Press as an authentic copy of the German Foreign Minister's note to the German Minister in Mexico.*]

BERLIN, Jan. 19, 1917.

On the 1st of February we intend to begin submarine warfare unrestricted. In spite of this, it is our intention to endeavor to keep neutral the United States of America.

If this attempt is not successful, we propose an alliance on the following basis with Mexico: That we shall make war together and together make peace. We shall give general financial support, and it is understood that Mexico is to reconquer the lost territory in New Mexico, Texas, and Arizona. The details are left to you for settlement.

You are instructed to inform the President of Mexico of the above in the greatest confidence as soon as it is certain that there will be an outbreak of war with the United States, and suggest that the President of Mexico, on his own initiative, should communicate with Japan suggesting adherence at once to this plan. At the same time, offer to mediate between Germany and Japan.

Please call to the attention of the President of Mexico that the employment of ruthless submarine warfare now promises to compel England to make peace in a few months.

ZIMMERMANN.

FILIBUSTER FOR EXTRA SESSION

Senate Republicans Force Interminable Roll Calls on Amendments to Revenue Bill.

BILL PASSED, 47 TO 33

La Follette Consents to Taking Up Armed Ship Bill Friday, and Senate Recesses.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 1.—Senate Republicans last evening began in earnest a filibuster that seemed the result of a fixed determination to force an extra session. Democratic leaders now practically despair of preventing an extra session, though still bending every effort to beat down the Republican dilatory tactics.

The filibuster began when voting was in order on the Revenue bill. Under the unanimous consent agreement, after 8 o'clock speeches could not be made, but the proceedings were prolonged by formal roll calls on an indefinite number of amendments.

The revenue bill, designed to raise $350,000,000 through special taxes and bond issues, was passed by the Senate at 12:10 A. M. by a strict party vote, 47 to 33.

The filibuster was continued until about 1:30 A. M., when the Senate adjourned until 10 A. M.

Immediately after the vote on the Revenue bill Senator Stone, at 12:15 A. M., moved to adjourn until 12:30 A. M. so as to clear the legislative situation for consideration of the Armed Neutrality bill. Senator Penrose countered with a motion to adjourn to 10:30 A. M. That and another by Senator La Follette were beaten.

Then a motion to adjourn until 12:55 A. M. was carried 60 to 9. There were protests in the Republican ranks against the tactics of their leaders, and Senators Borah and Fall told their colleagues they were tired of seeing time wasted and wanted the Senate to get down to business.

Senator La Follette began a single-handed filibuster against the Armed Neutrality bill when the Senate reconvened at 12:55 A. M. after a recess of ten minutes.

Armed Ship Bill Advanced.

Senator Stone, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, sought unanimous consent to dispense with parliamentary formalities in order to get formally before the Senate the armed neutrality measure reported by the committee, which would authorize the President to arm American ships and employ "other instrumentalities" to protect American life and rights on the sea.

Prompt objection came from Senator La Follette, who insisted upon consuming time reading the journal of previous days, over the vigorous objection of Senators Fall and Poindexter, Republicans.

Finally the Wisconsin Senator was induced to withdraw his objection on condition that there should be no attempt to pass the bill before Friday. When Democratic leaders agreed to this the committee presented the bill with a favorable report, and Senator Stone asked that it lay over until Friday.

Then the Senate adjourned until 10 A. M., the majority abandoning plans for taking up the Naval Appropriation bill.

There was no indication as to what would be the attitude of Senator La Follette when the Revenue bill came before the Senate for action. The Democrats are taking it for granted that he will oppose it, but hope he will not undertake to force an extra session by a persistent filibuster.

It was considered significant that during the closing debate on the Revenue bill there were protests from the Republican ranks against the tactics of their leaders. Senators Fall and Borah told their colleagues they were tired of filibustering tactics, while their belief there was business requiring an

Continued on Page 4.

MARY PICKFORD in "Poor Little Rich Girl" Wednesday at STRAND THEATRE and vaudeville.—Advt.

WASHINGTON EXPOSES PLOT

Our Government Has Zimmermann's Note of Jan. 19.

BIG PROMISES TO MEXICO

Conquest of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona Held Out as a Lure to Her.

BERNSTORFF CHIEF AGENT

German Embassy in Washington Head Centre of All Intrigues in This Hemisphere.

[*The following dispatch was sent out by The Associated Press last night after the statement that its contents had been fully authenticated.*]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The Associated Press is enabled to reveal that Germany, in planning unrestricted submarine warfare and counting its consequences, proposed an alliance with Mexico and Japan to make war on the United States if this country should not remain neutral.

Japan, through Mexican mediation, was to be urged to abandon her allies and join in the attack on the United States.

Mexico, for her reward, was to receive general financial support from Germany, reconquer Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona—lost provinces—and share in the victorious peace terms Germany contemplated.

Details were left to German Minister von Eckhardt in Mexico City, who by instructions signed by German Foreign Minister Zimmermann at Berlin, Jan. 19, 1917, was directed to propose the alliance with Mexico to General Carranza and suggest that Mexico seek to bring Japan into the plot.

These instructions were transmitted to von Eckhardt through Count von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador here, now on his way home to Germany under a safe conduct obtained from his enemies by the country against which he was plotting war.

Germany pictured to Mexico, by broad intimation, England and the Entente Allies defeated, Germany and her allies triumphant and in world domination by the instrument of unrestricted submarine warfare.

A copy of Foreign Secretary Zimmermann's instructions to von Eckhardt, sent through von Bernstorff, [printed in adjoining columns on this page of THE TIMES] is in the possession of the United States Government.

Document in President's Hands.

This document has been in the hands of the Government since President Wilson broke off diplomatic relations with Germany. It has been kept secret while the President has been asking Congress for full authority to deal with Germany, and while Congress has been hesitating. It was in the President's hands while Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg was declaring that the United States had placed an interpretation on "the submarine declaration" never intended by Germany" and that Germany had promoted and honored friendly relations with the United States "as an heirloom from Frederick the Great."

Of itself, if there were no other, it is considered a sufficient answer to the German Chancellor's plaint that the United States "brusquely" broke off relations without giving "authentic" reasons for its action.

The document supplies the missing link to many separate chains of circumstances which, until now, have seemed to lead to no definite point. It sheds new light upon the frequently reported but indefinable movements of the Mexican Government to couple its situation with the friction between the United States and Japan.

It adds another chapter to the celebrated report of Jules Cambon, French Ambassador in Berlin before the war, of Germany's worldwide plans for stirring strife on every continent where they might aid her in the struggle for world domination which she dreamed was close at hand.

Climax to Bernstorff's Mission.

It adds a climax to the operations of Count von Bernstorff, [illegible]

PACIFISTS PRESS VIEWS ON WILSON

Bryan, Jane Addams, and Others in Two Groups Confer with the President.

FEAR DECLARATION OF WAR

Approve Executive's Grasp of the Situation—Bryan Wants Sea Restrictions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—William J. Bryan with other pacifists invaded Washington today to bring their influence to bear on the President and Congress to avert war with Germany. Mr. Bryan hurried here from Miami, Fla., last night.

Two groups, the first including Jane Addams, Professor Emily Balch, Joseph Cannon, and William I. Hull, and the second Amos Pinchot, Max Eastman, Paul Kellogg, and Lillian Wald, had conferences with the President this afternoon, both lasting more than an hour. Although none of the eight would discuss their conversations with the President in detail, they said they were impressed with the grasp of the situation the President showed, and that he had assured them he would use his best efforts, as he had in the past, to keep this country out of war if possible.

Mr. Bryan, after conferring in the morning with the leaders of the Emergency Peace Federation, went to the Capitol, where he talked with the members of Congress who are particularly friendly to his peace policies. Although he insisted that he believed the bills now pending before Congress to give the President power to deal with the German crisis should be phrased so as to leave no doubt that Congress was not in any sense declaring war, he would not say that he disapproved of the proposal to give the President added powers in the present emergency.

Asked to commit himself definitely on this point, he said he preferred not to give any one advice on the subject, as his attitude would depend altogether on the phraseology with which the bill was worded when finally approved by Congress.

Mr. Bryan insisted that particular emphasis should be laid on the part of the President's address to Congress in which he said he was not proposing war or measures which must lead to war.

"I am sure that in that the President correctly interpreted the hope of the people," Mr. Bryan said. "The people desire peace, but we have a war element in the country who are doing all in their power to manufacture war sentiment."

He contended that Americans should be prevented from traveling on armed ships, and also that passengers should not be allowed to travel on ships carrying munitions. He called attention in this connection to a dispatch in a New York paper of March 24, saying that the British authorities at Halifax had taken off a number of women and children from a transatlantic steamer under a regulation forbidding them to travel on the ocean during the continuance of the present unrestricted submarine blockade while three American women who were on the same ship were allowed to remain.

"Is it possible," Mr. Bryan said, "that any one will say that our Government is less careful about its people than is the British Government? I believe that American citizens should be restrained from traveling on belligerent ships as I would like this. The Captain of a belligerent ship forfeits every life aboard if he tries to escape when warned to stop.

"Life is more important than merchandise, and the first duty of those in charge of a passenger ship is to guard the lives of the passengers. A ship Captain cannot give to his passengers the care and protection to which they are entitled if his thoughts are on a contraband cargo.

"The President in his message said: 'I am not now proposing or contemplating war or any steps that might lead to it.' This statement is so plain that no one ought to suppose for an instant that the President desires Congress to surrender its exclusive right to decide whether the country should go to war and when it should go to war."

Mr. Bryan's [illegible] a good deal [illegible] and [illegible]

...ary in this country, which have been tainted with passport frauds, ... of dynamite plots, and in... the full extent of which never has been published.

It gives new credence to persistent ... of submarine bases on Mexican territory in the Gulf of Mexico. It takes cognisance of a fact long ... by American Army chiefs, that an enemy ever undertook to invade the United States it probably would do so through Mexico, over the ... and into the Mississippi Valley to split the country in two.

It recalls that Count von Bernstorff, when his passports were handed to him, was very reluctant to return to Germany, but expressed a preference for asylum in Cuba. It gives a new explanation to the repeated arrests on the border of men charged by Mexican military authorities with being German intelligence agents.

Last of all, it seems to show a connection with General Carranza's recent proposal to neutrals that exports of food and munitions to the Entente ... be cut off, and an intimation that he might stop the supply of oil, so vital to the British Navy, which is exported from the Tampico fields.

What Congress will do, and how members of Congress, who openly have sympathised with Germany in their opposition to clothing the President with full authority to protect American rights, will regard the revelation of Germany's machinations to attack the United States, is the subject tonight of the keenest interest.

Such a proposal as Germany instructed her Minister to make to Mexico borders on an act of war if, actually, it is not one.

No doubt exists here now that the persistent reports during the last two years of the operations of German agents not alone in Mexico, but all through Central America and the West Indies are based on fact. There is now no doubt whatever that the proposed alliance with Mexico was known to high Mexican officials who are distinguished for their anti-Americanism. Among them are Rafael Zubaran, Carranza's Minister to Germany, and Luis Cabrera, Carranza's Minister of Finance.

It is apparent that the proposal had taken definite form when Zubaran returned to Mexico City from Berlin recently. His return from his foreign post was covered by the fact that Carranza had called in many of his diplomats for "conferences."

Some time before that, Cabrera, while still at Atlantic City in the conferences of the American-Mexican Joint Commission, had suggested in a guarded way to a member of the American section, that he regretted that the commission had not succeeded lately in settling the difficulties between Mexico and the United States. For, he said, he had hoped it might continue its work and make peace for the world.

When pressed for some details of how the commission could restore world peace, Cabrera suggested that the American republics controlled the destiny of the war by controlling a large part of its supplies. Mexico, he intimated, might do her part by cutting off exports of oil. The American Commissioners dismissed his ideas as visionary.

Almost coincident with Zubaran's return from Germany, Cabrera returned to Mexico City, open in his expressions of anti-Americanism. Zubaran, before being sent abroad, had represented General Carranza here while the Niagara mediation conferences were proceeding and was no less avowedly anti-American than Cabrera.

Baron von Schoen Transferred.

Meanwhile, Baron von Schoen, Secretary of the German Embassy here, was transferred to the Legation in Mexico City. No explanation could be obtained of the reason for his transfer, and such investigation as was possible failed to develop why a Secretary from the United States should be sent to the German Legation in Mexico.

Baron von Schoen's association with the moves, if any at all, does not appear. The only outward indication that he might have been connected with them is found in the fact that he recently had been detached from the German Embassy in Tokio and was well acquainted with the Japanese Minister in Mexico City.

Carranza's peace proposal was openly pronounced by officials here as evidence of German influence in Mexico, who declared it was intended only to embarrass the United States. Then apparently, some influences showed their effect on the course of the Mexican Government, and on Feb. 25 Cabrera, the Minister of Finance, issued a statement describing the "amazement" of the Mexican Government that the American newspapers should have interpreted General Carranza's proposal to cut off exports of munitions as a suggestion that he might cut off shipments of British oil. They were, Cabrera declared, "entirely groundless," and that feature of the situation ended. There was an intimation that Germany's astounding proposal that Japan turn traitor to her allies had been answered by Tokio.

Count von Bernstorff's connection with the plot, further than serving as the channel of communication, is intensified by the fact that the German Embassy here was not merely the medium of delivering a message in this instance, but was really a sort of headquarters for all the German missions in Central and South America.

The German Naval Attaché, Captain Boy-Ed, and the Military Attaché, Captain von Papen, whose recall was forced by the State Department because of their military activities in this country, also were accredited to Mexico, and between the outbreak of the war and their departure from this country made at least one visit there.

Mexico Base for Raiders.

For months many naval officers here have believed that the mysterious German sea raiders of the South Atlantic must have found a base somewhere on the Mexican coast, and that such a base could not be maintained without the knowledge and ... Last ... at

Mexico City presented to the Carranza Foreign Office a notification that if it was discovered that Mexican neutrality thus had been violated the Allies would take "drastic measures" to prevent a continuance of that situation.

In a note almost insolent in tone, Foreign Minister Aguilar replied to the charge that, in effect, it was the business of the Allies to keep German submarines out of western waters, and that if they were not kept out, Mexico would adopt whatever course the circumstances might commend.

To German influences also have been attributed in some quarters the vigorous steps taken by the de facto Finance Minister to force loans from the Banco Nacional and the Bank of London and Mexico, owned by French and British capital. The institutions were closed by the Mexican officials and some of their officers imprisoned and held for weeks despite repeated protests by France, Great Britain and the United States.

Reports of German machine guns and German gunners in the Carranza army also have been persistent, although the relative importance of that to the proposed alliance is not fully established. It is recalled tonight, too, that last November, when the Mexican-American Joint Commission was making its futile effort to adjust the difficulties between the two countries, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at Mexico City, Count Kalman Kama Votkanya, made a trip to the United States on what he described as a "secret mission."

A suggestion interpreted by some officials as an indication that Germany might have made approaches to Mexico at that time was made by Cabrera in an address at Philadelphia on Nov. 10.

"The foes of the United States will certainly assume to be friends of Mexico," said Mr. Cabrera, "and will try to take advantage of any sort of resentment Mexico may have against the United States. Mexico, nevertheless, understands that in case of a conflict between the United States and any other nation outside America, her attitude must be one of continental solidarity."

Trails of German Secret Service.

It has been an open secret that Department of Justice Agents in their investigations of plots to violate American neutrality by setting on foot armed expeditions in Mexico more than once have uncovered what appeared to be trails of the German secret service. A few days ago Fred Kaiser, suspected of being a German agent, was arrested at Nogales on charges brought under the neutrality statutes, Department of Justice Agents declaring he had attempted to obtain military information on the American side of the border and had cultivated the society of American Army officers with an apparent intention of promoting those efforts.

Last July, when W. H. Schweibs, who claimed to be a former German army officer, escaped into Mexico at Nogales after arrest on similar charges, the Deputy Marshal who tried to follow him was stopped by Mexican authorities.

The full extent of the evidence of Germany's plotting against the United States, gathered by the American Secret Service, may become known only according to the course of the future relations between the two countries. It is known that much evidence of the operations of the German Embassy and persons who were responsible to it never has been permitted to come out because officials preferred to guard against inflaming the public mind in the tense situation with Germany.

The public amazement which a full exposition of the evidence in the hands of the Government would cause cannot be overestimated. Only today the Council of National Defense, created by act of Congress, issued an appeal to all Americans to show every consideration for aliens in this country.

"We call upon all citizens," said the appeal, "if untoward events should come upon us, to present to these aliens, many of whom tomorrow will be Americans, an attitude of neither suspicion nor aggressiveness. We urge upon all Americans to meet these millions of foreign-born with unchanged manner and with unprejudiced mind."

CARRANZA'S NOTE URGING AN EMBARGO

What Mexico Wrote Advising Prohibition of Exports of Munitions and Foodstuffs.

On Feb. 12 Secretary Lansing received from R. P. de Negri, Chargé d'Affaires of the Mexican Embassy at Washington, the copy of an identical note which the de facto Government of Mexico had also dispatched to Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Spain, Sweden, Norway, and other nations, asking that they and the United States join with Mexico in an international agreement to prohibit the exportation of munitions and foodstuffs to the belligerents in Europe.

This proposal, contrary to international law and to the principles of neutrality as laid down by the United States in its notes to the German and Austro-Hungarian Governments, caused critics of International affairs to say that as the Central Powers were the only ones to be benefited by the proposal it was probably due to German influence on the de facto President Carranza or to Carranza's own desire to have a hand in the European quarrel. The text of the Carranza note reads in part:

"Over two years ago there began on the old Continent the most gigantic armed conflict which history records, spreading death, desolation, and misery among the belligerent nations. This tragic struggle has deeply wounded the sentiments of humanity of all the countries not directly participating in the struggle, and it would not be just or humane that these nations should remain indifferent before such great disaster. A deep sentiment of human brotherhood therefore obliges the Mexican Government to offer its modest cooperation in order to bring about the cessation of the struggle. . . .

"The present European war seems to the whole world as a great sportsfight, as a great stage that ought to have been isolated and limited long ago in order to shorten its duration and avoid its extension. Far from that, the commerce of the neutral countries of the world, and particularly that of America, has a great responsibility before history, because all of the neutral nations, more or less, have lent their assistance in money, in provisions, in munitions, or in men, and in this way have helped and prolonged this great conflagration.

"By reason of high human morals and the high international preservation, the neutral nations are obligated to abandon this procedure, and also to refuse to continue lending this assistance that has made possible the continuation of the war for over two years. To this end the Mexican Government, acting within the most strict respect for the sovereignty of the countries at war, inspired by the highest humanitarian sentiments, and guided at the same time by the sentiment of self-conservation and defense, permits itself to propose to the Government of your Excellency, as it is also doing to the other neutral Governments, that, working in mutual accord and proceeding upon the basis of the most absolute equality for both groups of combatant powers, to [we?] invite them to put an end to the present war, either by themselves or taking advantage of the good offices or of the friendly mediation of all the nations that jointly may accept this invitation.

"If within a reasonable length of time peace cannot be established by this means, the neutral countries will then take the necessary measures in order to confine the conflagration to its strict limits, refusing to the belligerents all kinds of elements and stopping the merchant traffic with the nations of the world until the end of the war is achieved.

"The Mexican Government recognizes that in its proposition it steps aside a little from the principles of international law which until now have been in force in the relations of the neutrals with the belligerents. But we ought to recognise that the present European war is a conflict without any precedent in the history of humanity, which demands supreme effort and new remedies that cannot be found within the narrow and somewhat egotistical limits of international law as known up to date.

"The Government of Mexico understands that no neutral nation, powerful as it may be, could by itself take a step of this nature, and that the result of this measure only can be reached with the co-operation of the neutral Governments possessing the greatest international influence before the belligerent nations.

"It pertains especially to the United States, Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, in America, and to Spain, Sweden, and Norway, in Europe, which are more influential and more at liberty to take a determined stand before the belligerents concerned, to foster this initiative, which, not because it proceeds from a nation which is supposed to be weak at the present time and therefore incapable of an effective international effort, is never-theless worthy of serious study and minute consideration."

GERMANY HAD HUERTA ENGAGED IN PLOT

Was Financing a New Revolution —Secret Negotiations with Rintelen in This City.

THE NEW YORK TIMES learned from an official source on Dec. 8, 1915, that Franz Rintelen, the intimate friend of the German Crown Prince, and one of the financial advisers of the German Admiralty, had been sent to the United States in the Spring of that year for the double purpose of stirring up strikes in American factories engaged in the manufacture of munitions for the Allies, and also of bringing about a war between the United States and Mexico, the purpose of the last-named plot being to create a situation in this country which would make impossible the sale of war materials to the Allies so long as the Mexican trouble lasted.

Rintelen arrived in the United States in April, 1915, under an assumed name, which he changed to another assumed name shortly after his arrival. He had offices in a downtown bank building, and was known to the other tenants as Hansen. As Hansen he went to a downtown hotel with a letter of introduction to a man who was at that time a power in Mexican affairs.

The letter introducing him was written by an official of a bank in which Austro-Hungarian officials in this country have kept large accounts. Rintelen also had an account in this bank which at one time amounted to several hundred thousand dollars. This money, according to American Secret Service agents, was part of a large fund given to Rintelen by the German Government to carry out the anti-American conspiracies which caused the Berlin authorities to send him to the United States. The total amount of the fund said to have been at the disposal of Rintelen has been placed by responsible officials as high as $30,000,000.

A few weeks after Rintelen arrived in New York, Victoriano Huerta, former dictator of Mexico, arrived here from Spain. He had fled to the latter country a few weeks following the American occupation of Vera Cruz in the Spring of 1914. There is every reason to believe that Rintelen also came to this country from Spain, and that while in that country he had conferred with Huerta, and other prominent Mexicans who were then in Europe.

Shortly after his arrival in New York Huerta met Rintelen. Several times later he met and conferred with Captain von Papen, then the German Military Attaché in Washington. Von Papen subsequently was recalled by the German Government at the request of President Wilson. The reason of the recall has never been made public, but those who are in close touch with the situation have never seen fit to deny that the Mexican activities of German agents had something to do with the disgracing of the Attaché.

The German proposition to Huerta was submitted to him at a conference held in a Fifth Avenue hotel, at which there were present, besides Huerta and Rintelen, at least one former Foreign Minister of the Mexican Government, and several other Mexicans whose names were household words south of the Rio Grande five years ago.

Von Papen was not at this conference, but he conferred subsequently with Huerta. Von Papen is said to have gone to the border in the Summer of 1915, and while there German agents made a close study of the situation from a military point of view.

Huerta took kindly to the German proposition, and a few weeks later he announced that he had decided to make New York his home, and rented a house on Long Island. This statement regarding a change of residence proved to be a ruse to throw the United States Secret Service agents off Huerta's track, for a few days after he moved to his Long Island home he disappeared. The Secret Service agents found him in Missouri speeding on a limited train for El Paso, Texas, where it was learned he was to be joined by confederates and was to slip across the line near Juarez and start the new revolution the purpose of which was to bring on a war with the United States. The Germans, it is said, had promised Huerta 10,000 rifles, a huge amount of ammunition, and a first credit of about $10,000,000 to finance the enterprise.

Huerta never arrived at El Paso. Instead the Government agents intercepted him in New Mexico, near the Texas line, and made him a prisoner. Pascial Orozco, a former Madero chieftain, who was also in the plot, was killed a few weeks later in trying to escape into Mexico. Whether or not Huerta ever confessed to the Federal authorities his part in the German plot has never been stated, but the impression is that he died in the jail at San Antonio without telling what he knew of the affair.

The arrest of Hderta and the subsequent investigation by the Secret Service agents resulted in the flight from this country of Rintelen. He sailed on a Holland-America liner on a fraudulent Swiss passport, and was arrested by the British when his ship called at Falmouth for examination by the British military authorities. He is still a prisoner of war in Great Britain, the place of confinement being, it is said, a prison near London.

LOOK FOR GERMANS ON BORDER

Federal Agents Watching for a Possible Exodus to Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Feb. 28.—On instructions from the Department of Justice at Washington, agents of that department on the lower Mexican border have been keeping close watch for any indications that Germans are flocking to the southern republic.

So far on the border between Laredo and Brownsville, 225 miles, there has been no sign of such movement, at least to any noticeable extent.

Carranza in Conference.

GUADALAJARA, Mexico, Feb. 28.—General Carranza had a long conference today with the Chilean Minister. The subject of the conference was not made known officially, but is believed to have been with reference to Mexican note to neutral nations suggesting an embargo on supplies to the belligerents.

TEUTON PROPAGANDA HAS BIG PLANT HERE

Scurrilous Circulars Attacking Wilson Printed and Mailed by Thousands.

BACKED BY AMPLE FUND

Trained Writers and Illustrators Do the Work—Matter Mailed in Out-of-the-Way Boxes.

United States Secret Service agents are trying to find a large printing plant, believed to be in or near New York, which is turning out the German propaganda material which is now being sent to all parts of the United States through the mails. This plant is believed to be up to date in every respect, and every person employed in it is a trusted agent of the German secret service system.

There is said to be a large staff of writers who prepare the material, artists who draw cartoons and pictures to go with the articles, and men whose duty it is to attend to the mailing—and the mailing is one of the most important cogs in the machine. The letters and pamphlets are never mailed at any of the branch Post Offices, but are always dropped in batches of three or four in letter boxes, and as a rule in boxes in the less crowded parts of the city.

Every day, since the breaking off of diplomatic relations with Germany, there has been mailed one or two circular letters and every few days a pamphlet dealing with the relations between Germany and the United States. In every instance the article attacks President Wilson and seeks to create the impression that the Administration is under the control of the British. The President has been variously referred to, for instance, as a Nero; an agent of the British Government, a CZar, and as a man determined to do all in his power for the Allies regardless of the consequences to the United States.

A circular letter mailed on Monday last, copies of which are in the possession of the Government, bore the caption: "Sir Cecil pulls the wires." It was written as an order from the British Ambassador to President Wilson. It read in part:

American Department — Order in Council No. 278.

Feb. 26, 1917.

To My Lieutenant Governor:

Sir: By direction of his Majesty, King George, I hereby direct you, without delay, to expedite the following forms before your Duma adjourns:

Have power vested in yourself in effect to declare war against Germany. If you can't get it, declare it anyway. The press and legal advisers will find precedents.

Pass a "Defense of the Realms Act"—force it through so that the mouths and acts of anti-British citizens and the Press can be stilled. This you call your Espionage Act as submitted by our good Servant in the Department of Justice. You need a "Lettres de Cachet" badly.

Have power given yourself to requisition all shipping. This will enable you to turn over to us the German ships in your harbors after you repair them. Sorry they got wise to our game so early.

Instruct your Third Section of the Police system to create and find spies and our officials to prosecute those with anti-British sentiments to the limit on any sort of charge that will put the fear of God and King George into them so it will stick.

As to this Referendum to the people for a war vote, forget it. We can't buy 50 millions of voters, besides which they'd snow us under at the polls. We'd never be able to get them to do our fighting in Europe if the people or their representatives had a voice. CECIL.

A letter sent out by the propaganda agency yesterday was addressed to the Congressmen. It reads:

Feb. 27, 1917.

Messrs. Congressmen:

The President and his chosen Bands of British Barkers in and out of our National Duma want you to get busy. Go home, go home like good little boys—not, however, before making him the Autocrat of Czar of all America, and giving them power to declare war and do any other old thing they like. Imprisoning citizens at the request of our home-made and foreign British Secret Police and informers to repairing and presenting the German ships to the Good Old Red Pirate. Some time ago he got rid of wou with a great sigh of relief and had it not been for Bryan would have had us in the war before this. Just now he is twice as anxious as ever. King George may get hungry, and as Germans are the only people who can legitimately be starved, HE must get busy in conveying in limbo to talk to the Overlord as this is the only proper way to use our Navy. It would never do to convoy seven our mails to other countries. MAKE THE LAWS BROAD SO THEY CAN LIKE A BLANKET THEY WILL COVER ANY OLD THING. HE will put Washington and Jefferson up a tree and everybody else in America has to do is talk their treasonable objections to good old Pirate England.

Now, if you don't act on this advice, King George will feel badly.

JUNIUS BRUTES.

The propagandists are said to have unlimited funds at their disposal. The stamp bill alone runs, it is estimated, into the thousands every week. A good quality of paper is used, and the engraving work is that of experts.

100,000 GERMANS ARE IN MEXICO

Late Estimate of a Carranza Adherent—German Officers Reported in the Country.

The number of Germans in Mexico was estimated a few days ago by a friend of General Carranza at about 100,000. This man, who only recently arrived in New York from Queretaro, said that in Mexico City and vicinity there were from 20,000 to 30,000 Germans. In the Merida-Progreso districts, he said, there were about 10,000, from 2,000 to 3,000 in Tampico, and from 1,000 to 5,000 in Monterey, San Luis Potosi, Saltillo, and Torreon.

In the past three weeks many Germans have called at the Mexican Consulate General in New York to get information concerning passports for Mexico. The Consulate General was unable to furnish these passports. It is understood that the Consulate had been informed by the State Department in Washington that no passports must be issued for Mexico without the consent of the United States in each case.

It is easy, however, to get into Mexico from a dozen points along the border. The lack of a passport would not deter any German who desired to enter the country.

On Feb. 9 The Providence Journal printed an article, in which it was asserted that in the event of war between the United States and Germany there would be operations against the United States which would be directed by German officers now in Mexico.

The Journal said that over 300 officers of the German Army, both regulars and reservists, from various American ports and railroad centres were in or on their way to Mexico City, where orders governing their future activities awaited them. It added that a number of German Army officers who were captured by the Russians had made their way at various times through China, and that the Department of Justice had had information for several months that several of these officers were with both Villa and Carranza in Mexico.

GERMAN ACTIVITY IN MEXICO.

Several Wireless Stations on West Coast Said to be in Operation.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Feb. 28.—Although the authorities here have no information that German agents have recently passed through this section to Mexico, they have known for weeks that Germans have maintained or have tried to maintain wireless communication from the coast of Lower California. This information has come to San Diego from several sources, all believed to be reliable.

One of the most recent reports brought here is that Germans have at least three wireless stations 600 or 700 miles south of San Diego in the general vicinity of San Quintin Baja, Cal. These stations are reported to be equipped with collapsible masts, which are lowered in daytime and put up at night. The stations, according to report, are carefully guarded. One theory held here is that at least part of the men in the stations are from the crews of eleven interned German sailing ships, which have been held at Santa Rosalia, in the Gulf of California, since the beginning of the European war.

Another German wireless station is reported to have been in operation recently 200 miles south of San Diego at Turtle Bay. This, according to report, is a powerful station. The operators have been overheard sending in a slow, methodical way.

Although authorities here will not discuss the matter, it had been reported from reliable sources that within two months a 300-foot German steamer, painted black and flying the German flag, has plied along the west coast of Mexico and Central America in defiance of a patrol of small warships of the Allies. The first report of that steamer came here from Enriquo Flores, jefe politico at Magdalena Bay.

He reported to fishermen arriving here that the German steamer, which he said had one funnel, entered the bay on Dec. 10 last and again on Feb. 5. It is further reported that the same steamer coaled and provisioned at Acapulco on Feb. 24. At Acapulco it is reported the steamer flew the flag of Honduras.

It is also known here that German agents in Mexico have made attempts to buy coal and oil in quantities recently.

Although no information has been given out as regards recent movements of United States war vessels in Pacific waters, it is believed here that no part of the situation has been disregarded by the Navy Department.

WORE MEXICAN UNIFORM.

German Was Held at Nogales Several Days in July.

NOGALES, Ariz., Feb. 28.—W. H. Schweiss was taken into custody here in July as he alighted from a train from Los Angeles. He was held several days at army headquarters here, while agents of the Department of Justice investigated reports that he was concerned in a plot to smuggle airplanes from the United States into Mexico.

At the time of his arrest he wore clothing similar to that of a Mexican officer's field uniform, and reports from Mexico after his escape across the border said that he had been made a Colonel in the de facto army and was raising a foreign legion.

PRESS DENOUNCE PLOT AND PLOTTERS

Will Solidify Congress in Support of President's Measures, Some Papers Suggest.

From The Springfield Republican.

The disclosure of Germany's plot is particularly interesting because Mexico's reward was to be the annexation of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona. Possibly California was not offered to Mexico because it was reserved for Japan. With California would go our entire Pacific coast and Alaska, but of course the Japanese Government as well as the Mexican Government has refused to listen to such proposals, if they were tendered.

The attempt to start a back-fire on the United States through such approaches seems incredible because of its wildly desperate character and the madness of the conception underlying it. Nothing could solidify the American people like the threat of a hostile enterprise which aimed at the dismemberment of the country.

Not Statecraft, but Foolcraft.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

The revelation this morning of Germany's proposal to Mexico for an alliance to make war on the United States, with the seduction of Japan to join in the same enterprise, would be astounding if the proponent were any other power than Germany. No revelation of Germany's machinations or activities could be astounding now. The latest disclosure of German desperation would not even be surprising if it were not so signally less the emanation of statecraft than of foolcraft.

Men in Congress, those of you who are mellowoddies or degenerates, and those of you who are just plain fat-wits, is it any longer necessary for a Zeppelin of the Kaiser to drop a bomb among you to arouse you to a realisation of the fact that there is graver work for you than the encasement of your energies in pork statesmanship in drink statesmanship, or even in partisan politics?

Proof of Teutonic Plotting.

From The Providence Journal.

The announcement from Washington of Germany's secret proposal of an alliance with Mexico and Japan to compass the humiliation and degradation of the United States following as it does and confirming The Providence Journal's revelations of Feb. 9, is culminating proof of the damnable character of the Teutonic plotting mind.

She has been criminally alert in Mexico, as elsewhere, as The Journal has repeatedly declared during the last two years. She has regarded us as unneutral, yet we have leaned over backward in our determination to maintain our neutrality. And now—the proposes this climax of intrigue, this consummation of conspiracy, this attack upon us through our back door.

Characteristically German.

From The Boston Herald.

The State Department's sensational disclosures of the overtures which Germany, before our break with her, put in evident anticipation of it, had made to Mexico to get her to join Japan in a war on the United States are characteristic alike of Germanic preparedness and Germanic diplomacy. The Kaiser's Government evidently believes it has a prospect of divorcing Japan from the Entente.

Such a proposal as this, even from a nation in desperation, suggests that the primal need of the world is to crush Prussian militarism. Its dominating spirit has become a menace to humanity.

War the Only Reply.

From the Syracuse Post Standard.

Germany has committed acts of war against the United States. This is an act which overshadows all else, which surpasses in its violence toward the United State the sinking of any vessel or the loss of any lives. Besides this the crimes of the Lusitania and the submarine as machine are as nothing. It is not which one have but one result—the welding together of this nation as one, regardless of nationality, regardless of political feeling, regardless of pacifist elements. The only reply that the Congress of the United States can make upon this revelation is a declaration of war.

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GERMAN PLOTTING KNOWN TO JAPANESE

Dr. Iyenaga Long Aware of Propaganda Meant to Frighten the United States.

BLAMES SOME NEWSPAPERS

Says They Have Tried to Cause an Estrangement Between the United States and Japan.

Dr. T. Iyenaga, editor of the Far East and West News Bureau and the unofficial spokesman of Japan in the United States, expressed no surprise when informed last night of the Washington revelations of Germany's attempt to align Japan and Mexico with her in hostilities against the United States.

Dr. Iyenaga asserted with conviction that "that sort of thing" had been going on almost ever since the start of the war, that German propagandists in this country had had as one of their main objects the terrorizing of Americans with phantom fears of Japanese aggression, and that some newspapers had favored the propaganda. He said it was perfectly clear that Germany's object was two-fold; first, to alarm this country to such a degree it would be afraid to formulate a definite policy in defense of itself against German outrage and, second, to weaken the Entente by alienating one of its most powerful members and concluding a separate treaty of peace therewith.

He insisted that it was of the utmost importance that the Government and the people of the United States should be made to perceive the shadow of German agents behind the whole conspiracy and to realise that there existed not the remotest chance of Japan lending herself to any such hostility to the United States on the one hand or any such treachery to her present allies on the other.

"Are you surprised?" he began. "Any one could have read the whole thing between the lines. Japan will not do such a thing—that is the one great obstruction to the fruition of the German plans. Japan could not do it, she would not do it, she has not contemplated doing it.

"Of course, every intelligent observer must have been aware that Germany has been active in every respect to alienate the good feeling between Japan and the United States and transfer the whole burden of the enmity America has come to bear her to the shoulders of Japan. That clearly has been the policy of The New York American in particular. If you read their editorials of this morning and yesterday morning, especially that in reference to the speech I made recently before the World's Court League at the Biltmore, you may perceive clearly the propaganda they have been carrying on.

"Of course the whole scheme of the German agents may be seen to have been to alienate this long-standing friendship between Japan and the United States, to conclude a separate peace with Japan, and, if possible, Russia, and then to arrange a joint attack on the United States whenever she might begin hostilities. That has been going on for some two years or more. I have known for quite some time that such a movement was in progress.

"The reply that should be made most emphatic is that Japan will not participate in any such policy. Japan is prevented by the Anglo-Japanese alliance, which is in force until 1922. It would be against Japan's Bushido Code—the ancient code of chivalry whereby her warriors were sworn to loyalty and faith. That alliance with England binds the two nations to do everything in their power to help each other in time of stress, and Japan will continue to live up to it scrupulously, just as she has been doing during all this great conflict. Let me say again as distinctly as I can that Japan is not going to be a traitor among the nations.

"I beg that the people of this country may realise that this propaganda is being most assiduously carried on, and that they will not allow themselves to be tricked by it. Germany will fail in it. I know she will fail. I am not in a position to discuss any phase of this situation from a diplomatic angle, as is for the Japanese Embassy in Washington—but I do say with authority, Germany will fail in that.

"If one will study the whole trend of events in this war one must indeed realize that one object of Germany has been to instill in this country the fear of attack, to so work on the feelings of the American people that they would be fearsome that the moment the United States adopted a definite policy to defend her honor, the lives of her citizens, her property, and her commerce, she would be attacked in the back. She will not be, she need not fear being, and I say to you it is time for this country to formulate just such a definite policy without apprehension of trouble in the West which never will beset her. I believe even now nothing has detained her but this fear that another power might attab her in the back.

"Let me repeat that these revelations that Germany has been trying to stir up Japan to war on the United States simply furnish confirmation of this particular phase of German propaganda, and that its only danger lies in its not being recognised as such. This fear of Japanese aggression is nonsense; it is sheer nonsense, and I am able to say most positively that Japan is perfectly willing that the United States should come in the war with a policy of her own in her own defense, and Japan will welcome her when she does come in."

BEYOND THE WILDEST DREAM

Japanese Consul General Cannot Imagine Such an Alliance.

Dr. Yada, the Japanese Consul General in New York, said:

"I am not authorized officially to discuss such matters as Germany's proposal to Japan. But I would like to say that not the wildest dream of my imagination could link Japan with a proposal to sanction such action as you have pictured. Japan is not responsible for what Germany does. Germany is Japan's enemy, you know."

IDAHO BLOCKS LAND BILL.

BOISE, Idaho, Feb. 28.—The Anti-Alien Land Bill was reported unfavorably today by the Senate Committee on State Affairs, but the Senate ordered the bill printed. Many who opposed the measure said they favored its terms, but believed the time was inopportune for such legislation.

Governor Alexander received a telegram today from Secretary Lansing asking his opinion of the possibility of passage of the pending bill against the intermarriage of whites and Mongolians.

JAPAN'S EMBASSY SHOWS AMAZEMENT

Continued from Page 1.

laughed at the story, indicating that Villa would be a very remarkable man if he succeeded in getting to Japan from the west coast of Mexico without American passports.

Not long ago the statement was made in newspapers that a ship had left Japan carrying arms and ammunition to the Mexican Government. The Japanese Government made an official denial of the statement. Subsequently the ship named reached Mexico, bringing several hundred Japanese and the machinery for manufacturing ammunition. The explanation made was that it was intended to set up a cartridge-making factory in Mexico in order that the Mexican Government might be independent of the United States and other countries in the manufacture of war-making material.

Charles A. Douglas, legal counsel for the Carranza Government in Washington, who is in close touch with the affairs of the de facto Government of Mexico, expressed the greatest surprise when he heard of the German proposal, and was inclined to regard it as pure fabrication until assured of its authenticity. He declared that he had never heard a hint of the German plan and asserted that if it had been made it met with refusal from the Carranza Government.

From all he knew of Mexican politics at present, he said, he had every reason to believe that Mexico wanted to do her utmost to relieve the present somewhat strained relations existing between her and the United States and to develop real friendship between the two countries. He called attention also to a statement issued a few days ago from official Mexican sources denying a report that Mexico contemplated shutting off the Tampico oil supply from the British Navy.

Administration Officials Silent.

No responsible official of the Government who could be reached would admit that the Government knew of the matter. But it is not doubted, from what was learned, that the Administration is not shedding any tears over the publicity given to the effort on the part of Germany to bring about an alliance between Japan and Mexico and herself with the object of fighting the United States and seizing American territory.

Secretary Lansing was in bed, and it was said at his residence that he could not be disturbed.

Frank L. Polk, Counselor of the State Department, declined to say anything about the matter, one way or another.

William Jennings Bryan also refused to make any comment when roused from his bed. He listened patiently to the reading of a summary of the report.

"Had you heard the story before?" Mr. Bryan was asked.

"It is a bad one," he said. "This is all brand new to me; the first time I ever heard it."

"What do you think about it?"

"I have no comment whatever to make," he replied.

Chairman Henry D. Flood of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs said this morning that the first result of such startling information undoubtedly would be to solidify Congress in support of the President in the international crisis about which he addressed Congress two days ago.

"I have received no official notification of the reported German move," said Mr. Flood. "I first heard of it through newspaper sources late tonight. If the information is correct it should solidify Congress when we come to vote tomorrow or next day on the bill now pending giving the President powers to arm and defend merchant ships.

"Of course, the information is most startling and important. I cannot discuss the matter at length because I have no official knowledge of it, and heard of it only a moment ago. I believe undoubtedly that such news, assuming that it is authentic, will have an immediate effect upon Congress and will solidify that body in its attitude on legislation now pending and whatever steps the President may regard as necessary."

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, ranking Republican of the Committee on Foreign Relations, was inclined to discount a brief summary of the news. He stressed the present state of war existing between Japan and Germany, and expressed doubt that Japan could afford to break her alliance with the Allies. He said Japan had too great interests dependent on the support of the Allies to permit her to consider such a course.

Representative Henry A. Cooper, ranking Republican of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, said:

"I have never heard of such a proposal as Germany is said to have made to Mexico. The matter is of such importance, if the story be true, that I should not discuss it tonight. Of course the importance of such a development is apparent, but I feel I should make no comment on such a matter now."

Disease Source of Revelation.

In Washington last night and this morning, particularly in the Capitol, where the senate was holding a session, speculation was indulged in as to how the Zimmermann letter to the German Minister in Mexico was intercepted. The opinion most generally expressed was that a copy of the letter was found among the effects of Count von Bernstorff during the search by the British authorities at Halifax of the Frederik VIII.

It was recalled in connection with this opinion that when the British Government promised safe conduct for Captain Boy-Ed and Captain von Papen, the naval and military attaches of the German Embassy, who were dismissed by the United States on account of their connection with pro-German activities in this country, the British assurances applied only to the persons and personal effects of the two attaches and not to papers and documents they might be taking with them to Germany.

Some official and personal papers were taken from Captain von Papen, and some of these were subsequently published by the British Government to show that Captain von Papen financed pro-German plots in this country.

There was no reason to doubt, it was said by those who recalled the experience of Boy-Ed and von Papen, that the safe conduct granted by Great Britain to Count von Bernstorff and those accompanying him did not extend to a grant of immunity from seizure of papers that he might be taking to Germany.

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How to judge the safety of a Bank

THE mere volume of any bank's deposits tells little about that bank's strength. Deposits are debts. Financial strength cannot be measured by debts.

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LOSERS AND FINDERS.

The Lost and Found Column on the last page of The New York Times is consulted by all those who lose property and those who find it. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

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WILSON GIVES OUT THE HOY APPEALS

Continued from Page 1.

our Administration during the last few years.

Reminding Senator Wadsworth and Representative Chandler that both himself and his father are their constituents, Mr. Young's letters to each said:

"It is my experience, Sir, that any man who, for fear of the consequences, constantly refuses to fight for his rights is sure certain shortly to find himself in a position where no one recognizes that he has any rights. This is true of nations as much as of individuals. Unless the States of North America, by reason of its cowardly complacence of late years in the killing of its citizens in Mexico and on the high seas, has, without any question, lost the respect of nations. Is it not time that we take up Germany's gage of battle, and show the world that we have still the courage of men?"

GAVE LAST RITES TO DYING IN HIS BOAT

Father Sargent, Saved From Laconia, Tells of Pitiful End of Mrs. and Miss Hoy.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 28.—The Rev. F. Dunstan Sargent of Grenada, British West Indies, a passenger on the Laconia, who administered the last rites of the Roman Catholic Church to seven persons perished, gave today the following account of the death of Mrs. Mary Hoy and Miss Elizabeth Hoy of Chicago and Cedric P. Ivatt of London:

Mrs. Hoy died in the arms of her daughter. Her body slipped out into the sea of her daughter's weakened arms. The heartbroken daughter succumbed a few minutes afterward, and her body fell over the side of the boat as we were tossed by the huge waves.

"Miss Hoy, who was known for years, the daughter all the time devotedly supported her aged mother, uttering words of encouragement to her. From the start both were violently seasick, which, coupled with the cold and exposure, gradually wore down their courage. They were brave women.

"The first to die in our boat was W. Irvine Robinson of Toronto. After his body had been consigned to the sea we rowed about for an hour, getting more and more water until the gunwales were almost level with the sea. Then Mr. Ivatt, who was not physically strong, succumbed in the arms of his fiancée, to whose side he had striven in vain to keep him warm by throwing her wealth of hair about his neck. Even after he died she refused to give him up, although the additional weight made the situation more dangerous for all. We yielded to her pitiful pleading and allowed her to keep the body. It was taken aboard the rescuing patrol, from which it was buried. The burial at sea was a solemn and memorable ceremony.

"The Hoys were the next to pass away after Mr. Ivatt. Then a fireman died, and later two others of the crew were too chilly clad to resist exposure. All together, we were in the boat 36 hours. We were rescued in the middle of the morning."

Father Sargent worked hard at the oars and at bailing, pausing to administer the sacrament when his ministrations were required.

PASSENGERS SHIELDED IRVINE.

Refused to Betray Laconia's Captain to U-Boat Commander.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—A Liverpool passenger who traveled with Captain Irvine said the Captain stayed on the Laconia's deck until the last, then went below and changed his clothing, going into the water. He afterward got into one of the boats.

The submarine went from one boat to another in search of him, asking the Captain of each boat if Irvine was on board. The Germans failed to find him because each would betray the skipper who had won the affection of his passengers to a remarkable degree.

WASHINGTON ASKS CONSULS' RELEASE

Continued from Page 1.

from the German and American Governments. It was explained that he was simply to convey messages sent from Berlin through the Swiss Government to Washington, and that he was in no position to take any action affecting the intercourse or relations of the two countries on his own initiative.

The American officials detained in Germany are Consul Henry C. A. Daum, transferred from Aachen to Harput; Consul John Q. Wood, from Chemnitz to Messina; Vice Consul W. Bruce Wallace, from Magdeburg to Constantinople, and Vice Consul C. Inness Brown, from Mannheim to Constantinople.

The action of the German Government in detaining the seventy-two American citizens who were taken into a German port by the German prize ship Yarrowdale aroused the Government and caused the dispatch today of a fresh note through the medium of the Swiss Government, for the facts in the case.

The Department acted on press dispatches stating that the Amerikanische had been released but were again detained in the interest of neutral countries because of a serious disease had appeared at the camp. Officials here put no credence in this statement, and privately charge Germany with bad faith. Elsewhere it was admitted that Germany's treatment of those Americans was aggravating the issue between the two countries, and was likely to intensify popular feeling against Germany in America. So far as is known, the President has not decided what action the Government will take in the event Germany flatly refuses to free the Americans and permit them to leave the country. It is recognized that a formal note is not efficacious, as that already has been dispatched and has gone unheeded, apparently, by the German Government.

With the exception of friendly intervention through the good offices of neutral countries, and possibly Austria-Hungary, there is no course open to the United States in dealing with the situation except an ultimatum, unless they are soon released. It is considered doubtful that this Government contemplates the dispatch of an ultimatum in the case, which is considered wholly subordinate to and of far less consequence than the main issue, which is the submarine situation.

EVA, LACONIA VICTIM, POSSIBLY AMERICAN

Aged Mining Promoter Served in the Civil War, Although Born in England.

IN CALIFORNIA GOLD RUSH

State Department Passport Refused Him, But He Had Used One for Years Before.

William Eva, a mining promoter, 74 years old, who was lost in the Laconia tragedy, may have been an American citizen, according to an announcement made last night by the Cunard Line officials here after they had been informed that Mr. Eva came from Bishop, Cal., instead of Montreal, as first reported. At the time of the sinking of the vessel, Mr. Eva was traveling under an emergency British passport issued after the State Department had refused to give him an American passport. For years back, when the mining man made his annual trip over to England he had obtained American passports.

Mr. Eva, according to his attorney, Willard A. King, of 141 Broadway, fought under Farragut in the civil war, was legally a resident of Bishop, and for years, because of his extensive holdings in Nevada and California gold and copper mines, had been one of the best known mining men in the West. Only recently he transferred to a company controlled by Charles M. Schwab the majority interest in the Loretto copper mines in California.

Fifty-six years ago Mr. Eva left Corner Downs, Cornwall, England, to come to this country to make his fortune. He was eighteen, just married, and he hoped to get money enough to bring his wife over and settle here permanently. But it was 1861, and soon young Eva was caught in the tide that rolled every available man southward against the Confederates. When Farragut headed his vessels up the Mississippi the young Englishman was in the crew of one of the ships and was wounded in the side by a splinter.

When he was discharged from the hospital Mr. Eva was unfitted for further duty. They were still speaking of the California gold rush then, and the young man was soon among that army of prospectors—whom he afterward described as "men whose pasts were in the devil's hands and whose future was in their own."

Mr. King yesterday said that in those days Mr. Eva would shoulder his mining tools and tramp off into the gold country, work there until his supplies gave out, and then strike for the nearest town, there to work until he had funds enough to go back to his quest. Once the young miner stuck to his lonely task for two years, and when he came "out" he had staked the Maverick mine.

This prospect promised so well that the late Max Bernheimer, who was one of the firm of Bernheimer & Schwarz, brewers, of this city, backed Mr. Eva financially. After the first flush times, however, the Maverick petered out, and the company, reorganized, opened up the Yerington Mountain properties, which are still in operation.

Later Mr. Eva became interested in the Loretto mines, actively directed them, and branched out into other mining ventures. In conjunction with John Kirchen, he made his headquarters in Tonopah, Nevada, dividing his time between there and Bishop and Big Pine, Cal., where he had homes and mining properties.

Each year for the last fifteen Mr. Eva had returned to England and each year had come back disappointed in efforts to persuade his wife to join him here. During the interval between his arrival and the departure of his ship he made his home at the Abingdon Hotel, Abingdon Square. Yesterday M. B. Goldberger, proprietor of the hotel, said that Mr. Eva had arrived in this city on Jan. 20, checked out on the 22d to visit friends in Staten Island, and returned on the 24th.

That day he and Mr. Goldberger went down to get an American passport, such as Mr. Eva had used in past years. At the State Department's passport office at 2 Rector Street, Mr. Eva's 1915 passport was surrendered and marked canceled and another one was refused because, according to Mr. Goldberger, the officials were not satisfied with Mr. Eva's explanation of why he wished to make the trip.

The promoter then went to the British Consulate and got a passport. Mr. Goldberger said that he was certain the passport had been issued only because the British officials had misinterpreted one of Mr. Eva's replies, and thought that he had arrived in this country last year. Mr. King said that though his client in giving instructions about legal documents, had always stipulated that his residence be given as California, it was his "impression" that Mr. Eva never had taken out naturalization papers.

Mr. Eva's original plans were to reach England aboard the Holland-America liner Ryndam, but when that steamship returned to this port, after having nearly reached Liverpool, he was transferred to the Laconia.

FROST OBTAINS AFFIDAVITS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—A report today from Consul Frost says that the Laconia's lifeboat, which contained Father Dunstan Sargent and Mrs. and Miss Hoy, was racked while being lowered and sprung a leak. It floated away supported by its tanks. Mr. Frost reported having taken affidavits from survivors. His dispatch follows:

"Eight separate affidavits, Floyd Gibbons, Arthur Kirby, Father Joseph Wareing, Mrs. Colonel Harris, and Robert Gillis; joint affidavit fifteen American negroes, joint affidavit six senior officers, joint affidavit two survivors boat No. 8, and sworn memorandum third officer Coppin, who conversed submarine.

"Gillis was night watchman from Scotland, naturalized New York, December, 1906. Death of Hoy ladies and negro Coffee covered by affidavits Father Dunstan Sargent and Jacob Fotheringham, shows boat No. 6 racked and sprung in lowering against port side and filled with water at once, but floated away by its tanks, became separated from other boats, picked up by second patrol 20th, 7 A. M., eight of its twenty-two occupants having succumbed during the night.

"Coffee's address care Mary Jones, 813 Waico Street, Baltimore; Kirby's, Bainbridge, N. Y.; Douglas Adams, 515 Eighteenth Street, Newport News.

"Add to American survivors two negroes, Marshall Hyland, 583 Broadway, New York, and Cleveland Teak, 958 Carowen Street, New Albany, Ind. All survivors except four hospital cases left Cork 4 P. M., 27th. Will reach London and Liverpool early morning 28th. Laconia carried seventeen women, five children, all saved except Hoys. Only serious hospital case is chief engineer, who will recover. Hospital cases all due transshipment from boats to Admiralty vessel, rendered dangerous from heavy swell and darkness."

Another dispatch was received from Ambassador Page at London, dated the 27th.

"The Admiralty informs me officially that the Laconia was torpedoed without warning."

REPORTS TWO U-BOATS DESTROYED 16 CRAFT

French Coast Raider Returned to Home Port Undamaged, Berlin Declares.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Feb. 27, (by Wireless to Sayville, Feb. 28.)—The German submarine which on Feb. 12 attacked the French coast at the mouth of the Adour River, in the Bay of Biscay, has returned undamaged to its base, according to the Overseas News Agency.

"This submarine," says the news agency statement, "shelled on Feb. 12 large establishments of forces on the Adour near Bayonne. Its success was confirmed by large fires. It was not until sometime afterward that the submarine was unsuccessfully taken under the fire of coast battery.

"This submarine," adds the statement, "together with another, sank eleven steamers, three sailing vessels, and two trawlers, of a total of 37,500 tons gross.

"A German naval airplane in the northern Aegean successfully bombed a hostile transport ship. The machine returned safely, despite violent shelling and a pursuit by two hostile airplanes."

FINLAND ARRIVES HERE FROM THE WAR ZONE

Third of American Line Fleet to Escape Sinking—Baltic Reported on the Way.

The American liner Finland, the third vessel of the fleet to run the gauntlet of the German submarines since Feb. 1, when ruthless attacks were announced, arrived here yesterday from Liverpool with sixty-seven first, fifty-seven second, and forty-six third-class passengers and also mails.

Officers of the ship said the voyage had been rough all the way and they had not sighted any submarines. The Finland passed fewer war vessels than usual and sighted only one patrol boat, which was off Wexford, on the Irish coast. All lights were burned as usual, including the electric flares over the side to show the American flag and the ship's name.

Some of the passengers said they were told in Liverpool that there would be no more passenger steamships between New York and Liverpool until the present submarine activities diminished. This was denied by officers on the Finland, who said that the Baltic of the White Star Line was ready to leave when they sailed from Liverpool on Feb. 17 and was due here tomorrow or Saturday. Only the American Line had suspended service, the officers said. The Baltic carries passengers.

The White Star liner Celtic was in the basin in Liverpool to which she returned on Feb. 15 after a hole was knocked in her bows by a mine off the Calf of Man on the night of Feb. 14, shortly after leaving the Mersey. Her damage was not considered to be serious, it was said.

Members of the crew of the Finland expressed indignation over the loss of the White Star 12,000-ton freighter Afric, which they asserted was thrown away. The steamship left Liverpool early in the morning and arrived off Plymouth at dusk, but permission for her to enter the port then was refused. The Admiralty ordered her to wait outside until morning and she was torpedoed.

Among the passengers on the Finland was Miss Elizabeth Shelley of Selma, Ala., who was met at Quarantine by her brother, Captain James E. Shelley of the Sixteenth Cavalry. He is on duty at the border and obtained leave to come to New York. Miss Shelley was accompanied by a Serbian boy 4 years old, whom she had adopted after his parents were killed in their house at Nish. To conform with the immigration laws Miss Shelley had to go to Ellis Island with her protégé and produce the legal papers given to her at Corfu.

Miss Shelley said that she left New York two years ago for Serbia with the Mabel Grouitch relief unit, and was at Nish when the town was captured by the Bulgarian troops. After the fighting the soldiers went around the streets burning up debris. In one partly demolished house they found a boy 2 years old clasped in his dead mother's arms. "Bogo" was his only answer to the soldiers when they asked his name. "Bogo" later was found wandering about the streets by a surgeon in the Bulgarian Army, who took him to the Serbian relief unit.

When she arrived at the Serbian headquarters in Corfu Miss Shelley was allowed to adopt the boy, and papers were made out in the name of Bogoljub Chaptchanine, the last being the name of the province of Serbia in which he was born.

"Bogo," as he was called by the passengers on the Finland, now speaks English well.

AUSTRIA DENIES SINKING THE LAW

Penfield Cables Contradiction of Earlier Reports—Does Not Relieve Possibility of Break.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—American Ambassador Penfield today advised the State Department, in a cablegram from Vienna, that he had received assurances from the Austro-Hungarian Government that the American schooner Lyman M. Law, which was sunk recently in the Mediterranean, had not been sunk by an Austrian submarine. Immediately after the destruction of the Law the State Department was notified by American Consular officers that the Law had been sunk by an Austrian submarine.

This information was obtained by the American Consular and diplomatic officers making the report, from the British Consul stationed at Cagliari, on the Island of Sardinia, the nearest port to where the Law was destroyed. While the prior information asserted that an Austrian submarine had sunk the Law, it was also stated that the submarine was flying no flag at the time of the attack. The commander of the Law, in an affidavit, declared his belief, however, that the crew of the submarine that sank his ship was composed of Germans.

In some quarters the Penfield cablegram was accepted as an indication of brighter prospects in the Austro-American situation, but this optimism found no sanction in official circles. It was said officially at the State Department that no instructions had gone to Ambassador Penfield to prepare American diplomatic and Consular officers and other citizens to leave that country. It was learned that when the United States severed diplomatic relations with Germany Ambassador Penfield was advised of the possibility of a rupture with Austria-Hungary, and it is supposed that he actually did furnish Americans there with knowledge of the situation.

It was asserted authoritatively that beyond this Ambassador Penfield had received no communication from the State Department relative to the possible departure of American officials and nationals from Austria-Hungary.

BLAMES VICTIMS' RASHNESS.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 28, (via London, Thursday, March 1.)—Commenting on the sinking of the Laconia, the Kölnische Zeitung, a copy of which has been received here, says:

"We can understand British sailors regarding it as proof of courage and devotion to duty to brave the dangers of the submarine war on a freight ship, but we cannot understand a shipping company under British control permitting a passenger ship to cross the danger zone, foolishly exposing women and children to almost certain death, nor the extreme rashness of those who thus risked their lives."

REICHSTAG LEADERS BACK CHANCELLOR

Cannot Modify U-Boat Campaign, Whatever Wilson's Decision, Spahn Says.

'USING OUR LAST WEAPON'

All Germans, Says Westarp, Agree That There Must Be No Yielding to the United States.

BERLIN, Feb. 28, (via London.)—When Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg had concluded his address in the Reichstag yesterday, speeches were made by the various party leaders. Dr. Peter Spahn, leader of the Centre Party, said:

"Our confidence in submarine warfare is firm, as it represents the earliest possible termination of the war. The German nation will continue in future, as in the past, to rest on the present monarchical basis and will adhere to the present Constitution.

"The Government's action in the matter of peace proposals has our entire support. The Entente rulers set up proposals full of spite and hatred, risking their crowns and the lives of their subjects.

"President Wilson's peace suggestion was brushed aside by their statement of conditions, which was impossible of acceptance. We may reply that the German Government in its peace offer made reservations providing for the freedom and development of our people. There was no reason to make known to the world in general the details of our peace conditions.

"The year's balance has been unfavorable for our enemies, but they are not yet convinced of our invincibility. The program for the future drawn up by Viscount Grey (the former British Foreign Secretary) puts into the shade all plans ever conceived for world domination. England, which pretends to have been dragged into the war against her will to protect small nations, now continues the war with the plan of enlarging her territories by one and one-half million square kilometers.

"England is attempting to starve even the people in Germany who take no direct part in the fighting. America has protested against this, but she has refused to follow us.

"Must Conquer," Despite Wilson.

"With full appreciation of the seriousness of the situation we must hold on and conquer, whatever President Wilson's decision may be. The submarine weapon can only be fully utilized if unrestricted, and serious damage to England is then certain.

"The order for unrestricted submarine warfare involves the question of the whole destiny of our empire. We wage submarine warfare not because we are in a desperate position, but because we hope thereby to terminate the war quickly. In this we are identical with neutrals for whom we gladly have regard so far as this is compatible with our war needs. We express our thanks to Sweden, Holland, and Switzerland for their strict neutrality.

"China's abandonment of neutrality is striking and can only be explained by pressure from the United States. The Pope has most strictly observed neutrality and continues so to do.

"It is misleading for anybody to talk about our giving up our plans to all indemnity on the ground that everybody has to bear his own burden. This standpoint is not shared by the Chancellor. [This remark was greeted with applause.] All damage and loss of property must be borne by the originators of the war."

Socialist Leader for "War of Defense."

Philip Scheidemann, the Socialist leader, said:

"Our enemies are waging a war of conquest. We are waging a war of defense. Our enemies declined our invitation to a peace conference more brutally and provokingly and with a madder peace program than any one could have expected. Thus, our enemies took upon themselves the guilt of the blood which can never be wiped out. Germany is unanimous that all our power must be exerted to the utmost to frustrate the plans of he enemy.

"Our peace offer and President Wilson's message were regarded as factors which were allowed to have their effect in enemy countries. We were disappointed, but, much as we regret this, we can understand how it came about. Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, after decisions and intensified warfare, decided upon it after the Rome conference. We desire it. It will bring peace soon.

"The first sequel has been a rupture with America. We regret this most deeply, but trust that our national strength, armed to the teeth, will render possible what our enemies consider impossible. Our honor and existence and the freedom of development of our empire must be safeguarded from the war unchanged.

"The Chancellor did not withdraw anything from his former utterances about war aims, nor has any contradiction of the recent speeches of Premier Tisza of Hungary, that the war must not last longer than is necessary for the security of the country, been heard. This prudent utterance met with the greatest approval in Germany, though not among persons like Admiral von Knorr and others, who want to seize the Chancellor by the throat."

Prussian Minister Attacked.

Herr Scheidemann urged the Chancellor to take measures against persons making profit out of the war and demanded the resignation of the Minister of Agriculture, which, he said, would create joy among the German people.

Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg defended the Prussian Minister of Agriculture, Baron von Schorlemer, against the attack of Herr Scheidemann, saying:

"An injustice has been done to the Minister by the assertion that he is the father of obstacles to wise and just distribution of foodstuffs. This is not the case. I can only say in praise of Baron von Schorlemer that he has endeavored with success to maintain production. It is necessary that we master the difficulties of provisioning."

Count Fredrich von Westarp, Conservative leader in the Reichstag, said:

"The refusal of our peace offer was a blow in the face of the German people. The Entente declined in its declaration to President Wilson to be compared with us as human beings. The German people cannot stand such an insult to the honor of the Kaiser and his people. We are now employing our last fighting weapon with which England's vital spot will be directly hit.

"In view of the recognition of the fact that England can reckon on the support of the American people, the German people stand united and determined behind the Kaiser, even those who until now have raised objections against unrestricted submarine war."

Alluding to the submarine war Count von Westarp said:

"Our decision on unrestricted submarine warfare is immutable. The whole world must be in no doubt of it. Everything must be avoided that gives the slightest suspicion that we will yield anything here.

"President Wilson's attempt to bring neutrals to his side completely failed. We rejoice in that, and also that after our rupture with America Mr. Wilson is done for as a peace mediator so far as we are concerned."

Westarp Demands Annexation.

Count von Westarp outlined the Conservative Party's ideas of peace terms, saying:

"The military safety of our frontiers must be attained, even if military and economic objections thereto exist. As in the east, our flank must be protected. The high defensive and offensive value of the Flemish coast is obvious in strengthening our position against England. Germany must be invincible."

Dr. Otto Wiemer, a Progressive, expressed approval of the Government's peace offer, which, he said, caused it to be recognized that Germany had no desire to crush her enemies. Their rejection of the offer, he asserted, had strengthened the determination of the Central Powers to continue the fight.

The submarine warfare, Dr. Wiemer said, must be supported by the entire nation. He continued:

"The Chancellor's words regarding the rupture of relations with America will not fail to have their effect outside the House and in certain quarters in America which thus far have not recognized the situation clearly. For the rest, we consider reserve necessary as regards discussion of relations with America.

Counts on Pacifist Influence Here.

"True it is that the supplying by America of ammunition to the Entente has aroused bad feeling, while America has made only paper protests against England's illegal interruption of commerce. Over there large numbers of the population do not agree with President Wilson's policy. Friendly relations which have existed for centuries connect both peoples, even today. We desire to maintain these relations, but agree with the Chancellor that there can be no turning back, but only 'forward.' With unswerving confidence we look forward to the new period, and will do what iron duty demands until victory is gained, until peace is enforced."

REICHSTAG CHEERED TRIBUTE TO U-BOATS

That and the Chancellor's Denunciation of England Won Him Greatest Applause.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 27, (via London, Feb. 28.)—Today's rush for seats in the Reichstag galleries surpassed anything seen on recent similar occasions, thousands being compelled to remain outside the building, which could not even accommodate all who had provided themselves with admission tickets.

The House sank into almost oppressive silence when the Chancellor, after the usual routine, began his speech, but after the first few sentences had been crisply delivered the audience warmed up quickly, and at his proclamation of the purpose to achieve "an enduring peace that guarantees compensation for all injuries suffered and assures a secured existence and a secured future to powerful Germany," the House rose to a storm of applause. His remarks about internal political reforms, too, were again interrupted by enthusiastic applause, but when the Chancellor passed on to other subjects one could not help noticing a feeling of disappointment spreading over the assembled legislators, who had evidently expected more details.

When he spoke of the submarine war he had his audience spellbound again, and his "no backing down" was the signal for nother outbreak of unusual enthusiasm.

The tension reached its height, however, when the Chancellor began his discussion of the American situation. The statement that President Wilson broke off diplomatic relations without giving any reason was only new to most of the legislators, some of them showing their indignation by shaking their heads severely at the alleged "unprecedented" American action.

The Chancellor's speech here became very matter of fact, perhaps intentionally, so as to avoid unpleasant demonstrations; but he had the House with him again when he undertook to ward off the reproach that Germany had broken her word to America regarding submarine warfare.

Tremendous applause from all parts of the House accompanied his attack on England, so that several times, although he was speaking particularly plainly and distinctly, he had to repeat words and even sentences to make himself fully understood, the audience seising this chance to give vent to its feeling against the most hated enemy.

The greatest burst of applause from all the benches, however, came when the Chancellor made the statement that results of the U-boat war thus far had surpassed even the most optimistic expectations of the navy.

When he finished the galleries were emptied quickly, and many members left the hall. It was quite evident that the audience had come only to hear what the Chancellor had to say on the submarine campaign and the American situation.

FILIBUSTER FOR EXTRA SESSION

Continued from Page 1.

extra session, they would oppose any effort to filibuster against the armed neutrality measure, and did not want to see time wasted in considering the big supply bills.

The Democrats had no intention of trying to force the Armed Neutrality bill to an immediate vote, as it is desired that the House pass it first because of the bond issue provision it contains. The House is expected to act under a special rule late today.

The Republican leaders have no sympathy with Senator La Follette in his opposition to the armed neutrality measure. They have publicly urged President Wilson to action for many months, and they feel that they cannot withhold the means of action now that the President has asked for them. But they still have doubts as to the intention of the President to use the weapons he has asked for, and that is why they wish Congress to remain in session.

"If these leaders have their way—which is extremely doubtful tonight—the armed neutrality bill will be passed without opposition and almost without discussion. That would square with the advice they had hitherto given the President and leave no opportunity for him to say that he had been weakened in his foreign policy through Republican nonsupport. But with that bill out of the way, they would be perfectly willing to foster extended discussion of some of the pending appropriation bills so as to prevent their enactment before March 4. Even to many of these bills the Republican leaders are friendly, however, as they cannot consistently delay the army or navy bills any more than the bill giving the President additional power.

Mr. La Follette has already indicated his intention of filibustering against the armed neutrality bill. He will be mildly supported by one or two Democrats like Mr. Vardaman of Mississippi, and possibly by one or two Republicans. This opposition may not cause the armed neutrality bill to fail, but it will greatly retard consideration of the necessary money bills, and discussion on these measures will then come from many quarters. It is this discussion that is expected to force the call for an extra session.

Now that the leading Republicans are practically agreed to support the armed neutrality bill, there seems to be a relaxation of discipline as to other measures, a general willingness to let any Senator discuss at length any bill to which he is opposed or which he desires to amend. Here there is no concert as to the bills to be attacked. The important point is that all attacks make for delay, and that any serious delay means the extra session desired by all factions—whether pacifistic or militaristic—that distrust President Wilson's foreign course.

The expected outburst of discussion on widely different bills is partly explained by Republican resentment of what they regard as Executive usurpation. One Republican said yesterday that he would not feel justified in facing his constituents after permitting imperfect bills to be jammed through simply because he had finally been wearied into acquiescing in a quick adjournment. They feel that pending legislation is unusually important, but that it is being presented so near the end of the session that legislative consideration is practically impossible. It would be better for these bills, they feel, if they died with this session and were revived at an extra session with full opportunity for their discussion.

There was an undercurrent of resentment yesterday over the part Postmaster General Burleson was believed to be playing in legislation. Tuesday he was thought to be going back and forth between the White House and the Capitol in regard to the foreign situation. Yesterday one Republican said bluntly that Mr. Burleson was lobbying to kill the Post Office Appropriation bill so that the present appropriations would be continued for another year by resolution, thus preventing the continuance of contracts for pneumatic tube mail service which are expiring and which the Postmaster General does not want to renew.

"They blame us for delaying legislation," said this Senator, "and that is what the Postmaster General is doing."

If the armed neutrality bill should be enacted before the filibuster got its full stride, the President, if he wished a free hand in the next developments in the German situation, could, even without the annual appropriations, dispense with Congress for almost four months. The current appropriations run till the end of the fiscal year on June 30. Only the financial breakdown of governmental machinery could be prevented by resolution if Congress organized shortly before that date. The hope of the Republicans is, however, that the Senate is already summoned to meet on March 5, the President, if he is convinced that an extra session of both houses is necessary, will call the House for the same day.

The voting on amendments to the Revenue bill began promptly at 8 o'clock last night. The first to be killed were eleven proposed by Senator La Follette to eliminate the bond issue provision in the bill and substitute in its place higher income and inheritance tax rates. They were beaten by consistent party majorities.

For the first time in many years the Republicans united almost to a man with the Wisconsin Senator, and when his quota of suggestions had all been laid away the Democrats were treated to a further exhibition of the present unanimity of Republican purpose by seeing Republican after Republican consult with Senator La Follette and then offer another amendment and demand a roll-call.

When amendments germane to the bill had been disposed of others came along whose purpose was clearly to put the Democrats in the attitude of opposing legislation which in itself they might favor, but which attached to this bill probably would mean its defeat when returned to the House.

Early in the day, by a vote of 39 to 21, the Senate rejected the Underwood amendment making the revenue tax on oleomargarine 2 cents a pound flat instead of the present duty of 10 cents on colored and ¼ cent a pound on uncolored.

Democratic leaders in an effort to do everything possible to clear up the legislative situation cleared the Revenue bill of all amendments attached by the Senate Finance Committee to the measure that passed the House. This means the measure will not have to go back to the House and will become law when signed by the President.

The bill provides that $175,000,000 of the taxes collected under it and under the revenue bill of last year shall "constitute a special preparedness fund," to be used in army, navy and fortification expenses.

One of the principal objects of Republican criticism was the excess profits tax feature of the bill, placing a tax of 8 per cent. on the net profits of corporations and joint stock companies when they exceed $5,000 a year, and are more than 8 per cent. of the capital invested.

A second important feature will increase the present estate taxes 50 per cent., fixing them at 1½ per cent. of a net estate over $50,000 to 15 per cent. of an estate over $5,000,000.

Bonds to the amount of $100,000,000 are authorized to meet expenses on account of the Mexican situation, the construction of the armor plate plant, the Alaskan Railway, and the purchase of the Danish West Indies. The bonds are to pay 3 per cent. and be retired in fifty years. The Secretary of the Treasury already has authority to issue $225,000,000 of Panama Canal bonds, so that with the signing of this bill he can issue over $300,000,000 in bonds.

Authority also is given to the Secretary to issue $100,000,000 of one-year certificates of indebtedness at 3 per cent. He now has authority to issue these certificates in the sum of $200,000,000. They are for the purpose of temporarily putting the Treasury in funds, because under the present tax system much of the Government revenue comes in a lump at the end of the fiscal year.

TWELVE YEARS before the first stage-coach started to Greenwich from Baker's Tavern at the corner of Wall and New Streets, Carstairs Rye was a favorite refreshment for travelers.

Present-day New Yorkers are no less appreciative of the quality of this pure, mellow brand.

Carstairs Rye

Established 1778

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THE fact that the rest of the specifications of the Jordan Car are just as good and as standard as those listed above, is what decided us to undertake the sale of this car for the metropolitan district.

CARL H. PAGE & CO., Inc.
1848 Broadway, at 61st Street
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The Lost and Found Bulletin of The New York Times has recovered many lost articles for owners. Call Bryant 1000, Lost and Found Department, for further information.—Advt.

Once when a great newspaper protested!

It was all over the use of a phrase!

A number of prominent New York stores, attracted by the magic of the Hand-Tailored idea in Men's Clothes, *paid it the compliment of adoption.*

Then the great newspaper referred to protested and the irregularity ceased.

But no deception was intended by the stores in question—they could claim immunity on the ground that human hands enter even into the making of men's machine-made clothes.

But they made the mistake of confusing a phrase with a principle.

We do not use the Phrase *Hand-Tailored* because it sounds well, but because it is true.

Spring Suits and Topcoats, $25 to $50

HAND TAILORED at the price of those that are not

Men's Clothing Shop—8 West 38th Street
A Separate Shop on the Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co.

Clothing Furnishings Shoes

FIFTH AVENUE

YOU who have $20 to spend for a Spring Suit—you're just as welcome here as the thirty-dollar man, because you put me on my mettle. I'll give you a Custom Tailored Suit that leans toward $25, for I want you on my books for keeps.

This is what you get for $20—a fine-weave, long-wearing piece of cloth; an exclusive custom pattern; a body-gracing custom fit; my thoroughbred custom style; my personal attention at measuring and fitting; my refusal to let you pay for the Suit, if it isn't all you expected. Come to be measured, or send for cloth clippings!

Spring Topcoats, $25 to individual measure

Clemons
Custom Tailor
Broadway at 39th St.
18 Years On This Corner

Continuing To-day the

Semi-Annual Sale of Saks Suits for Men

Formerly $25, $23 and $20

Now $17

¶ Saks suits, every one of them, tailored this season by our own organization, which statement is sufficient to convey to you the character of the tailoring and the style. The variety of fabrics, colorings and models is remarkably inclusive for an event of this kind, and the more remarkable when you consider the present abnormal scarcity of fine woolens.

A Small Charge for Alterations.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

The Will of Mary E. Trask was admitted to probate

last November. In it she named, as her executors, Delia C. Trask and Lucinda M. Trask. Both executors have since died and to dispose of an estate of $10,000 still remaining, an administrator was appointed on February 13th, 1917. (From news report, Canandaigua, N. Y., February 13.)

The records show hundreds of similar cases. Sometimes to guard against the appointment of a stranger as administrator, three executors have been named and have all passed away before the estate has been settled.

A strong Trust Company solves this problem. It is imperishable. Its specialized work is not affected by the loss of any individual. Make sure that your estate will be divided among your heirs according to your own wishes by appointing as your executor this strong experienced Trust Company.

Capital and Surplus, $7,000,000

Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York

60 Wall Street 716 Fifth Avenue

GERARD'S PARTY STARTS FOR HOME

Leave Corunna, Spain, on Spanish Liner and Are Due in Havana March 8.

RAIDER MAY VISIT THEM

Her Captain Is a Friend of the Former Envoy, and His Appearance Would Cause No Surprise.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—Charles H. Grasty, who sailed today from Corunna, Spain, with ex-Ambassador Gerard's party for Havana, Cuba, sent the following dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent here before leaving Madrid to embark on the Spanish liner:

"Ex-Ambassador Gerard chartered a train of three sleepers, a dining car, and two baggage cars and steamed away from Madrid to Corunna. He and Mrs. Gerard had a round of entertainments here, their hosts including King Alfonso and the British and American Ambassadors. At the station Ambassador and Mrs. Willard saw the Gerard party off. The party included about fifty, with fifty others waiting at Corunna.

"In honor of Mr. Gerard, the Duke of Saragossa, a Spanish grandee and amateur engineer, appeared at the station dressed in blue overalls and drove locomotive which hauled the train. Later, Mr. and Mrs. Gerard entertained the Duke at dinner. He came in overalls, his eyes shining with the zest of his adventure, and his Spanish animation was a delight to his hosts after the strenuosities of the last week.

"Mr. Gerard's party will reach Corunna on Monday, and the Infanta Isabella will sail Tuesday. The party is made up largely of old Berlin residents and newspaper correspondents who are experts on German psychology. None would be surprised if a German ship not necessarily hostile, should be sent to the Gerard boat on the voyage. The general wish is expressed that if there is such a visit, it may be from the Captain of the raider operating near Cuba, who is a personal friend of Mr. Garage and the other members of the party."

CORUNNA, Spain, Tuesday, Feb. 27, (via Paris.)—James W. Gerard, former American Ambassador at Berlin, sailed today on the steamship Infanta Isabel for Havana. The steamer is expected to reach that port March 8 or 9. Mr. Gerard was escorted to his boat by the Mayor of Corunna, in place of the Governor, who is ill; the British Vice Consul and the Cuban Consul.

The Infanta Isabel was filled to capacity, carrying 750 in the steerage. William H. Gale, formerly Consul General at Munich, arrived here today, and with difficulty obtained passage on the Infanta Isabel.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The State Department was advised from Madrid that ex-Ambassador Gerard sailed from Corunna, Spain. Mr. Gerard, in a dispatch to the Department, received today, said that he had given out no interview of any kind and that if any alleged statements of his were published they are "fakes."

He referred, it is believed, to statements attributed to him to the effect that before he left Berlin a high German official warned him not to take passage for the United States from Spain on account of the submarine danger.

PREDICTS THAT AUSTRIA WILL BACK U-BOAT WAR

Berlin Report Says Her Reply Will Soon Be Handed to Penfield.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The Austrian reply to the American note in regard to the submarine issue will soon be handed to the United States Ambassador at Vienna and will probably indorse the attitude of Germany, according to a Reuter's Amsterdam dispatch, which quotes a Berlin telegram to the Weser Zeitung of Bremen.

The telegram says that the Vienna Government will clearly express the view that there is no turning back for the Central Powers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 28.—The Berlin Tageszeitung published a telegram from Vienna, dated Feb. 26, which contains statements said to have been made by Ambassador Penfield. According to this report, a confidant of Mr. Penfield, who had a long interview with the American Ambassador on Sunday, says that the latter expressed himself optimistically concerning Austro-Hungarian relations with the United States, and declared that he was afriend of Austria-Hungary and was striving with all his might to maintain amicable relations between that country and the United States and that he had not abandoned hope of success, especially as in the Foreign Minister, Count Czernin, he had to deal with a man full of understanding and animated by the same sentiments as himself.

Mr. Penfield was not pessimistic, says the report, about the chances of a conflict between Germany and the United States and expressed hope that the existing state of things would continue.

HINT OF GREAT HORROR BEHIND BELGIAN EXILING

Consul From Germany Says Reason for Deportations When Known Will Shock World.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—An American Consul, who returned with ex-Ambassador Gerard from Germany, gave me today several interesting details on the situation there. According to my informant a military victory is absolutely necessary to end the war, for since the Allies' reply to Germany's peace offer the German nation is determined to fight to a finish. Before then opinion was somewhat divided as to the best method of ending the war, but now there seems no choice left but to fight on.

As to what may happen after the war my informant does not believe a revolution likely; although he thinks a change in government very probable, for the people are more and more convinced that a parliamentary regime must displace the present autocratic rule. One reason for the general confidence in Hindenburg is the confidence that he will not sacrifice men in such wholesale manner as did his predecessor, Falkenhayn.

Regarding the internal situation, the reports of food riots, the Consul said, were exaggerated. There were several cases of the populace sacking shops where stores were known to be withheld in order to realize high prices. The police, however, invariably sided with the populace, forcing the shopkeepers to sell and often arresting the latter when they refused.

German efficiency is greatly overrated, the Consul said. An example of this was the truck garden census, which was a farce, as the farmers declared whatever they wished. When the result was known there was a panic. The slaughter of 500,000 swine was promptly ordered, as it was feared it would be impossible to feed them. Only when most had been killed was the truth known. No doubt the Germans still have reserves in provisions.

The Belgian deportations, the Consul said, certainly are the greatest horror of the war; but when the real reason for the deportations is known (which so far is not the case) the whole world will shudder with horror.

THE NEXT STEP IS WAR, FRENCH OBSERVERS SAY

Paris Press Commends Wilson's Prudence, But Is Sure That He Will Act.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—The sinking of the Laconia, coupled with President Wilson's speech before Congress, is generally regarded here as bringing America a step nearer actual war with Germany. The press generally refrains from too much direct comment, editorial writers contenting themselves with drawing inferences from the President's declarations.

"It is not yet war, but it is no longer merely a diplomatic rupture; it is already armed neutrality," writes Gustave Herve, in La Victorie, and this represents the opinion of most newspaper commentators. In other words, they believe that the United States has arrived at the point where only one more step is possible, and that this step is imminent.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—The morning papers, while without exception commending President Wilson's prudence and his determination to have the whole body of American citizens behind him, agree in recognising his message to Congress as distinctly a further step in the direction of war. Georges Clemenceau, in his paper L'Homme Enchaine, reflects the sentiment generally expressed when he says:

"A pacifist out-and-out, President Wilson does not stand for peace at any price. On the day when the dignity and sovereignty of the United States are menaced or attacked, he will enter on another course. His first step was to exercise moral pressure on Germany. Such was the meaning of the rupture of diplomatic relations. As that failed, he has proclaimed armed neutrality and has thus begun to exercise material pressure. This pressure will be transformed into material action, and that means war."

The Figaro thinks that President Wilson knows well that war is inevitable, but that he will not have it said that it was let loose by the United States.

The Petit Journal, referring to the torpedoing of the Laconia, believes that events are likely to force the President's hand.

CANADA PREPARES TO SHIP LARGE FORCES

Thousands of Troops Arriving in New Branswick for Transportation to the Front.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 28.—Canada is making active preparations to take a prominent part in the great allied offensive on the western front this Spring. Thousands of troops have arrived in the province of New Brunswick within the last few weeks for final training before embarking at Halifax for England. Military authorities have been ordered to provide suitable quarters, and they are taking care of a number of units in this city, Sackville, Chatham, Campbellton, Newcastle, and other towns in the province. The housing and feeding of these troops has proved quite a problem, but it is being met successfully and has brought increased business prosperity to the province.

Major Gen. Lessard, Inspector General for Eastern Canada, has been here supervising the work of mobilization. He recently was quoted as saying that 100,000 additional men would be needed within the next few months to offset possible casualties in the Spring offensive and to keep the Canadian divisions at full strength.

BROWN UPHOLDS WILSON.

University Professors Urge Him to be "Swift and Bold."

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 28.—Fifty members of the Faculty of Brown University, headed by President W. H. P. Faunce, tonight made public a letter to President Wilson in which they assured him of their support and prayed that h's leadership in the present international situation "be swift and bold." The letter said in part:

"Believing that in the present crisis of the nation's affairs you, as chief, welcome an expression of the convictions of loyal citizens, we, the undersigned members of the Faculty of Brown University, desire to assure you of our hearty indorsement of your action in breaking off diplomatic relations with Germany, and in urging upon Congress the adoption of measures calculated to end the present intolerable conditions under which Germany is excluding American ships from the high seas. * * *

"We are anxious for peace, but we believe that permanent peace, or even peace in the immediate future, is impossible for the United States if militarism is victorious in Europe, and that failure to recognise this fact will invite disaster, a disaster for which the Government and the people of today, if they neglect to do all in their power to avert it, will be held responsible by future generations."

TAKE GOLD ON FREDERIK VIII.

British at Halifax Said to Have Taken a Countess's $25,000.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Feb. 28.—It was reported here tonight that prior to the sailing from here for Copenhagen of the steamship Frederik VIII., with Count von Bernstorff and his party on board, $25,000 in gold was taken from the Countess Manfred Matuschka of Washington.

This, it was said, with all other gold carried by the passengers, was confiscated by the British authorities as contraband.

Before the ship sailed Count von Bernstorff thanked the naval officers in charge of the examination of the ship for the courteous way in which they had performed their duties.

MARINES NOW TOTAL 12,661.

Record Showing Due to Spurt in Recruiting Since September.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Recruiting for the Marine Corps has taken the same sort of spurt as enlistment for the navy. Last September the enlistment of 5,000 more marines was authorized by Congress. Of these, 3,714 have been obtained already through recruiting, and the total strength of the Marine Corps today is 12,661, the largest number of men ever enrolled in the corps.

Yesterday was a banner day for enlistment, 91 men having been enrolled.

ALL SCANDINAVIA IN SERIOUS STRAITS

German Blockade Brings Norway, Sweden, and Denmark to Verge of Food and Fuel Famine.

NORWAY'S PLIGHT WORST

Public Buildings, Theatres, and Schools Closing and Railway Service Greatly Reduced.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Advices from Stockholm depict the situation in the Scandinavian countries resulting from Germany's unrestricted U-boat warfare, in black colors. Norway, Sweden, and Denmark for three weeks have been cut off from the greater part of Europe. With the Entente countries of Europe and with America almost the only direct communication is by cable.

Immediately after the German submarine proclamation optimists expected the restoration of at least the Bergen-Newcastle traffic, but so far nothing has been done. The great Russian train traffic ceased and express trains to Haparanda on the Finnish frontier no longer run. The only direct trade worth mentioning is with Germany. Business men are proclaiming that Scandinavia's one resource for the rest of the war is to tighten the belt and live on half rations in Germany's own way. Consumers who have been grumbling for two years past over the minor inconveniences caused by British trade measures are now realising, according to the Stockholm correspondent of The Birmingham Post, what really oppressive measures involve.

All three of the Scandinavian countries are threatened with most serious difficulties. Sweden has not enough grain to last till the next harvest, and she is doubtful whether she will ever see the 200,000 tons of flour already ordered in America by the State Food Commission. Denmark's case is worse. She is threatened in a greater degree than Sweden with a shortage of grain, and the suspension of her dairy products exports to England threatens her trade balance. Still, worse is Norway's lot. Norway produces a smaller proportion of food than either of her two neighbors, and she risks both having no food and having her chief industry—shipping—permanently lamed.

All three countries are busy with measures already taken or suggested for meeting the situation. The universal card system is to be extended to more and more necessaries, public buildings, theatres, and schools are being partly or wholly closed, owing to a lack of fuel. Railway and local shipping services are being curtailed, and more and more branches of production are being brought under State control. In Stockholm only one street lamp out of four is lighted, and in the suburb domestic lighting ceases at 9 P. M.

A threatened famine of English cloth and other English manufactured goods led to a run on the shops, and the citizens are laying in stocks of everything obtainable in preparation for the coming drastic State measures of limitation of purchase and sale.

The same correspondent points out that the reason President Wilson's policy was not supported by Norway and Denmark was the dread of war with Germany, which dominated every other feeling. From the first it was evident that the Scandinavian countries would not risk a conflict with Germany, but it is mainly an achievement of Sweden that so little was done by way of protest. However, the danger to Scandinavia is now more clearly seen, and the more enterprising shippers are now seeking means of breaking or ignoring the blockade. Whether this can be done depends upon the Swedish State Insurance Commission. In the first days of the blockade no insurances at all were granted, but the Government has since got through the Riksdag a law authorising the commission to insure at higher rates than the former maximum of 7 per cent. and also authorizing the insuring of foreign vessels. This means that Sweden will do what she can to restore traffic.

Through its handling of the submarine crisis a fresh blow has been dealt at the Hummarskjold Cabinet, which was already badly shaken by criticism from all three parties at the Riksdag opening in January. Premier Hammarskjold, though technically a good neutral, is known to be privately one of the most emphatic pro-Germans in his altogether very pro-German Conservative Party. He is being held personally responsible for the surprising reply to President Wilson and is being severely criticised by both Socialists and Liberals.

Such criticism has little effect on the Premier. He keeps to himself, sees few people, ignores the newspapers and generally governs more like a German Secretary of State than like the Premier Minister of a parliamentary country.

SERBIAN OFFICERS LOST.

Perished with Troops When Transport Minas Was Sunk.

NICE, Feb. 28.—The members of the family of the Serbian General, Ilia Gelkovitch, who are living here, were officially informed yesterday that the General lost his life when the Italian transport Minas was torpedoed on Feb. 13.

The Serbian Colonels Dragoutin, Boulitch, and Milan Ristitch perished at the same time, and their families, who are also resident here, have been so notified by the Italian Government.

An official statement issued by the German Admiralty on Feb. 28 announced the sinking of the Minas by a German submarine. The transport, it was said, was carrying 1,000 soldiers to Saloniki, and that all on board, with the exception of two men, perished.

particularly need the predigested nourishment in SCOTT'S EMULSION. It creates strength and rich, active blood. It insures abundant nourishment and keeps baby growing.
Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 21-28

URGES CONSIDERATION FOR 8,000,000 ALIENS

Defense Council Calls Upon Citizens to Avoid Showing Suspicion of Them.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The Council of National Defense today issued an appeal to the people of the United States to show every consideration in the present international situation to aliens resident in this country.

"The United States," says the statement, "for many generations has been the shelter of the oppressed of the world and of those who would become one with the spirit of the republic. It is the crucible of the nations. Many of those who have come to us are now citizens. Many are not. It is with the latter that we are chiefly concerned.

"The presence here at this time of perhaps 8,000,000 aliens is deeply and soberly to be weighed, not only in our own interests, but in their own. For so long a space as they are lawful dwellers within this country they are entitled to the generous consideration of the people and Government of the United States.

"Emphasizing anew our national doctrines of tolerance and personal liberty, of holding all persons within the land to be loyal unless by their own acts they shall prove the contrary, we call upon all citizens, if untoward events should come upon us, to present to these aliens, many of whom tomorrow will be Americans, the attitude of neither suspicion nor aggressiveness.

"We urge on all Americans to meet these millions of foreign-born with unchanged manner and with unprejudiced mind. Any other course is unworthy of our traditions and against public policy and the free flow of Governmental affairs."

The act creating the Council of National Defense charges the council in times of stress to promote good-will within the country's borders and to make every effort to conserve the national unity.

Eighteen executives of railroads will meet here tomorrow to approve plans for making the country's rail lines available for Government uses in the event of a national emergency.

GERMANS MUST EAT MORE BRAN IN FLOUR

Government Orders Milling Waste Reduced From 18 to 6 Per Cent.

BERNE, Feb. 28, (via Paris.)—In order to make the available supply of grain last until the next harvest and replace in part such foods as potatoes, now woefully scarce, the German Government has ordered that all grain in the future must be milled out to 94 per cent. instead of 82 per cent., as at present and 60 per cent. in peace time. The resulting flour, though far coarser, will be somewhat cheaper. The flour supply will also be husbanded by forbidding the baking of cakes from any other than a substitute or foreign flour.

The Government is considering a plan to compel all cities of more than 5,000 population to collect bones systematically and turn them into the fat-extracting plants, which for some time have been working successfully, producing 15 per cent. fat from fresh bones and 8 per cent. from cooked bones, besides animal feed from the residue.

The meat situation in Germany in general is now better than it was a few weeks ago, so that workers engaged in strenuous occupations probably will be able to have 300 grams (.66 pound) weekly instead of 200 or 250.

The potato situation, however, is still dubious, with the prospect that the entire empire will soon be put on a three-and-a-half-pound ration weekly, already in force in many sections. Potatoes for the next crop are assured, it is declared, though they are extraordinarily expensive.

TRAIN HITS AUTO BUS; 7 DEAD, 12 INJURED

Racing with Freight, Chauffeur Speeded Up and Tried to Cross Ahead of It.

LIMA, Ohio, Feb. 28.—Seven dead and twelve injured, at least two of whom are at the point of death, represent the toll of an automobile accident here tonight.

Twenty-two homeward bound employes of the Ohio Steel Foundry were hurled through the air and beneath train wheels when a Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton freight struck an auto bus in which they were riding. Peter Dailey, owner and driver of the bus, was arrested an hour after the accident on order of Coroner Hay.

Three hours after the accident only three of the dead had been positively identified. They are Jerry O'Connor, foreman; Tom O'Connor, his brother, and Pete Valenska, molder.

Dailey, the driver, who escaped with slight injuries, was unable to explain the accident. Eyewitnesses say he was driving south on a road paralleling the track and in the same direction the train was going. He speeded up, they declare, and attempted to cross the tracks ahead of the fast freight. The bus was struck squarely in the side, turned completely around, and its passengers scattered over a radius of 150 feet.

CONGRESS TO GIVE WILSON POWER

Continued from Page 1.

received from Turkey, binding all the Central Powers, the two vessels would not be allowed to proceed.

Michigan Delegation Backs Wilson.

The veering of opinion at the Capitol in favor of the Armed Neutrality bill was apparent throughout the day. The first concrete indication came at a meeting of the Michigan Republican delegation in Congress, called by Senator William Alden Smith. The delegation agreed to support the bill desired by the President, not to oppose defense measures or to try to force an extra session, and to stand squarely behind the President in the emergency.

"Wait until members of Congress hear from the country," declared Majority Leader Kern to several of his colleagues, "and I think we shall see a rallying of members of both Houses."

A few minutes before he heard of the action of the Michigan delegation one Republican insisted that an extra session of Congress would be held. When informed of the attitude of the Michigan Republicans, he expressed surprise and added:

"Perhaps that may be catching."

HOUSE BILL LIMITS PRESIDENT'S POWER

Withholds Insurance From Munitions and Authority to "Employ Other Instrumentalities."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—An amended bill authorizing and empowering the President to supply American merchantmen with defensive arms was reported to the House today by the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Six members of the committee were opposed to the bill, even in the amended form, which limits to a degree the powers of the President.

The committee struck out the clause authorizing the President "to employ such other instrumentalities and methods as may, in his judgment and discretion seem necessary and adequate" to protect American commerce.

As a concession to the pacifist members of the committee an amendment was inserted providing that the War Risk Insurance Bureau shall not insure the cargoes of ships which carry munitions of war.

Following the example of the Senate committee, the House Foreign Affairs Committee eliminated from the original Flood bill the words "should it, in his judgment, become necessary for him to do so," in the section which authorizes the President to arm merchantmen for defensive purposes.

This change makes more mandatory the authorization carried in the bill, although the President is not specifically directed to arm all ships.

The amended bill reads:

That the President of the United States be and is hereby authorised and empowered to supply merchant ships, the property of citizens of the United States and bearing American registry, with defensive arms, and also with the necessary ammunition and means of making use of them in defense against unlawful attack, and that he be and is hereby authorized and empowered to protect such ships and the citizens of the United States against unlawful attacks while in their lawful and peaceful pursuits on the high seas.

Section 2. That the sum of $100,000,000 is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended by the President of the United States for the purposes herein stated, the said sum to be available until the 1st day of January, 1919, and the President is authorized to transfer so much thereof as he may deem necessary to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, created by act of Congress, approved September 2, 1914, for the purpose of insuring vessels, their freight, passage money and cargoes against loss or damage by the present risks of war. Provided that said Bureau of War Risk Insurance shall not insure any arms or ammunition or vessel carrying arms and ammunition consigned to belligerent countries or any citizen thereof.

Sec. 3. That for the purpose of meeting the expenditures herein authorized the Secretary of the Treasury, under the direction of the President, is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the United States and to issue therefor bonds of the United States not exceeding in the aggregate $100,000,000, said bonds to be in such form and subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and to bear interest at the rate not exceeding 3 per centum per annum; provided that such bonds shall be sold at not less than par, shall not carry the circulating privilege, and that all citizens of the United States shall be given an equal opportunity to subscribe therefor, but no commission shall be allowed or paid thereon; that both principal and interest shall be payable in United States gold coin of the present standard of value, and be exempt from all taxation and duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form of all State, municipal, of local authorities; that any bonds issued hereunder may, under such conditions as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, be convertible into bonds bearing a higher rate of interest than 3 per centum per annum if any bonds shall be issued by the United States at a higher rate than 3 per centum per annum by virtue of any act passed on or before Dec. 31, 1918.

Sec. 4.—That in order to pay the necessary expenses connected with the said issue of bonds, or any conversions thereof, a sum not exceeding one-tenth of 1 per centum of the amount of bonds herein authorized to be issued, or which may be converted, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct.

Representative Shackleford of Missouri, a Democratic member of the committee, filed a minority report on the amended bill. Mr. Shackleford expressed the belief that American ships should stay out of the danger zone as prescribed by Germany.

"Under the Constitution," said Mr. Shackleford, "the President has no authority to determine when or under what provocation our country shall go to war. Congress alone has power to declare war. In the exercise of that power every member should put aside all individual fears, all personal considerations, and rise to the level of his dreadful responsibility.

"I am not wanting in confidence in the President. With patience, steadfastness, and sagacity Mr. Wilson has kept us at peace while more than half the world has been at war. For this he has merited and won the affection of the people. Our country has never had a President more entitled to the confidence of the public. But our responsibility in this crisis is personal and should not be shifted to the shoulders of the President.

"In my judgment our interest counsels that we should remain at peace, that we should forego our rights to navigate the high seas embraced in the war zones declared by Great Britain and by Germany rather than to wage war to enforce such rights.

"However, if a majority shall hold a different view and our country shall be plunged into this insane war, then I shall, of course, stand by my country to the last dollar and the last man. Our country—in her dealings with other nations, may she always be, right, but right or wrong, our country."

SECRETS

THE title to Andrew Carnegie's purchase at Fifth Avenue and 90th Street was examined in our office.

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BRITISH WITHIN MILE OF BAPAUME

Three More Villages Seized as Advance on the Ancre Continues Unchecked.

POINT OF SALIENT TAKEN

Commecourt, Where Offensive Last July Broke Down, Falls Without a Fight.

BERLIN HINTS AT RETREAT

"Engagements Took Course Desired by the Command," the Germans Say.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—British troops today occupied the important village of Gommecourt, the vertex of the German salient south of Arras, and captured the villages of Thilloy and Puisieux-au-Mont as well, advancing their line more than half a mile to the northeast of Gommecourt. This announcement is made in tonight's official report from British headquarters in France, which also records several raids of minor importance.

The text of the statement follows:

This morning we attacked and captured a portion of an enemy trench northeast of Sailly-Saillisel and took eighty-five prisoners, including two officers, and also a machine gun.

Our advance north and south of the Ancre continued during the night. We occupied Gommecourt today. We have captured the villages of Thilloy and Puisieux-au-Mont, together with the trench system adjoining them, and have pushed our line forward a thousand yards to the northeast of Gommecourt.

A successful raid was carried out last night in the neighborhood of Cléry. Our troops reached the enemy's second line and captured twenty-two prisoners. We also entered the enemy's positions northeast of Arras and southwest and west of Lens and bombed several occupied dugouts.

An enemy raid northeast of Armentières was repulsed with loss.

Much valuable reconnaissance work was carried out by our airplanes yesterday. A number of air fights took place and three of our machines were brought down.

BERLIN, Feb. 28, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Today's Army Headquarters statement says the engagements in the Ancre region are taking the course desired by the German command. The text follows:

British reconnoitering advances against some points of the Artois front were repulsed. In the Ancre sector infantry engagements in front of our positions took the course desired by the command.

West of Vailly, on the Aisne, one of our river prosections was surprised by the French. By a counter thrust the outpost position and its garrison, which previously had been taken prisoner, fell again into our hands.

On the west bank of the Meuse (Verdun region,) French local attacks were launched at night, after strong artillery fire, against our trenches northeast of Avocourt. These attacks failed.

West of Maarkirch, in the Vosges, an enterprise by four French reconnoitering detachments failed.

A statement issued this evening says:

On the north bank of the Somme, a British attack between Le Transloy and Sailly was repulsed. The fighting continues at two points of our most advanced trenches.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—The War Office issued the following statement this afternoon:

There was rather unusual activity of patrols last night at various points on the front, before Beuvraignes, in Avocourt Wood, at Spitzenberg, northeast of St. Dié and in the region of Largitzen. We caught enemy reconnoitering parties under our fire and dispersed them.

In the region of Autreches, between the Oise and the Aisne, we made a surprise attack on an enemy trench. The night was calm elsewhere.

The official communication issued tonight reads as follows:

The artillery of both sides was exceedingly active in all directions along the Avre front. Enemy reconnaissances in the region of Roye failed. Our batteries effectively shelled the German organizations in the sector of Hill 304. There is nothing to report on the rest of the front.

The Belgian communication says:

North of Dixmude the Belgians repulsed a German grenade patrol which attempted to approach a post in the course of the night. In the region of Steenstraete and Het Sas there was bomb fighting of unusual violence.

GERMAN REARGUARDS FIGHTING TO THE LAST

All Sorts of Devices Used to Delay the British Advance—Bapaume Clock Tower Destroyed.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, Feb. 28, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The German withdrawal and British advance to the southwest of Bapaume still continue. Last night the German troops abandoned Gommecourt and the British took possession. The entry into Gommecourt, without a fight, will seem most sensational. It was here, on July 1 of last year, that waves of London men assaulted an almost impregnable position, and by the highest valor and sacrifice, broke and held their lines until forced back by massed gunfire, which threatened them with annihilation. Many British dead lay there, and the place will be haunted forever by the memory of their loss and great endurance.

Last night the gates were open. The German troops had stolen away in the dusk, leaving nothing behind but refuse of trench life and little of trench tools. In order to keep the way open for their withdrawal strong posts of Germans with machine guns held out in the wedge just south of Rossignol Wood and in Bles Wood, which lies to the west of Bucquoy. These rearguard posts, numbering an officer or two and anything between fifty to sixty men with machine guns, and probably telephones keeping them in touch with the main army, chosen for their tried courage and intelligence, stay behind with orders to hold on to the last possible moment. They are doing so with determined spirit.

All tricks of war are being used to check and kill the British patrols. In addition to trip wires attached to explosives, German helmets have been left about with bombs concealed in them so as to explode on being touched and there are other devices of this kind, which are ingenious but hardly worth the trouble. The German snipers and machine gunners give the British greater trouble, but they are being routed out from their hiding places. There were a lot of them in the ruins of Puisieux but last night, after sharp fighting and a grim man hunt among the broken brickwork, they were destroyed and the British line now runs well beyond it to Gommecourt on the left and down to Irles on the right.

The Germans have destroyed Irles Church tower as they have destroyed the church of Achiet le Petit and the famous clock tower of Bapaume. This is to get rid of positions of observation which might be useful to the British in their advance. Heavy shell fire has been concentrated by the Germans on Irles, and they are also barraging high explosives upon Sene[illegible] Grandcourt, and other places on the front which they have w[illegible]. It is probable they are using up their reserves of ammunition along the line of retirement. Many of their heavy guns still remain on railway mountings behind Bapaume—the British are now less than a mile from the town—and they are doing double duty by quick firing. The latest village to fall into our hands is Thilloy, north of Ligny-Thilloy and just south of Bapaume. The Germans are now retiring to Loupard Wood, Achiet le Petit, and Bucquoy, strongly defended for the time being by a thick belt of wire.

It is enormously interesting to speculate upon this new plan of the German high command. It is a plan forced upon them by the steady pressure of the British attacks, which thrust them into bad ground where the condition of their troops was hideous, but beyond all by the fear that the British fighting power in the Spring might break their armies if they stayed on their old line. Now they are executing with skill, aided by great luck—for the foggy weather is their luck—a manoeuvre designed to shorten their line, thereby increasing their defensive manpower and to withdraw in a way that they intend to make difficult for pursuit, and so gain time to fall back upon new and stronger lines.

"Where they will make the final halt is a problem upon which all the fighting depends. It is first conceivable that they might take the boldest course and retire to the line before Douai, Arras, and Cambrai, but that is looking far ahead and quite uncertain. At present they seem to be pivoting on Le Transloy and withdrawing to a series of diagonal lines swinging back first through Achiet le Petit and Loupard Wood and south of Bapaume. Then as the British advance presses, through Achiet le Grand, Beifvillers, and Bapaume, Eastward beyond Bapaume the Germans hold the country by scattered strongholds in villages and woods, and it is here they will find themselves in trouble unless they are very quick in their escape.

Extent of the British Advance Toward Bapaume.

Three villages south and west of Bapaume fell into the hands of the British yesterday. Gommecourt at the extreme western end of the line of advance; Puisieux to the southeast, and Thilloy, just a mile southwest of Bapaume. In addition the British have advanced their line one-half a mile northeast of Gommecourt.

FRANCE TAKES COAL CENSUS

Government Ascertaining Extent of Supplies as Precautionary Measure.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—An important measure has been taken by M. Herriot, Minister of Food, Transport and Public Works, which realizes another step in the program as outlined in an interview given to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent. This is the order to all Prefects in France to take stock of coal supplies, including those of private individuals. This measure, it is announced, is merely precautionary and in view of next Winter.

All coal supplies exceeding those necessary for one month must be declared, only those of war factories being excepted.

ALLIES CONFER AT CALAIS.

Anglo-French Military and Political Leaders Meet at French Port.

PARIS, Tuesday, Feb. 27.—An Anglo-French conference was held at Calais yesterday and today.

Those participating in it were Premier Briand of France, General Lyautey, the French Minister of War; General Robert G. Nivelle, Commander in Chief of the French field forces; Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain, General Sir William R. Robertson, Chief of the Imperial Staff at British Army Headquarters, and Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, Commander in Chief of the British forces in France.

NEW BRITISH PENSION PLAN.

Totally Disabled Privates Get Minimum of $6.87 Weekly.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—An Order in Council establishing a new pension plan for the British Army was issued today. Under it privates totally disabled will receive a minimum of 27 shillings 6 pence (about $6.87) weekly. If this sum is insufficient to enable the soldier to live approximately up to his before-the-war standard he will receive an alternative pension based on his earnings previous to the war. No single pension, however, shall be in excess of 75 shillings weekly.

The allowance for children is 5 shillings for the first child and a sum slightly less for each subsequent child.

A soldier not totally disabled will receive a pension based on the degree to which his disablement affects his earning powers. Widows will receive half the sum to which their husbands would have been entitled if totally disabled. A disabled soldier requiring the services of an attendant will have an allowance up to £1 a week to pay for such service. Special funds will be granted to widows for the expenses of training to enable them to earn their own living.

The actuarial report accompanying the plan estimates the expense for the first year at £25,000,000, which thereafter will decrease annually.

CAPTURE 1,300 RUSSIANS.

Teutons Storm Hill Positions on the Northern Rumanian Front.

BERLIN, Feb. 28, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—On the northern Rumanian front yesterday the Teutonic forces took the offensive, the War Office announces. They captured several hill positions from the Russians, taking more than 1,300 prisoners, eleven machine guns, and nine mine throwers. Subsequently one of the captured positions was evacuated. Following is the official account of the operations:

Prince Leopold's Front.—The situation is unchanged.

Archduke Joseph's Front.—On both sides of the Val Putna road, in the southern part of the wooded Carpathians, is well-prepared and strenuously carried out attack brought to our troops possession of several Russian hill positions. We captured twelve officers, more than 1,300 men, eleven machine guns, and nine mine throwers. The captured lines were maintained against several counter-attacks in the night. One Russian point of support situated south of the road has been evacuated by us without pressure from the enemy, after the destruction of its works, on account of a situation which was unfavorable for us.

Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen.—There is nothing new.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 28, (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—German forces yesterday attacked the Russian positions on both sides of the Jacobeni-Kimpolung highroad, says the Russian official statement issued today, and occupied the heights two miles southwest of the village of Val Putna. The text of the statement follows:

Western Front.—Scouting reconnoissances and infantry firing are proceeding.

Rumanian Front.—Yesterday the enemy, after artillery preparation, attacked our positions on both sides of the Jacobeni-Kimpolung high road and occupied the heights two miles southwest of the village of Val Putna. On the evening of the same day our detachments by a counterattack drove the enemy from the heights near the railway line. The heights situated on both sides of the high road remained in the hands of the enemy.

Caucasian Front.—Reciprocal firing is proceeding. In the Pontus Alps the snowstorm continues.

BOMBS HIT TRANSPORT.

Berlin Tells of Success in Aegean—Attack in Macedonia Repelled.

BERLIN, Feb. 28, (via London.)—The Admiralty made the following announcement today:

In the Northern Aegean Sea a German seaplane successfully dropped bombs on a hostile transport. Notwithstanding the fact that it was fired on by artillery and pursued by two enemy airplanes, the seaplane returned safely.

BERLIN, Feb. 28, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The War Office today issued the following:

Macedonian Front—In the Cerna Bend the Italians, after extensive artillery preparation, attacked with strong forces the hill positions east of Paralovo, which were taken by us on Feb. 12. The attack broke down with heavy losses. Not one inch of ground was lost.

TURKS STILL FLEE BEFORE THE BRITISH

Pursuers Engage Them from Three Sides at a Point 30 Miles Beyond Kut.

RECAPTURE A GUNBOAT

Firefly, Lost in Townshend's Disaster, and a Turkish Ship Are Among the Booty.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The British are continuing to advance rapidly on the Tigris front. Official announcement was made here today that on Monday the Turks were being engaged on the left bank of the river, more than thirty miles west and northwest of Kut-el-Amara. The text of the announcement follows:

A report dispatched late Monday by the general officer commanding in Mesopotamia gives the following:

The close pursuit of the retreating enemy has been steadily maintained throughout Monday, and our advanced troops were this afternoon engaging the enemy from three sides at a point on the left bank of the Tigris, over thirty miles west-northwest of Kut-el-Amara. During his flight the enemy has abandoned quantities of arms, ammunition, tents, equipment, and stores of all kinds, and has thrown some of his guns, including four 5.9 howitzers, into the river.

The British gunboat Firefly, which was lost on the retreat from Otesiphon, has been recaptured, and in addition one Turkish ship has been taken and one destroyed.

The total of prisoners taken on Sunday amounted to 880. All reports for today have not yet been received, but up to the present our captures are 11 officers and 150 men.

The rapid advance of the British expeditionary force under General Maude up the Tigris after the capture of Kut-el-Amara from the Turks has revived interest in the various phases of the long-halted campaign for the capture of Bagdad.

Last Spring, before General Townshend's force at Kut was forced to surrender to the Turks, Russian operations in Persia and Armenia were counted upon to aid in driving against the Ottoman armies defending Bagdad. The three branches of the drive were directed respectively from the south, by the British on the Tigris; from the east, by the Russians in Persia, and from the north, by the forces of Grand Duke Nicholas in Turkish Armenia. A junction between the Tigris forces and those in Persia was at one time thought to be in prospect, and one Russian cavalry detachment, indeed, did succeed in crossing the mountains of the Persian frontier, joining the army of the British General Gorringe below Kut-el-Amara, after Townshend's surrender.

The fall of Kut, however, really spelled the collapse of the Entente plan, if there was one, to effect the capture of Bagdad by these joint and converging operations. Turkish troops, released by the capitulation of Townshend in late April, reinforced the Turkish Army contending against the Russian advance in Persia, and General Baratoff, who had penetrated to the vicinity of the Mesopotamian border, from which Bagdad is less than 100 miles distant, was obliged to retire. Soon the Russians found themselves back at Kirmanshah, some 100 miles east of the border, and in the Summer were driven from that place and after even from Hamadan, nearly fifty miles further from the frontier. The promised Russian advance southward from Bitlis, in southern Turkish Armenia, about 350 miles north of Bagdad, was not made. The fighting between Turks and Russians in Persia since then has for the most part been in the vicinity of Hamadan and of Sultanabad, which is still further east.

Obviously, with the British still tied fast at Kut, there could be small encouragement for operations looking to a junction of Russian and British troops. With that place again in British hands, however, and General Maude's forces, now within seventy-five miles of Bagdad, on an air line, apparently having thrown the Turkish forces into at least temporary demoralization, the prospect of co-operative movements again opens.

As yet there have been no indications of any contemplated move in force by the Russians in either Persia or Armenia. It was about this time last year, however, that their armies in Persia were set in full motion, and it may well be that they were awaiting this year the outcome of the British operations at Kut before starting a new offensive campaign.

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Wardrobe Trunks

There are trunks and trunks but only one INNOVATION, which has reached a standard of trunk-service and trunk-comfort unapproached generally.

Traveling with the INNOVATION means less baggage and more room for a proper arrangement of clothes, because every inch of space is made use of by modern improvements.

Travel Today the INNOVATION Way

Gimbels Are Sole Agents

in Greater New York for the INNOVATION Wardrobe Trunk, and, with the manufacturers, offer a liberal guarantee against breakage.

GIMBELS—Fifth Floor

Giddings

PARIS 5TH AVE AT 46TH ST NEW YORK

"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"

New Spring Modes from Paris have now been reproduced, adapted and assembled for immediate selection—in every Salon throughout the entire Establishment.

STREET, TRAVEL and COUNTRY SUITS—WALKING FROCKS, AFTERNOON and EVENING GOWNS, WRAPS, SKIRTS, BLOUSES, SWEATERS and SPRING MILLINERY

Our Custom-Tailoring and Dressmaking Departments are now prepared to take orders from Importations just received

McCreery's Annual

MARCH SILK SALE

OVER ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND YARDS OF SILKS

Offering the Best Values

Largest variety of weaves and styles and most complete color assortments in America

yard 48c to 1.95

All the Silks in this Sale are "McCreery Silks," of the usual dependable quality, and this season's styles. The following are in complete assortments of Evening, Reception and Street Colors, also White, Cream or Black.

Chiffon Crepe de Soie, superior quality, 40 inches wide	yard	98c
Georgette Crepe, 40 inches wide	yard	1.28
Crepe de Chine, 40 inches wide	yard	1.28
China Silk, 36 inches wide	yard	68c
Imperial Dress Satin, 36 inches wide	yard	1.50
Satin Charmeuse, 40 inches wide	yard	1.95

Rich Novelty Dress Silks

In choice designs and latest fashionable colors, including Pompadour and Oriental Taffetas, French and Military Plaids and Stripes. yard 1.45

Imported Novelty Striped Washable Shirting Silks

in a wide range of latest styles and colors, including the New Peppermint Candy Stripes; 32 inches wide. yard 98c

Genuine Chinese Natural Ecru Shantung Pongee	yard 75c, 98c and 1.25
Japanese Habutai in Black or White	yard 48c, 65c, 85c, 98c and 1.25
Genuine Black Rajah Pongee	yard 98c
Black Dress Satin	yard 1.50, 1.75 and 1.95

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue *34th Street*

Light, Courtesy and Clothes

A Woman's Impression of a Man's Shop.

The first distinct thought was "How inviting!" Just good-looking clothes, space and light—lots of it.

Then, too, the courteous attitude, there is no exasperating insistency.

Goods are displayed, their merits stated concisely—the decision is yours.

I wish I could say as much for any *gown* shop I have visited.

Advance styles for Spring now ready.

Suits $20 to $45.
Overcoats $18 to $38.

GEORGE G. BENJAMIN
299 MADISON AVE.
Corner 41st Street.

THREATEN TO CLOSE 8,000 GROCER SHOPS

Dealers So Resolve Unless Police Will Mitigate the Housewives' Boycott.

WILL DEMAND MAYOR'S AID

Chicken Men Offer Cut Rates, and Try In Vain to Get East Side Women to Let Up.

The 8,000 members of the Federation of Hebrew Grocers' Associations have been advised by their Executive Committee to close the 8,000 retail grocery stores which they operate unless the housewives, now boycotting certain foodstuffs, are forced to change their tactics. The committee, which met last night at 89 Delancey Street, appointed a committee of three to demand of Mayor Mitchel this morning that the retail grocers of the city get better police protection. A mass meeting will be held at the Manhattan Lyceum next Monday to endorse these actions.

The grocers charged that the pickets of the housewives on the east side, in East New York, Brownsville, and the Bronx, have insisted on "inspecting" the market baskets of their customers, a procedure which consisted, in many cases, of scattering the contents in a search for potatoes, onions and chickens, the boycotted foodstuffs. One man said that one of his delivery boys had been attacked and escaped only by shedding his coat, which he never recovered. Stories were also told of attacks by pickets upon grocers alleged to have sold boycotted foodstuffs.

The Grocer's Side of It.

The resolutions of the federation's Executive Committee set forth that the grocers, believing that the movement by the masses to combat the high cost of living was an earnest one, had done their utmost to co-operate with the various organizations and the people themselves, but that unfortunately all these "sincere efforts of co-operation were categorically rejected." Then it recites:

> Whereas, in various section of the city many cases of assaults upon retail grocers occurred with destruction of commodities, &c., and upon seeking protection from the police same has been refused without any reason whatsoever.
>
> Be it resolved, that the Federation of Hebrew Retail Grocers' Associations, Inc., recommends to its members to close their stores until further notice as the only means to relieve the situation unless the city authorities will grant full protection to the grocers of this city, and it is further resolved to call a mass meeting on Monday, March 5, 1917, at 8 P. M. at Manhattan Lyceum, New York City, to indorse this resolution.

Reporting to the Board of Managers of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, at their monthly meeting yesterday, Bailey B. Burritt, General Director of the association, said that as a result of an investigation he was convinced that the retail dealers had not taken advantage of the situation for their own profit. He said they were doing business on a smaller margin than usual and in many cases had lost their usual profit rather than raise prices.

That the boycott against chickens has been successful was attested yesterday when a committee of five, representing the live poultry receivers in New York City, waited on Joseph Hartigan, Commissioner of Markets, and asked him to arrange an armistice with the housewives of the east side. The dealers said that yesterday morning they had 98 cars of live chickens, 20,000 pounds on a car, left over from last week. Twenty cars were sold yesterday, and with prospects of 25 more cars arriving today and tomorrow, there would be almost a hundred cars of chickens on hand above the demand. They told the Commissioner they would be willing to sell live chickens for 19 and 19½ cents a pound, at which price, they said, the east side retailer could sell chickens for 22 cents a pound. The retail price a week ago, when the boycott began, was 24 and 26 cents wholesale and 28 and 30 cents retail. The dealers argued that they were making a great sacrifice and that their motives were not all selfish.

Commissioner Hartigan referred the committee to Mrs. Jacob Panken, head of the Mothers' Anti-High Price League, and after the committee had left to find Mrs. Panken Mr. Hartigan telephoned her advising that she agree to the dealers' offer and call off the boycott. He pointed out to her that soup meat was selling at 25 cents a pound, veal at 32 cents, and chucks at 23 cents, and that chickens at 22 cents was considerably cheaper.

Boycott Still On.

But Mrs. Panken would not yield. She said she believed the dealers were merely trying to sell off their surplus, and when that was done the price would go up, and insisted that the boycott would continue.

Persons living near the Arlington yards of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad yesterday complained to the Board of Health of the odors emanating from thirty carloads of chickens being held there. The complaint said that the chickens had been in the yards for five days, and that hundreds of them had died, the bodies being thrown about promiscuously.

Commissioner Hartigan yesterday received more than a score of telegrams from agricultural authorities in all parts of the country telling of available food supplies. One Middle Atlantic State had 10,000 cars of potatoes at $2 a barrel, and 20,000 at $10. A Western State offered potatoes in carload lots at 6 cents a pound and onions at 11 cents. There were many similar offers.

"This shows," said Commissioner Hartigan, "what can be done in a crisis if there is a central power. It also shows that New York is in no danger of starvation." He quoted current prices to show that necessities were declining. Onions yesterday were offered at $6 to $8 a 100-pound bag. A week ago they were $14 to $18. Potatoes yesterday sold for $9 and $10 for a 100-pound bag; a week ago they were $12 and $14 wholesale. The Commissioner said that beef prices yesterday were generally 1 to 1½ cents a pound off. He also said that in a few days the sugar situation would be better, and that orders forbidding sales of more than five pounds to a customer were canceled yesterday. He said that sugar was retailing for 8 cents, except on the east side, where it brought 9 cents. Eggs sold down to 45 cents yesterday, a drop of 4 cents, with the prediction of a drop to 40 cents.

The lack of demand for potatoes and onions presages a larger drop by the beginning of next week. It was freely predicted by dealers in all parts of the city that if the housewives' boycott kept up much lower prices were near.

CITY DIETITIANS CLASH.

Perkins Committee Menus Criticised by Health Commissioner Emerson.

Diplomatic relations between the Health Department and the Mayor's Food Committee, headed by George W. Perkins over the "food hints" sent out to housewives by both agencies, were further strained yesterday when Mayor Mitchel made public a letter to him from Health Commissioner Emerson criticising the menus of the Perkins Committee and ending thus:

"May I suggest that the Food Committee refrain from issuing any additional bulletins until after these have been examined and approved by this department?"

It was reported that the Mayor expressed the opinion to Dr. Emerson that under the circumstances the Perkins Committee dietaries were a good thing.

Friends of the Perkins Committee hold that the Health Department menus, framed in terms of "food units" and "calories," mean little to the east side housewife. The Health Department takes the stand that the Perkins Committee menus may be all right in some respects, but in others they are very much wrong. For instance, Dr. Emerson's letter to the Mayor said of the Food Committee's advice on boiled rice:

"Whereas, the Department of Health bulletins have carefully instructed the housewife not to throw away the water in which the rice is boiled, the committee's leaflet disregards this injunction and advises the waste of valuable food material."

Other criticisms of the Food Committee recipes were:

"Savory Rice—The use of beef suet in a dish containing cheese is not 'kosher,' (and therefore objectionable to orthodox Jews!) Moreover, the hard-boiled egg may well be omitted under present conditions. Eggs are an extravagant food at present prices.

"Rice with Cheese—This dish is not 'kosher' if beef suet is used."

"Rice and Cabbage—With cabbage at present high prices, this dish is a luxury."

"Kidney Beans and Rice—Kidney beans are three times as expensive as ordinary beans and in no way superior."

"Lentils and Rice—This is an extravagance at the present price of lentils."

"Lentil and Rice Croquettes—This is even worse than the preceding, for the recipe calls for one beaten egg in the croquette and one beaten egg in which to roll the croquette prior to breading."

PARADE TO NEWARK CITY HALL

2,000 Men, Women, and Children Ask City to Buy Food.

In protest against the high cost of foodstuffs more than 2,000 men, women and children paraded in the storm and slush to the City Hall in Newark yesterday and placed a resolution before Mayor Raymond asking that the city purchase food and establish markets to sell it at prices that would "meet the purses of the poor." The parade was made up of residents of the Third Ward, where meetings of protest have been held during the last two weeks.

The Mayor pointed out that it was a matter to be taken up only by the Common Council. Because of political differences with the Democratic majority in that body, the Mayor added that the Council was not in the habit of accepting his suggestions. The Council meets tomorrow night and it is expected that the parade will be repeated for its benefit.

The Quinine That Does Not Affect Head Because of its tonic and laxative effect. Laxative Bromo Quinine can be taken by anyone without causing nervousness nor ringing in the head. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature is on box. 30c.—Adv.

OPPONENTS ASSAIL NEW MARKETS BILL

Spokesmen for Dealers and Middlemen the Chief Objectors at Albany Hearing.

PERKINS WARNS THE STATE.

Declares That the Proposed Food Legislation Is Only a Proper Work of Preparedness.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—The opposition to the Wicks bill, which creates a new State Department of Agriculture, Food, and Markets, had its first inning this afternoon at a joint hearing on the measure, which was held in the Assembly Chamber before the Senate and Assembly Committees on Agriculture. There was less opposition than the sponsors for the bill had expected, and it came mostly from representatives of dealers and middlemen. The fact that only one Grange—that of Ulster County—had sent a representative to protest against the passage of the bill has led to a belief here that the opposition among the farmers has been exaggerated.

George W. Perkins, who as a member of Mayor Mitchel's Food and Market Commission has devoted months to an investigation of the food situation, was the chief advocate of the measure. As the hearing had been arranged for the purpose of hearing objections to the bill, rather than praise of it, no effort had been made by the friends of the legislation to have their side presented. There will be a second hearing on March 20, after the bill has been amended to meet some of the objections advanced at the hearing today.

Mr. Perkins said that the enactment of the Wicks bill was only a proper measure of preparedness.

"It has been said here," said Mr. Perkins, "that no one is starving in New York City. That is perhaps true now, but we do not know that it will be true if something should happen that a little forethought would tell us is most likely to happen. When this war comes to an end you will not, in my judgment, see a very prompt reduction in the prices of foodstuffs, but you will see a prompt reduction in the wage scale."

George W. Ward, counsel for the Wicks Committee, which has been investigating the food situation for the State, was the first speaker. He was called upon to explain the bill's provisions. In doing so Mr. Ward urged the necessity of some law to "prohibit the manipulation of food products for political aggrandizement." John F. Dillon, the present Food and Markets Commissioner, who is one of the most strenuous opponents of the bill, when he spoke later, asserted that he regarded that remark as aimed at him.

"We know," said Mr. Ward, "that this bill will go through only over the demolished defenses of men who have made illicit profits mounting into the millions on foodstuffs. These men do not dare to show their faces here, but their tools are on hand. And let me add, that many honest men are playing their game in perfect innocence, not knowing the mainspring that moves them in their opposition."

Referring to a statement by Commissioner Dillon that it was practicable to give the farmer more for his produce and sell it for less money to the consumer, Mr. Ward said that this was possibly a blow at the middleman, dealt to avoid a difficult position by a politician who figured that his political safety depended upon riding two horses at the same time, only to find that the horses were running in different directions.

In common with other speakers of the opposition William Truman, the lone granger from Ulster, took exception to what Mr. Ward had said.

"There will be several kinds of a darned fool," Mr. Truman said, "but I have the reputation of being an honest man and I resent Judge Ward's insinuations. You have all heard of the mountain labouring and bringing forth a mouse. In this instance the mouse was born in an elephant's skin."

Mr. Truman held aloft the bulky Food and Markets bill amid great laughter from the spectators.

"Again we have gone down into our jeans," he continued, "and paid thousands of dollars for Commissioners to investigate, who have found out only what the lumpheads down my way have known all the time. This bill cannot be taken seriously. It is a joke on the face of it."

The opponents of the measure who appeared at today's hearing included: E. W. Kimball, New York Fruit and Produce Dealer's Association and the National League of Commission Merchants; Victor K. McElheny, who represents fruit interests; George A. Wheelock of the United Real Estate Owners' Association; John F. Farrell, State Superintendent of Weights and Measures; Albert G. Milbank of the New York State Milk Dealers' Association; Frank Demuth of the West Side Taxpayers' Association; Commissioner John J. Dillon, Charles H. Haslop, President of the New York Retail Grocers' Association, and John F. Shoemaker of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, and Alfred J. McCann.

Generally speaking the arguments against the bill were based on the ground that it gave the proposed new commission too great powers without insuring any benefit in the way of reasonable regulation that present laws do not afford, and that the cost of running the department would be excessive. Mr. Demuth said that he opposed the bill because it involved a violation of the home rule principle and usurped to the State powers now properly vested in the New York Board of Aldermen.

"New York City," he said, "can regulate its own markets without State interference, and we do not want to surrender our jurisdiction. I do not see why we should do more than we have done to establish markets, anyhow. Those that exist at least on the west side mostly benefit the commuters from New Jersey. Cut out New York City and we will withdraw our opposition."

Commissioner Dillon said that the bill showed no comprehension of agricultural needs.

"It affords no protection to the farmer against swindling middlemen," said Mr. Dillon. "It gives no powers that cannot be exercised more readily under the present law."

Superintendent of Weights and Measures Farrell, whose department is abolished by the bill, opposed it on the ground that it abolished all regulation of weights and contsiners, except in the matter of foodstuffs. It is understood that the bill will be amended to meet this objection.

Mayor Mitchel yesterday declared himself in favor of the Wicks Food and Markets bill. He is also in favor of the Board of Estimate bill giving the city the power to distribute food at cost in time of emergencies. The Mayor said he saw nothing conflicting in the two measures.

"I think that there has been some misunderstanding regarding my attitude on pending legislation at Albany," the Mayor said. "I am for the Wicks bill. I am also for the bill recommended by the Board of Estimate to permit the city to buy and sell, because it gives added power to the city government to deal with the situation if necessary. That does not mean necessarily that the situation calls for that action at this moment. It gives the city power if the crisis comes.

"The Board of Estimate bill provides for an unpaid commission of three members. If the Wicks bill is passed the functions conferred by the other bill should be delegated to the City Market Commission, the members of which would be appointed by the Mayor. The two measures can be easily adjusted so that the work may be done under whichever bill is first passed."

FREE MILK OFFERED TO CITY.

But Mayor Says Regulation Rather Than Charity Is Needed.

The Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Company yesterday offered Mayor Mitchel 1,000 quarts of milk a day as a means of co-operating with Health Commissioner Emerson's suggestion for extension of the furnishing of luncheons to school children. The proposal was referred to the Department of Health.

"The offer of the milk company is very generous," said the Mayor, "and while I appreciate it for the spirit it shows, I think the situation does not at this moment call for charity. If actual starvation exists there are agencies of relief to care for the situation. We have not found any cases of starvation. Without deprecating in any way the generosity of the offer, the situation is one that calls for regulation rather than charity."

In a letter to the Mayor, in which he made the offer, Loton Horton, President of the Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Company, said:

"Our company stands ready to co-operate with the city authorities in assisting to relieve suffering, particularly among children, from the high cost of living. We will be glad to co-operate with the city authorities in carrying out Dr. Emerson's suggestion by furnishing free 1,000 quarts of milk a day until further notice, beginning March 1, or at such later date as you may prefer, and it will arrange to sell below cost at a price of 5 cents a quart not to exceed 1,500 quarts a day in addition to the amount above mentioned.

"We have no doubt that other milk dealers will be equally ready to co-operate in this matter and to furnish milk on substantially the same basis, this form of co-operation being one not expressly forbidden to milk dealers by the laws of this State."

WEST NOW HAS CARS TO BRING FOOD HERE

Transportation Conditions Have Improved, Railway Commission Announces.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Measurable improvement in the transportation conditions of the country, with respect to car shortage and congestion, were reported today from every section, the Car Service Commission of the American Railway Association announced tonight.

The situation at Chicago, it was said, had been further relieved. At Minneapolis the railroads reported plenty of empty box cars for immediate needs. The commission therefore decided to discontinue the practice recently adopted of sending solid trains of empty cars through to Minneapolis, but will supply the city's needs through a regular method of distribution.

Making Real Estate Pay

is our daily work. We have an organization that can rent space and can also operate property economically and well.

Wm. A. White & Sons
Established 1868
46 Cedar Street
Telephone 5700 John

YOUR very worst days follow mornings when you wake up with a bad taste in your mouth. It does little good to sugar-coat the bad taste with a syrupy dentifrice. Artificial flavors do not help matters when the tongue is "furred" from a late supper or a cigar too much the night before.

What you need is a thorough cleansing of the entire mouth—teeth, tongue and membranes. Kolynos dental cream accomplishes this perfectly and most pleasantly. After its use, your mouth feels clean and wholesome and refreshed. Liquid Kolynos does for the throat what Kolynos Dental Cream does for the mouth. Once you use Kolynos, you will not wonder that 41,000 American dentists—four-fifths of the profession—have written us that they are using and recommending it. Your own dentist will tell you of its scientific value.

"IT CLEANS THE TEETH AND THE TOOTH-BRUSH, TOO"

Write today for a free sample tube of Kolynos Dental Cream to The Kolynos Co., New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.

FOOD at Wholesale PRICES

The wholesale house of Gillies is ready to assist you in cutting down the cost of living selling to you direct such essentials as Coffees, Teas, Spices, Extracts, Baking Powder, Rice, Cocoa and Olive Oil, at wholesale prices—Our Big Leaders Are:

Retailers' 30c Quality ARECO **Coffee 5** LBS. Bean or Grobus **$1.00**
A blend that pleases the palate of many discriminating coffee drinkers.

Retailers' 35c Quality Gillies **Coffee 5** LBS. Bean or Ground **$1.25**
A superior, mellow blend of small and broken beans of high grade coffees.

Mixed, Oolong, Ceylon and English Breakfast **Tea** 70c Quality, 50c lb. 50c Quality, 35c lb. As low as 1 lb. sold.

Free Delivery in Greater New York and within 100 miles. C. O. D. or remittance with order. 10 lbs. delivered free 1,000 miles. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Phone Barclay 9557 **GILLIES COFFEE CO.** 328-330 Washington St., New York. Bet. Park Place and Barclay St. EST. 77 YRS.

Baking Powder 1 lb. Can . . 25c; 5 lb. Can . $1.00

MILK THE IDEAL FOOD

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE,
110 W. 40th St., New York City—

GENTLEMEN:

I always drank a little milk of course, but I never thought much about it as a real food.

When I talked with one of the executive members of the Dairymen's League, I began to see what milk meant to me, my wife, and my two boys—and what a losing struggle the dairy business is.

I've always eaten a big lunch downtown and at home we have always set a generous table—plenty of meat and eggs and all that.

The war meant cutting down food bills, but it was a blessing as it turned out.

I find that milk at 12c a quart is not only the best food at any price but one of the cheapest—one-third the cost of eggs and one-quarter the cost of chicken.

My wife says food has about doubled in price since we were married, but milk has hardly gone up at all.

From the League figures of cost of production and selling price to the milk dealers, it looks to me as tho it was high time the dairymen got a living profit or else there won't be any milk produced one of these days.

It's a shame that many cow-owners make practically nothing on their milk. It's good old half milk and half cream and brown bread for lunch for me downtown these days and I'm more clear-headed, energetic and efficient.

You ought to see the boys go to the milk. My wife finds milk is such a balanced food that it never fails to build up her strength.

We doubled our order for milk, cream, butter and cheese and have ice-cream twice a week instead of once. Our food bill is much less for we cut down on many other items without missing them.

You ought to see the boys! Modesty prevents my saying how well I look. The wife always looks well.

Yours for more milk and
a living profit for the
milk producers.
--A N.Y. Business Man

Submitted for the benefit of all New Yorkers by
DAIRYMAN'S LEAGUE
New York City Headquarters
110 West 40th Street, New York.

Prejudice makes an otherwise sensible man drink a doubtful and variable mixture when he might enjoy the perfect blending and selected liquors of

Club Cocktails

Helps to Relieve stomach troubles

Drink Man-a-tea Water with your meals to help relieve indigestion, dyspepsia and distress after eating. Sold by first-class druggists and grocers.

17 degrees. Flawless, Uniform. Unhurrying. Perfect.

VENUS 10¢ PENCIL

AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL CO. N.Y.

CARBONA Cleaning Fluid

Better than Gasoline, Naphtha or Benzine for all Cleaning purposes. Cannot burn or explode.

7-20-4

Factory output 1916—47,520,000. Increase over last year—8,585,000. Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.
FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

BACARDI Makes the Perfect COCKTAIL, RICKEY or HIGHBALL.
Say it and Be Convinced!

W. L. DOUGLAS

"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"

$3 $3.50 $4 $4.50 $5 $6 $7 & $8

You can Save Money by Wearing W. L. Douglas Shoes. The best Known Shoes in the World.

W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom of all shoes at the factory. The value is guaranteed and the wearer protected against high prices for inferior shoes. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York. They are always worth the price paid for them.

The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the fashion centres of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.

For sale by over 9000 shoe dealers and 103 W. L. Douglas stores in the large cities. If not convenient to call at W. L. Douglas store, ask your local dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If he cannot supply you, take no other make.

Write for booklet, showing how to order shoes by mail, postage free. 219 Spark St., Brockton, Mass. W. L. Douglas, President W. L. Douglas Shoe Co.

BOYS SHOES Best in the World $3.00 $2.50 $2.00

BEWARE OF FRAUD None genuine unless W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom. **TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE**

W. L. Douglas Stores In Greater New York:

93 Nassau Street.
755 Broadway, corner 8th St.
847 Broadway, near 14th St.
*1353 Broadway, cor. 36th St.
1495 Broadway (Times Square)
*984 Third Avenue.
*1452 Third Avenue.
*2302 Third Av., cor. 120th St.
*2779 Third Av., bet. 149th & 150th Sts.
347 Eighth Avenue.
*250 West 125th Street.
BROOKLYN
321 Fulton Street, cor. Pearl.
708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton.
*1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Avenue.
*478 Fifth Avenue, cor. 11th Street.
*859 Manhattan Avenue.
1779 Pitkin Avenue.
JERSEY CITY—16 Newark Avenue.
*HOBOKEN—120 Washington St.
*UNION HILL—276 Bergenline Ave.
*NEWARK—831 Broad Street.
*PATERSON—192 Market Street.
*TRENTON—101 E. State St., cor. Broad

Stores marked with a * carry complete lines of W. L. Douglas shoes for women.

$6,500,000 PLEDGED TO CHURCH PENSIONS

Episcopalians End Campaign to Raise Fund for Aged Clergymen and Widows.

ENOUGH FOR RELIEF WORK

Bishop Lawrence Says Effort Is Probably Greatest Ecclesiastical Movement of Its Kind.

The campaign of the Protestant Episcopal Church begun a year ago to collect $5,000,000 as a reserve fund to guarantee pensions to superannuated clergymen, the widows of clergymen, and dependent orphans of deceased clergymen, has ended with the assurance that more than $6,500,000 had been subscribed. Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts, who was relieved of active work in his diocese to take charge of the campaign, announced yesterday that a wave of gifts had been sweeping in as an answer to the appeal, and that the splendid result had been due rather to the efforts of laymen than to those of the clergy.

The campaign was national in its scope. Gifts were made in dioceses all over the country, the amounts ranging from two gifts of $250,000 each down to 1 cent. Only one contributor was mentioned in the announcement. That was the Carnegie Corporation, which appropriated $824,745 to make up the interest on deferred payments providing that the $5,000,000 asked for should be subscribed. This condition attended all of the subscriptions. The total of money subscribed cannot be told until reports from sixty-eight dioceses have been received, which will be in about two weeks. A statement issued yesterday by Bishop Lawrence explaining the use of the fund, said:

"The $5,000,000 fund was the minimum amount necessary to have in hand to insure the solvency of the Church Pension Fund. The additional amounts raised will make it possible for the fund to assume the obligations of the General Clergy Relief Fund, which was today consolidated with the Pension Fund, to take over certain diocesan funds and to apply the benefits without delay to all classes embraced within the original plan. Under the scheme which will now be put into effect, every active clergyman of the Episcopal Church on attaining the age of 65 will be eligible to retirement on a minimum pension of $900 a year.

"Each parish will contribute to the Church Pension Fund a sum equal to 7½ per cent. of the annual salary paid to its clergy. The maximum pension to which any clergyman will be entitled will be arrived at by taking his average salary for the total period of active service and applying to it an annual percentage equal to one and a quarter times the number of years assessments have been paid on his behalf by the parishes he has served since March 1, 1917. Widows will receive one-half the sum to which their husbands would have been entitled, the only difference being that the percentage will relate to the number of years of marriage rather than to the number of years of ministerial service.

"In the event of disability, a clergyman will be entitled to a minimum of $600 a year and a maximum represented by 40 per cent. of his average salary for the five years preceding disability. An allowance will be made to all dependent orphans of deceased clergymen at the rate of $100 a year for each child under 7 years and $200 a year for each child between 7 and 14."

The Bishop added that the fund was the first scheme of the kind to be based on scientific actuarial calculations, and so designed that it would insure its own solvency beyond peradventure. He said the campaign for the collection had been carried to its successful conclusion without any of the sensational features ordinarily attached to "whirlwind campaigns" and without the announcement of the names of any of the subscribers.

"The successful completion of this campaign," he concluded, "represents the consummation of the most important enterprise ever undertaken in the history of the Episcopal Church and probably the most monumental effort of its kind yet undertaken by any similar institution. The plan is unique and the results have been beyond our fondest dreams."

J. P. Morgan acted as Treasurer of the fund.

WOMEN APPEAL TO WILSON.

Protest That 20,000,000 Are Unenfranchised in War Crisis.

The Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage held a big protest meeting against the continued disfranchisement of women at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre yesterday afternoon. On all seats were envelopes which Miss Alice Carpenter told the women they must take home because they contained a secret. The secret was a blank check, headed "My Check for the Cause," and made payable to the New York City Committee, Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage.

Lady Aberdeen and Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale were applauded when they told of the need of the women coming to the aid of the Government in time of war crises, though the policy of the Congressional Union, according to a resolution passed later is to work as an organization for the Federal suffrage amendment and let individual members do otherwise if they please.

Margaret Wycherly made a little speech and gave a recitation. Mrs. Clarence M. Smith read a resolution of protest against the "unenfranchised condition of 20,000,000 women in the present war crisis," and calling upon the President to use his influence to pass the Susan B. Anthony National Suffrage Amendment. The resolution was passed unanimously. The names of the women who will march seven times around the White House on Sunday and then call upon the President were read. The following State officers were elected: Chairman, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont; Vice Chairmen, Lucy Burns, Mrs. William Colt, Mrs. John Rogers, Mrs. Arthur Dudley, Rochester; Mrs. Joseph Shanahan, Syracuse; Caroline Lexow Babcock, Syracuse; Secretary, Miss Beatrice Murphy; Treasurer, Mrs. Albert Mühse.

COL. WEBB'S COCKTAIL.

"Generous" and "Enough," He Testifies in Nolker Case.

Colonel George Creighton Webb, who said he was an "ex-soldier, ex-diplomat and ex-lawyer, now retired," testified yesterday as to his acquaintance with Mrs. Pearl Elizabeth Hyman Nolker of St. Louis, in the suit instituted against her for a divorce by Robert E. Nolker. The Colonel described for the benefit of the court the exclusive dancing club in Paris at which he had met Mrs. Nolker frequently during his stay there three years ago, as well as circumstances of his acquaintance with her after his return here, both at his home and elsewhere.

He and other witnesses who have been called to make depositions for the defense before Walter J. Graham, referee appointed by the Missouri court, in the office of William A. Ulman, at 233 Broadway, were brought into the case through the mention of their names in a deposition in St. Louis by Miss Albertine Marlow, known as "Baby" Marlow.

Colonel Webb denied that he acted at any time as lawyer for Mrs. Nolker, although on one occasion he had advised her to retain attorneys. He also denied that he had witnessed any improper behavior on the part of Mrs. Nolker. The Colonel was unable to remember by whom he had been presented to Mrs. Nolker, and pleaded the fact that he had met about "500 pretty women" since that time three years ago as an excuse for his failure to recall the circumstances.

He described a dinner party at which Mrs. Nolker, Guido Ciccolini, an Italian tenor, Miss Marlow and others were his guests. It had followed, he said, a ride up Riverside Drive and a visit to his apartments to hear the tenor sing. A round of cocktails was served there, he said, but no more.

"My cocktails are, as a rule, large and generous, and one generally is enough," he explained. He added that Miss Marlow had not been served with a cocktail, as he had remarked that there would be no "drinks for babies." Miss Marlow at the time was reputed to be about 16.

Colonel Webb objected to the expression "relationship" in connection with Mrs. Nolker. "I am 60 years old," he said, "and one cocktail does not constitute a relationship."

The Colonel said that a dinner at an Italian restaurant on Columbus Avenue had been suggested by Ciccolini and that the party had gone there. He denied that anything took place in the course of the visit to which exception could be taken. Colonel Webb admitted that he might have asked members of the party to modify their voices, but denied having reproved Mrs. Nolker for using profanity. He said he never had heard her use profanity and could not remember ever having seen her smoke.

Colonel Webb summed up the history of his acquaintance by saying that he had met Mrs. Nolker at a time when the dancing craze was at its height and that, as they both danced, he had met her frequently. Then he became interested in her voice and had advised her regarding her career.

An effort was made to put Mrs. Nolker on the stand by James A. Turley, representing her husband. After a conference of counsel with the referee it was agreed that she would take the stand today.

CALL LAW TOO LATE IN HETTY GREEN CASE

Lawyers Say Transfer Tax Statute Must Be Retroactive to Reach Her Estate.

CITE ROCKEFELLER CASE

Counsel for Controller Holds That Legislature Acted Within the Constitution.

The chief contention of counsel for the estate of Mrs. Hetty H. R. Green, in their effort to satisfy the courts that Mrs. Green was a resident of Vermont and not of New York when she died last year, is that the law which counsel for State Controller Travis rely upon in their efforts to tax the estate was passed while she was on her deathbed. Although the law was in effect when Mrs. Green died, counsel insist that if it is held to affect her estate it would have to be deemed retroactive.

Alexander & Green, counsel for Colonel Edward H. R. Green, the executor, also brought out in argument before Surrogate Cohalan yesterday that they were relying on the tax decision in favor of John D. Rockefeller by Judge Clarke, member of the Federal bench in Ohio and since appointed to the United States Supreme Court, in their efforts to combat the New York law. Under the Ohio statute the authorities at Cleveland sought to tax Mr. Rockefeller on all his personal property because he had spent more than six months of the year before the tax was imposed in that State. Judge Clarke held that, in spite of the law, it had been proved that Mr. Rockefeller was not a resident of the State and that if any other view were taken the law would be unconstitutional.

Following the same arguments Charles W. Pierson, of counsel for the Green estate, contended that, although the New York statute providing that any person residing here six consecutive months in the two years before his or her death is a resident, the law is subject to rebuttal evidence to the contrary, which he believes has been obtained, although it is conceded that Mrs. Green was in New York for the period required under the law. Mr. Pierson said that three States now claim Mrs. Green, although one of them, New Jersey, he believed, was satisfied that Mrs. Green was not a resident there for purposes of a transfer tax proceeding. He said, however, that Mrs Green maintained a more permanent residence in Hoboken than in New York because she lived in boarding houses and hotels under assumed names while in New York, but in New Jersey she always returned to the same landlord and practically the same block in Hoboken.

Mr. Pierson insisted that the newspapers were responsible for spreading the idea that Mrs. Green was a persistent and chronic tax dodger, which he said was not the case, although "she was not so fond of paying taxes that she would throw herself into the arms of a tax collector with glee if she saw one approaching." Mr. Pierson added: "Mrs. Green's residence in Vermont continued from the time of her marriage, fifty years ago, until her death, and if that is tax dodging then I don't know what the term means."

John B. Gleason, of counsel for the State Controller, argued that the Legislature was within its rights in passing the law under which it is proposed to tax the Green estate, since the tax is not against a person or property, but on succession, and the State has power to impose any terms it chooses. For this reason he contended that the Rockefeller decision in Ohio does not apply, and that the constitutionality of the law is unquestioned.

"Mrs. Green's home was where her heart was and her heart was with her treasure in New York," said Mr. Gleason.

BRITISH CASUALTIES IN FEBRUARY 18,428

Little More Than Half of Those in January, But Show More Officers Lost.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—British casualties in February reached a total of 1,243 officers and 17,185 men.

The February figures for British casualties show a total but little more than half that for January, despite the fact that there has been considerable fighting on the Somme front during the month.

The February total of 18,428 compares with a total of 32,854 officers and men for January. Officer casualties for February, however, were considerably greater than for the month preceding, when they were 960, as compared with the last month's 1,243.

RAID PRUSSIAN IRON WORKS.

British Shell Factories Near Saarbruecken—One Machine Destroyed.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—British airplanes made a raid over German territory on Sunday, attacking iron works near Saarbrücken, in Rhenish Prussia, about fifty miles beyond the border. The following official account of the attack was given out here today:

"On Sunday naval airplanes raided the Brebach Iron Works, five and a half miles southeast of Saarbrücken. There were several air encounters. One hostile machine was destroyed."

BERLIN, Feb. 28. (By Wireless to Sayville.)—"Of the eight hostile airplanes reported shot down on Feb. 25," says the Overseas News Agency announcement today, "three were brought down north of the Somme. The fourth lies close in front of our lines east of St. Mihiel; the fifth, which was a Nieuport, was smashed to bits in Alsace, between Pfastatt and Lutterbach, while, the sixth, also a Nieuport, was brought down on the Macedonian front.

"The seventh and eighth machines belonged to the British air squadron which attempted to attack Saargemünd."

SAYS ALLIES WANT AMERICA IN THE WAR

Lloyd George and Briand Expressed Such a Hope, Senator-Elect Hale Says.

BACK FROM WESTERN FRONT

Premiers Thought Stars and Stripes Flying in Trenches Would Have Immense Moral Effect on Germany.

Frederick Hale, United States Senator-elect from Maine, returned yesterday on the American liner Finland from Europe. He met Premier Lloyd George after the break between the United States and Germany. The Prime Minister, he says, expressed the hope that America would enter the war and have a prominent part in the peace negotiations at the close of hostilities.

"Aristide Briand, the French Premier, echoed the sentiments expressed by the British Premier," Mr. Hale added, "and said he thought America could accomplish great things in the war."

Mr. Hale quoted Premier Briand as saying: "If America declares war against the common enemy she will give a great moral stimulus to the Allies, as well as practical aid."

Mr. Hale said that while neither Premier said just what part the United States might be expected to play in the war, both intimated that this country could give naval assistance in the work of protecting merchantmen, furnishing credit, and possibly send a few troops to the front in France. They seem to think the stars and stripes flying in the trenches would have an incalculable moral effect upon Germany.

Mr. Hale said he talked with Lord Northcliffe, ex-Premier Asquith, Lord Balfour, Lord Bryce, and other British leaders, and found the belief general among them that the United States by entering the war would hasten the end of the conflict.

It was to get some idea of conditions in France and England before taking his seat in the Senate that he made the trip abroad, Mr. Hale said. He visited the French front at Compeigne and the British front at Ypres.

"I could not enter Ypres," he said, "because it was under heavy bombardment. Shells of large calibre were shrieking through the air day and night. Two burst unpleasantly near us, and the officer in charge of our party ordered the military chauffeur to drive away at top speed. I talked with some of the British wounded officers and men at the rear, men who tried to smile and smoke cigarettes while suffering intense agony.

"I found no talk of peace anywhere. The British have plenty of guns and ammunition, and a reserve which is accumulating daily in readiness for the big offensive that is looked for when the ground dries up a little.

"The British bulldog has his teeth in Germany and won't let go till the war is won. Equally the spirit of France is determined that there shall be no peace without victory. Everywhere I went in both France and England I found confidence and cheerfulness. There seems to be an ample supply of food in both countries, and the restrictions on restaurants, clubs, and hotels is a precautionary measure to stop waste."

Another passenger on the Finland was Frank H. Simonds, chief editorial writer of The New York Tribune, who made a brief visit to the French and British fronts in France. He met the Premiers of both countries, General Sir Douglas Haig and General Nivelle in France, and General Sir William Robertson, the head of the British Army Staff, in England. He said he believed firmly that the war would last another year.

RAID AUSTRIAN TRENCHES.

Italian Bomb Throwers Explode Ammunition Dumps.

ROME, Feb. 28.—Today's War Office announcement reads:

The usual artillery actions occurred yesterday, as well as the customary activity of our small reconnoitring parties. One of these parties raided enemy trenches at Boscomalo, on the Carso. Their throwing of hand grenades caused some fires and some ammunition explosions.

Enemy airplanes dropped bombs without result on Gorizia and on La Vallone. One of our air squadrons successfully bombarded the enemy's billeting areas in the neighborhood of Serrada, on the Folgaria Plateau, on the upper Astico.

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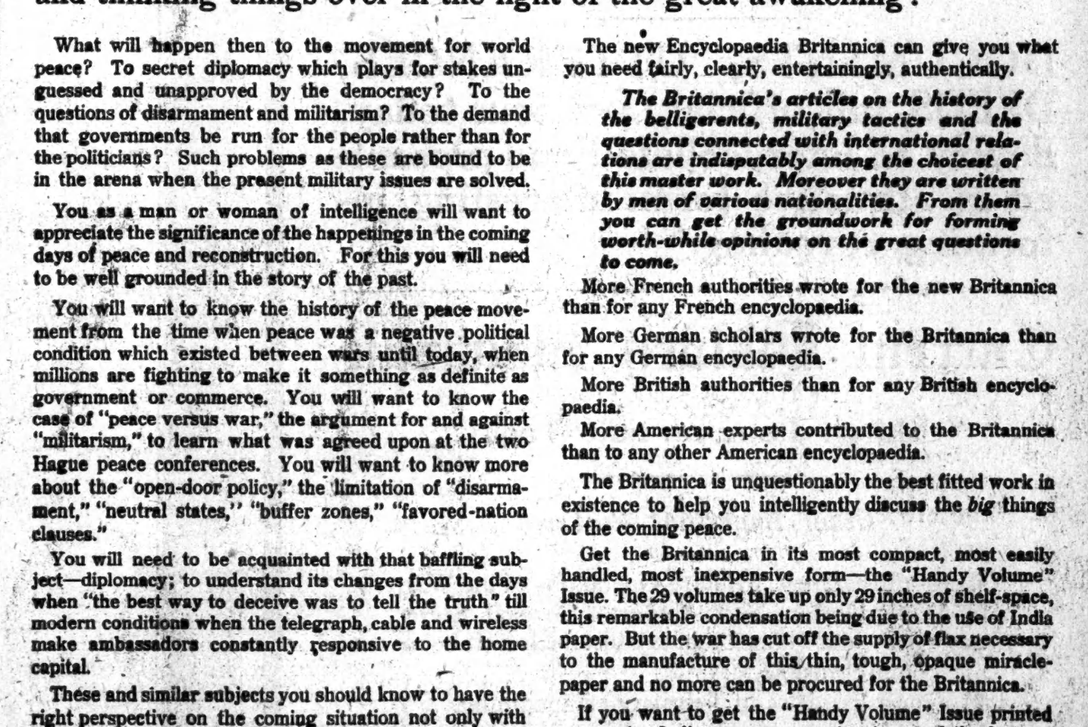

When Peace Redraws the Map of Europe

AFTER the war, what changes will be made in Europe's map? What effective guarantees of international security will be given? Above all, what transformations will be wrought in governments by the millions of men who are standing the brunt of the gruelling trench struggle—and thinking things over in the light of the great awakening?

What will happen then to the movement for world peace? To secret diplomacy which plays for stakes unguessed and unapproved by the democracy? To the questions of disarmament and militarism? To the demand that governments be run for the people rather than for the politicians? Such problems as these are bound to be in the arena when the present military issues are solved.

You as a man or woman of intelligence will want to appreciate the significance of the happenings in the coming days of peace and reconstruction. For this you will need to be well grounded in the story of the past.

You will want to know the history of the peace movement from the time when peace was a negative political condition which existed between wars until today, when millions are fighting to make it something as definite as government or commerce. You will want to know the case of "peace versus war," the argument for and against "militarism," to learn what was agreed upon at the two Hague peace conferences. You will want to know more about the "open-door policy," the limitation of "disarmament," "neutral states," "buffer zones," "favored-nation clauses."

You will need to be acquainted with that baffling subject—diplomacy; to understand its changes from the days when "the best way to deceive was to tell the truth" till modern conditions when the telegraph, cable and wireless make ambassadors constantly responsive to the home capital.

These and similar subjects you should know to have the right perspective on the coming situation not only with regard to foreign nations, but the United States as well. For the reconstruction period will affect our own government to an extent not now foreseen. But unquestionably you should get your information not from men aflame with patriotic fervor or partisan bias, but from authorities who wrote before the complexities of the war warped their judgments.

The new Encyclopaedia Britannica can give you what you need fairly, clearly, entertainingly, authentically.

The Britannica's articles on the history of the belligerents, military tactics and the questions connected with international relations are indisputably among the choicest of this master work. Moreover they are written by men of various nationalities. From them you can get the groundwork for forming worth-while opinions on the great questions to come.

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More German scholars wrote for the Britannica than for any German encyclopaedia.

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The Britannica is unquestionably the best fitted work in existence to help you intelligently discuss the *big* things of the coming peace.

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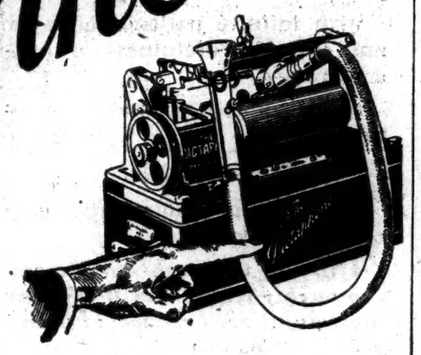

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EXPANSION PLANNED BY MARLIN ARMS CO.

To Buy the Standard Roller Bearing and Rockwell-Drake Corporations.

A $2,270,000 CASH PAYMENT

Balance of Purchase Price to be 3,350 Shares of Arms Concern—Stock Vote on March 13.

The Marlin Arms Corporation is making preparations to meet conditions after the war through arrangements to buy the plants and assets of the Standard Roller Bearing Company of Philadelphia and the Rockwell-Drake Corporation of Fairfield, Conn. Stockholders will vote at a meeting on March 13 on the proposal to take over these two concerns for a total payment of $2,270,000 in cash and 3,350 shares of Marlin common stock. A letter sent to shareowners yesterday by President A. F. Rockwell said the acquisition of the companies, both of which have been engaged in the manufacture of roller and ball bearings, would assure the Marlin organization of an active business when the demand for munitions slowed down.

The company recently finished an order for 9,000 Colt automatic machine guns for a foreign Government and is working on additional orders. The plant at present engaged on gun orders will remain in operation after the war demand ceases.

In order to finance the purchases, the company has engaged to sell $1,500,000 two-year 6 per cent. notes to William P. Bonbright & Co. and Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co. The notes are convertible into stock and the shareholders will be asked to increase the authorized capital at the meeting to provide for conversions and the other needs. The corporation's name will be changed in a way to reflect the new line of business.

The stockholders will also be asked to ratify a fifteen-year contract with President Rockwell and set aside 4,150 shares of stock to be divided among other officers as an inducement for them to sign long-term contracts also.

The letter to shareowners said the Standard Company's assets had recently been valued in excess of $2,000,000. The company has been in receivership for some time. Mr. Rockwell is part owner of the Rockwell-Drake Corporation.

WELCOME HOME TO 69TH.

Veterans and Depot Battalion Will Greet Regiment from Border.

Veterans of the Sixty-ninth Infantry, N. G. N. Y., under command of Lieut. Col. Charles Healy, and the Depot Battalion, under Major Philip E. Reville, are arranging to welcome home the active regiment from the Mexican border. The regiment is expected to arrive in New York City from Washington next Tuesday morning, after taking part in the inauguration parade on Monday. The veterans and the Depot Battalion are planning to meet the regiment when it arrives in Manhattan and escort it on its march to the armory.

Former members of the Sixty-ninth are requested by Lieut. Col. Healy and Major Reville to get in touch with them at the armory any evening, in order that they may be assigned to places in the escort. Governor Whitman, other public officials, and military officers are expected to review the regiment.

A Nation-Wide Duty

RAILROADS throughout the United States are experiencing a difficulty in moving freight cars seldom, if ever, equaled in our history.

It is a problem, and our American business men who use freight transportation can and should do their share to relieve the situation.

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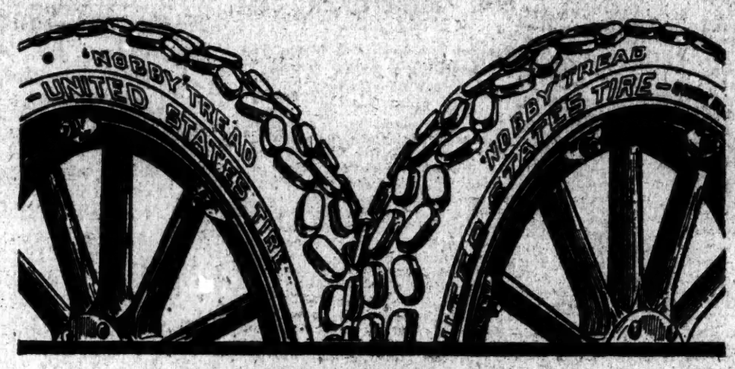

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in the road-gripping, purposeful power that every 'nob' adds to your machine—

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United States 'Nobby' Tread Tires have gained SUPREMACY.

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with infinite patience of labor and infinite carefulness of construction—

there has been produced a master-tire—

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a tire so thoroughly made and thoroughly tested that it will give maximum road-service at minimum cost-per-mile—

a resilient tire that offers the highest percentage of comfort and machine insurance—

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side by side, at just the right scientific interval apart—

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acting like a side brake and keeping the car's head *steady* in its driven course—

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each tire being the outcome of years of devotion to an ideal—

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the ideal that every tire which bears the Super-Trade-Mark of the United States Rubber Company must be worthy of its traditions—

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WHITE TELLS PLANS FOR CIVILIAN POLICE

New Head of the Home Defense League Wants Co-operation of Every Citizen.

20,000 ALREADY ENROLLED

Bulletins Issued to Each Member Explaining Work to be Done If Emergency Arises.

Believing that every able-bodied citizen, millionaire or day laborer, should be prepared to take a night stick in his hand and perform police duty in the event of emergency, Alexander M. White, the new head of the Home Defense League, began the development of a plan yesterday whereby the city will be insured of ample police protection in case of war. He will strive to interest the entire male population of the city in the work of the Home Defense League, which now has a membership of 20,000 civilians. To this end he caused to be distributed yesterday many thousands of bulletins containing instructions in patrol duty and police methods. Within a few weeks every big business house in the city from the President down to the clerk will be supplied with a bulletin which will inform him just how to become a volunteer policeman for emergency duty.

"The important truth to be brought home to the citizens of New York," said Commissioner White, "is that service in the Home Defense League by those qualified to render service should be general throughout all sections of the city. The principal of universal service applies as vitally to the matter of the protection of homes, lives, and property as it does to national defense. And there is no reason why the financier living on Fifth Avenue should be playing cards in his club while a man who is an ironworker by day should be doing the patrolman's job of guarding the financier's house. Every one should be willing to do his part when the emergency calls for it.

"I am not in favor of compulsory measures, nor is it intended that the members of the Home Defense League shall be called into service unless it becomes absolutely necessary, and a crisis of some kind or other requires the regular police to do duty of a more military character. I do think, however, that the Home Defense League propaganda is one in which every citizen should take a personal interest. Every citizen should be acquainted with the elementary rules of patrol duty, because if he is not engaged in any kind of military service he is doing at least something that is vital toward the protection of his home and the home of his neighbor.

"The service of the civilian policemen will be supervised closely by the Police Department, and every effort will be made to organize the system on an efficient and quick working basis. On reporting to the Police Captain of the precinct in which he is located the civilian policeman will be given a nightstick and a badge and will be assigned to regular beat. Civilians will not be assigned to dangerous or difficult posts. They will only be called upon to do ordinary patrol duty."

As his first step toward the equipment of the civilian police force, Commissioner White yesterday ordered about 20,000 nightsticks and badges, which will be distributed through the various precincts for the use of the Home Defense League when it is called into action. According to the present plan, the duration of duty will be divided into four-hour tours, mainly between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., in which time particularly patrolling and guard work is necessary. Where members for physical or business reasons cannot give this service they will be assigned to daytime patrol duty to relieve pressure on the regular force and to do clerical and other work.

There equipment will consist of a night stick, whistle, and cloth brassard. The purchase of uniforms is encouraged where members can afford and desire it. According to Mr. White, it has been found that uniforms add to the appearance and efficiency. If a citizen owns an automobile, Mr. White said, it would be advisable for him to do his tours in the machine. And if he has a chauffeur who is a member of the league the chauffeur should also be permitted to use the car for the same purpose.

"Instead of a paper preparedness," said Mr. White, "I intend that there shall be an actual preparedness, with every citizen knowing just where he shall go and what he shall do."

Only two days have elapsed since Mr. White was appointed to organize and take charge of the work of the Home Defense League, but already he has got in close touch with members, informed them of their specific duties and the steps they should take to put themselves in readiness. They are to report for duty on a verbal or written notice from the police precinct in which they live. They are directed to report promptly at the time specified, suitably clad and if possible with an "emergency ration" in their pockets.

2,000 BOY SCOUTS READY.

In Hour and a Half, Mr. Stetson Says, He Can Bring Them Together.

Patriotism and preparedness as exhibited by a squad of seven Boy Scouts aroused the enthusiasm of 200 women attending a luncheon of the Eclectic Club at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. The boys were in charge of Sereno Stetson, Deputy Scout Commissioner.

The youngsters demonstrated their skill in bandaging and making different kinds of carriers for the wounded. They also gave displays of international and semaphore signaling. Mr. Stetson asserted that in an hour and a half's time he could bring together at any point within the city 2,000 boys, all trained in first aid and many of them capable of operating wireless instruments and telephone switchboards.

2,000 SIGN LOYALTY PLEDGE

Movement to Offset Pacifist Propaganda Meets Wide Approval.

More than two thousand persons have signed a pledge, printed in the newspapers a few days ago, to support President Wilson "in the protection of our national rights and the defense of our national honor." Nathan A. Smyth, Secretary of the committee of well-known men who signed the original publication, among others being Joseph H. Choate, Alton B. Parker, William H. Taft, and Elihu Root, announced last night that he had sent to each member of Congress a copy of the plea and the signatures received in response.

He said that hundreds of promises were pouring in without further solicitation than the advertisement, and that they represented all classes of citizens and all parts of the country. About $2,000 already has been contributed toward the further publication of the advertisement asking for signatures. The purpose of leaders in the movement is to counteract pacifist propaganda.

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Technical Periodicals Form a Consolidation of Interests.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—The high cost of paper and the increase in printing expenses are leading reasons for an important publishing consolidation in this city, announced today.

Charles W. Price of New York has been elected Vice President of the International Trade Press, Inc., which in future will publish The Electrical Review and The Western Electrician as well as The Electrical Blue Book, Cement World, International Trade Metal Mining Catalogue, and Index of Current (Technical) Literature. This represents a consolidation of technical publishing interests, and Mr. Price will assume charge of all the corporation's Eastern business, with headquarters at 13 Park Row, New York.

C. A. Tupper is President and Lyman A. Bisley Secretary Treasurer of the International Trade Press, Inc., which also represents large European publishing interests in this country and will continue to maintain its headquarters in Chicago.

PROSECUTOR JOINS RUTH CRUGER SEARCH

Wife of the Missing Alfred Cocchi Spends Seven Hours Under Grilling Inquiry.

DOOLING TALKS HOPEFULLY

Assistant District Attorney Says He Expects Missing Girl to be at Home Soon.

The machinery of the District Attorney's office was set in motion yesterday to aid in the search which the police have conducted for fifteen days for Ruth Cruger, 18-year-old daughter of Henry D. Cruger of 180 Claremont Avenue. It was on the request of Mr. Cruger that District Attorney Swann took action. The father visited Mr. Swann yesterday morning and said he believed Alfred Cocchi, proprietor of the repair shop on West 127th Street, where the girl called for a pair of skates just before her disappearance, could throw light on her present whereabouts. Cocchi is also missing.

Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling, to whom Mr. Swann assigned the case, sent for Mrs. Cocchi, and she was grilled all afternoon and part of the evening, remaining in the District Attorney's office for nearly seven hours. A dozen detectives were sent out to follow up clews resulting from her talk. Mr. Dooling withheld the statements she had made, but expressed confidence that the search had nearly reached its end and that the missing girl would soon be back at home.

"It is my belief that both Miss Cruger and Cocchi are within a few hours of New York, and that the girl will be back within a few days," he said.

Mr. Cruger went to see the District Attorney because he believed that Mrs. Cocchi knew her husband's whereabouts and that through Cocchi his daughter could be found. Cocchi, he thought, would probably know the persons responsible for Miss Cruger's disappearance. Mr. Cruger said that his request that the District Attorney begin a separate investigation was not a reflection on the police, but that he thought the District Attorney would have wider powers in calling and questioning witnesses.

Detective Cunniff was sent to Mrs. Cocchi's flat at 75 Manhattan Street to bring her before Assistant District Attorney Dooling. When he handed her the subpoena she shouted up an airshaft to a Mrs. Louisa Patterson, a friend living on an upper floor of the same house, to come down and see her. Mrs. Cocchi told the friend of the subpoena and asked what to do.

"I advise you to keep your mouth shut," the friend counseled, according to Detective Cunniff, whereupon the detective decided that Mrs. Patterson ought also to be questioned and took her along. She also spent seven hours in the District Attorney's office under examination.

It was said unofficially, though Mr. Dooling would make no comment, that Mrs. Cocchi's chief desire was official assurance that if her husband returned he would not be "bothered" by detectives, or prosecuted for not volunteering information. She was assured that Cocchi would not be prosecuted unless there was evidence of guilty connection with the girl's disappearance.

Mr. and Mrs. Cruger said last night that, since the letter received on Tuesday night, they had heard nothing. That letter told of a young woman in Hartford, Conn., who the anonymous writer said, resembled the photographs of Miss Cruger. Investigations by detectives, however, established that the girl was not Miss Cruger.

Assistant District Attorney Dooling would not say whether he would ask the Grand Jury for indictments or whether he thought Cocchi was directly connected with the disappearance.

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ONE of the big automobile tire companies recently circulated among its employees a pamphlet on the subject of correct telephone usage. It contains this helpful suggestion:

"WHEN YOU TALK OVER THE TELEPHONE YOUR LIPS SHOULD BE about half an inch from the mouthpiece of the instrument.

"IF THEY ARE MORE THAN AN INCH FROM THE MOUTHPIECE you will find it difficult to transmit the consonant sounds clearly, such as B, T, D, F, Z, etc.

"IF YOU HOLD THE TELEPHONE CLOSER THAN A HALF INCH FROM your lips you cannot make your words sound clearly and the nasal sounds, M and N in particular, do not enter the transmitter in the way they should."

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NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.

To The American People

GERMANY IS DAILY COMMITTING ACTS OF WAR AGAINST THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. Peaceful passenger vessels have been sunk without warning, with the loss of innocent men, women and children. The lives of American citizens are daily imperilled in deliberate defiance of our solemn warnings. American vessels lie idle in American harbors, blockaded by German threats. American business is hampered, American commerce is grievously restricted.

IT IS NO LONGER A QUESTION AS TO WHETHER THERE SHALL BE WAR WITH GERMANY

GERMANY IS ALREADY WARRING AGAINST OUR CITIZENS AND AGAINST THEIR COMMERCE

The only question is whether our Government shall submit at Germany's dictation to the outrages of her submarine warfare, or whether it shall forcibly defend American sovereignty.

Will the American people tolerate a merely formal diplomatic break which works irreparable injury to American interests, or even a so-called "armed neutrality" which leaves Germany free to outrage every principle of humanity and justice by murdering American women and children on the peaceful passenger vessels of other nations?

"In such a gigantic struggle, in which the future of civilization is in play, is it worthy of America to confine herself to an ineffective vindication of neutral rights at sea, and to moderate charitable giving?" "It is time for lovers of public liberty and justice to cease to be merely lookers-on at the prodigious catastrophe. It is time to express forcibly their convictions as to the side on which the right lies, and to make ready to take part in the terrible strife." CHARLES W. ELIOT in N. Y. Times, July 27 and March 12, 1916.

"There was no European war after that fateful hour on the morning of the 4th of August, 1914, when enemy troops crossed the line of unoffending, innocent, peace-loving Belgium. . . . That event made that war an American war, . . . a war for every man and every woman who hopes to live in freedom, in liberty, and in peaceful progress." NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, in address at Columbia University, Feb. 6, 1917, quoted in N. Y. Herald, Feb. 7.

THE SINKING OF THE LACONIA, like the sinking of the Lusitania, was a deliberate challenge to the manhood of America.

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Are you willing to let France and England bear the whole burden of vanquishing the outlaw who is murdering your people?

Will you stand selfishly aside while others fight for you the battle for human liberties?

If not, telegraph the President and your Congressman urging that America shall do her part in subduing the German menace to civilization.

Dr. Lyman Abbott, New York
Dr. Richard C. Cabot, Boston
Prof. William Gardner Hale, Chicago
Rev. Randolph H. McKim, Washington, D. C.
John Grier Hibben, Princeton University
Dr. W. W. Keen, Philadelphia
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VICTORIES WON BY HALL AND CLARKSON IN AMATEUR BILLIARDS TITLE TOURNEY

MILBURN BOWS TO HALL AT BILLIARDS

Bostonian Wins, 400 to 219, in His First National Championship Match.

CLARKSON DEFEATS REIN

Chicagoan Starts Off to Early Lead, But Hub Player Forges Ahead to Win, 400 to 316.

CLASS A BILLIARDS.
Standing of the Players.

	Won.	Lost.	H.R.	H. Aver.
Ladyard Blake	1	0	68	10 10-39
Jacob Klinger	1	0	79	8 16-48
Nathan Hall	1	0	61	9 31-41
E. W. Gardner	1	0	52	6 40-60
T. H. Clarkson	1	1	57	6 40-60
Edward Rein	0	2	46	5 13-45
Eugene Milburn	0	2	25	5 19-40

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—Nathan Hall, Boston's most proficient billiards player, made his advent into the national Class A championship at the Boston Athletic Association tonight and vanquished the Southern contender, Eugene L. Milburn of Memphis, by a score of 400 to 219. The performance was perhaps not all that his friends had expected, but it was nevertheless an impressive exhibition, and the conviction that he will be the ultimate winner has been in no wise lessened.

Despite the fact that Hall's skill has been heralded from coast to coast, this is the first tournament for a national championship in which he has ever competed, and that he could come through with an average of 9 31-41 stamps him as one of the most formidable contestants in the event. Milburn, whose vaunted prowess with the cue has been recounted many times, was far outclassed by his opponent from the Hub, and, with the hopelessness of the struggle apparent to him before many innings had been played, he probably did not do himself justice.

Hall was infected with that nervousness which always besets a player in his first effort toward the championship of the country, and in the first few innings of the encounter did not display anything like the form that he has shown in practice. During the first ten innings of the contest he was all at sea, and his total points mounted only to 43. In the first four innings he failed to score, and there were some who had for the moment doubts of his ability to live up to the practice marks.

Milburn was leaving him comparatively safe, but the discouraging fact was that when there was an opportunity for an easy carom he failed to complete the scores. His draw shot was uncertain, and his round-the-table play not dependable.

Hall Overcomes Lead.

However, this was only at the start. While Hall was out of stroke Milburn had gained a slight lead, but this was soon wiped out once the Boston expert began to get into the swing of his true stride. It may truthfully be said that Hall did not begin to show his accustomed command of the ivories until the match was well along toward the close. All the time, however, his game was improving. Each succeeding period in the match found his work more effective, and at the close he was handling the situation with the skill of a master.

Hall has a reputation for high runs, but it was not until the twenty-sixth inning that he budded forth into a count of really large proportions. The run then was 35, and it was marked by a brilliancy in open table play that roused the big gallery to frequent applause.

The afternoon game dragged slowly through sixty innings before T. Henry Clarkson of Boston obtained a victory over Edward Rein of Chicago by a score of 400 to 316. Only here and there was there a flash of interesting billiards to relieve the monotony of runs that seldom rose to counts in double figures. Clarkson was able to average 6 40-60, and the average for Rein was 5 16-60.

Rein Gets Off to Early Lead.

The Chicago player persisted in his open table type of billiards, and it landed him far short of victory. For a while in the early innings, however, it did appear that his ability as a shot maker might cause Clarkson to acknowledge defeat. The first three innings for Rein netted him 72 points, one run mounting to 46, the highest that he has made thus far in the tournament.

Although Clarkson's game was decidedly poor during the majority of the innings, it was relieved now and then by runs that seemed to indicate greater ability than the Bostonian has yet shown. His first big cluster came in the fourteenth inning, when he put together a count of 57, which was the product of a fine bit of close play. Again in the twenty-first inning Clarkson duplicated his run of 57, and once more he showed an excellence of play that was a revelation to some of the spectators.

Clarkson Jumps Far Ahead.

From the twentieth to the twenty-fourth innings inclusive the Bostonian did his best work. Those five frames netted him 144 points, which, for that short time, was an average of nearly 30. This period of good play jumped his total far ahead of that for Rein, but Clarkson could not maintain his prosperous counting. His game wilted during the next twenty-five innings, and Rein, although not performing with any marked degree of skill, was still able to cut down the lead of his rival. Rein's closest approach was when the score read 278 for Clarkson and 260 for the Chicago contestant.

Then the Bostonian gathered himself for a final flight into the realms of higher billiards, and one of the runs, 40 in the fifty-fourth inning, placed him within sight of victory with his score reading 358, while Rein's was 284. Six innings later Clarkson ran out the match.

The summaries:

AFTERNOON GAME.

T. Henry Clarkson, Boston, vs. Edward Rein, Chicago.

Clarkson—2 0 1 1 0 0 10 2 0 3 0 2 3 57 0 0 0 1 0 0 21 57 30 7 29 1 5 0 1 0 0 7 4 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 17 0 19 3 46 14 9 7 5 6 3. Total—400.
Average—6 40-60. High runs—57, 57, 46.
Rein—7 46 19 1 3 1 0 10 9 2 1 0 7 2 19 5 0 0 2 3 12 4 0 5 2 1 9 2 1 2 12 11 3 11 4 1 10 0 0 6 0 0 0 0 0 15 0 1 1 1 1 4 6 2 1 12 2 2 6 9. Total—316.
Average—5 16-60. High runs—46, 19, 19.

EVENING GAME.

Nathan Hall, Boston, vs. Eugene L. Milburn, Memphis.

Hall—0 0 0 12 2 0 5 4 19 12 12 35 5 0 25 1 0 0 0 0 20 9 10 24 53 1 1 1 0 24 3 10 2 61 2 9 9 9 16—Total, 400.
Average—9 31-41. High runs—61, 53, 35.
Milburn—0 8 2 9 1 12 9 2 8 4 1 3 7 2 1 10 0 0 6 0 0 0 0 0 15 6 1 1 11 4 6 2 1 12 19 0 14 4 0 0—Total, 219.
Average—5 19-40. High runs—22, 21, 19.

TODAY'S MATCHES.

Afternoon—Eugene L. Milburn vs. Edward Rein.
Evening—Jacob Klinger vs. T. Henry Clarkson.

MAXWELL WINS ON LINKS.

Justice Thompson, However, Gives Him Hard Battle at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 28.—The first match rounds in all divisions of the Spring tournament were played at Pinehurst today, 218 survivors from the qualifying rounds competing. The feature match of the day was between Norman Maxwell of Philadelphia, the medalist, and Justice M. Thompson, also of Philadelphia, who had squeezed into the first division on the playoff of a tie. The prophets who have been backing the Aronimink youngster to win the tournament had an anxious time of it, as Thompson was 1 up at the sixteenth, and apparently had the match safe at the seventeenth, where he had a ten-foot putt to make for a 2, while Maxwell had driven into a trap. A brilliant recovery by Maxwell, however, coupled with a missed putt and a self-made stymie on Thompson's part, squared the match, Maxwell winning with an ordinary 5 for the last hole.

The summary of the first sixteen:

E. C. Beall, Uniontown, beat C. M. Fink, St. Andrew's, 4 and 3; S. M. Morgan, Altoona, beat G. W. St. Zell, Aronimink, 3 and 2; G. J. Murphy, Wollaston, beat Franklin Gates, Moore County, 4 and 3; J. A. Gammons, Wannamoisett, beat T. R. Brown, Scarsdale, 3 and 1; Norman H. Maxwell, Aronimink, beat Justice Thompson, Spring Haven, 1 up; C. R. Dennen, Detroit, beat F. R. Blossom, Yale, 3 and 1; John D. Chapman, Greenwich, beat J. H. Clapp, Chevy Chase, 1 up; Robert Hunter, Wheaton, beat F. S. Danforth, North Fork, 7 and 6.

MRS. HUFF WINS AT NET.

Women's Indoor Handicap Tennis Reaches Semi-final Round.

The concluding contests in the preliminary rounds of the women's indoor handicap tennis tournament at the Seventh Regiment Armory were decided yesterday and the play will be completed tomorrow when the semi-finals and final will be decided. Yesterday's play furnished the surprise of the tournament with the elimination of Miss Gertrude della Torre at the hands of Miss Clark in the third round. The former was laboring under a handicap of minus 15, and this in the end proved too much for her against the excellent playing of Miss Clark, who won in straight sets by 6—1, 6—6. Miss Clark was in turn eliminated from further competition at the hands of Mrs. M. B. Huff in the fourth round, the latter going through three keenly contested sets to accomplish her victory by 6—3, 3—6, 6—3.

The summaries:

WOMEN'S HANDICAP SINGLES—Third Round.—Miss Clark (plus half 30) defeated Miss della Torre, (minus 15,) 6—1, 6—6; Mrs. M. B. Huff (plus half 15) defeated Miss Voss, (plus 15,) 9—7, 8—6; Miss Eleanora Goss (scratch) defeated Miss Lennsen, (plus half 30,) 6—2, 8—6; Mrs. E. C. Sohst (plus 15) defeated Mrs. J. L. Robinson, (scratch,) 6—1, 8—6, 6—4; Miss Hazel Gardner (plus half 15) defeated Mrs. L. Z. Murray (plus 15) by default; Miss Corona Winn (scratch) defeated Mrs. T. D. Parker, (scratch,) 6—0, 6—1; Mrs. Albert Humphries (scratch) defeated Miss Allen, (plus 30,) 6—0, 6—1; Mrs. E. Shattuck (plus half 30) defeated Mrs. Barnwell, (plus 30,) 6—4, 6—4.

Fourth Round—Mrs. Huff defeated Miss Clark, 6—3, 2—6, 6—3; Miss Eleanora Goss (scratch) defeated Mrs. E. C. Sohst, (plus 15,) 6—1, 6—1; Miss Corona Winn (scratch) defeated Miss Hazel Gardner (plus half 15,) 9—7, 6—2; Mrs. Albert Humphries (scratch) defeated Mrs. E. Shattuck, (plus half 30,) 6—3, 6—2.

CORDIER TO PLAY MACKAY.

Final Round Reached in Yale Club Squash Tourney.

Only two matches were played in the annual championship squash tennis tournament at the Yale Club yesterday, and these brought the competition in the Class A division into the final. A. J. Cordier, present holder of the club championship, triumphed over Otis Guernsey, the former Yale gridiron star, and won in straight sets, 15—8, 15—9. In the other match contested Donald Mackay was forced to extend himself to win from H. W. Carhart in straight sets, 18—15, 15—12.

PORRANCE FIGHTS TO WIN.

Has Stiff Match with Carlin in Crescent A. C. Squash Tourney.

Competition in the annual championship squash tournament at the Crescent Athletic Club in Brooklyn was continued yesterday afternoon, and several interesting matches were furnished during the play in the first-round contests in the Class A division. N. F. Porrance showed up in excellent form in registering a victory over J. P. Carlin, but he did not accomplish the feat without stiff opposition. Carlin annexed the first set, after an interesting struggle, 15—8, and in the following set he forced Porrance to the limit to win by 17—14. Porrance then came back in the third set and won the match with a score of 15—5.

The summaries:

CLASS A, FIRST ROUND.—George P. Cruse defeated K. F. McVouga, 15—13, 15—8; N. F. Porrance defeated J. P. Carlin, 8—15, 17—14, 15—5.
CLASS C, FIRST ROUND.—W. E. Merriss defeated C. Bohnack, 15—11, 15—5; T. Andrews defeated T. I. Jones, 17—14, 15—7; H. W. Gangler defeated H. Somers, 18—15, 15—9.

AMATEUR BOUTS TONIGHT.

Intercity Tourney to be Held at City A. C.—Clermont Show Off.

What promises to be one of the best series of amateur boxing bouts arranged this season will be decided this evening in the gymnasium of the City Athletic Club in West Fifty-fourth Street, when an intercity tournament, bringing together representatives of Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Boston, New Jersey, Brooklyn and New York, will be held. Competition will be held in four classes, ranging from 125 pounds to the heavyweight division, and a representative entry has been received for each class.

Among the most prominent boxers who will perform are Willie Morris, the local boxer attached to the East Side House, who holds the national and metropolitan championship titles at 125 pounds, and John Gaddi of the St. Bartholomew Club, a metropolitan district champion. The latter will appear in the heavyweight class, as will also Gordon Munce, People's Palace, Jersey City; Charles Schons, Pittsburgh, Middle Atlantic champion, and George Hook, another Pittsburgh entrant, who holds a decision against Arthur Sheridan, former national A. A. U. heavyweight champion. Another Middle Atlantic champion will be seen in action in the 150-pound division in the person of Ernest Valentine of Pittsburgh.

Dick Curley, matchmaker of the Clermont S. C. in Brooklyn, announced last night that the club's show scheduled for this evening had been canceled. Jim Flynn, the Pueblo, Col., heavyweight, and Bob Devere of Kansas were scheduled to be the principals in the main ten-round bout.

M'GRAW REACHES CAMP AT MARLIN

Arrives Late, but Quickly Dons Togs and Directs Giants' Morning Drill.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, Feb. 28.—With the arrival of Manager McGraw today things began to hum in the camp of the Giants. McGraw, who was due here last night, missed a connection at Houston yesterday and was several hours late. However, he came in time to direct morning practice at Emerson Park. He was accompanied by Mrs. McGraw and the irresistible Germany Schaefer, who will be his guest here. Schaefer donned a uniform this afternoon, but will not be carried as a player, though he may establish some connection with the club later on.

A change in the weather shortened the practice this afternoon. The sky was overcast all day and the temperature fell twenty degrees in the morning. The players had been at work about an hour this afternoon when a drizzling rain set in. It is clear tonight, however, and warm. McGraw said he would be as well satisfied with cool weather the first few days, as the players would not then be tempted to overdo things.

The manager put on a uniform and participated in batting practice himself. The morning session brought all the pitchers in brief review before McGraw, and this afternoon Catcher McCarty and his assistants again warmed up the entire staff. McGraw did not permit any pitcher to remain on the slab more than five minutes. He was much interested in Jim Middleton, as he had never seen the Louisville man in action before.

At the close of afternoon batting exercises McGraw lined up some infield combinations and kept them busy for a half hour, rain finally stopping his operations. The first infield consisted of Holke, first base; Rodriguez, second base; Kilduff, short, and Schepner, third base. Kelly later replaced Holke, Young went to third base, and Schaefer played short. The outfield also began to take shape today when Kauff, Thorpe, and Murray took their places in the garden.

YANKS HIT LIVELY PACE.

Wild Bill Makes Squad Work Hard at Macon.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., Feb. 28.—Wild Bill's first squad of Yankees in training here, had its most active exercise so far today, after they had pranced around the ball field long enough to work out the soreness and stiffness acquired in the past two days. They were not at all eager to buckle to it this morning, and hit the trail to the field reluctantly, for the effects of two days' practice were making themselves felt, but they were as lively and industrious as ever, once they were in the swing of their work.

Donovan has his men performing in a more systematic plan now than hitherto, although the work is of a simple and slightly varied nature. It will not be otherwise until the veterans arrive next week and regular practice begins. The program today, both morning and afternoon, consisted of warmup for all of the visitors, batting practice into which bunting and running out the bunts was introduced; fielding practice for the patched-up infield that has been put together, and fungy hitting to outfielders.

The only approach to a regular to be found in the infield is Fritz Maisel at second base, and he has been dashing around that corner the last two days as if he liked it better than he did playing the outfield last year. He can cover ground at second, but then he has Joe Gedeon to beat out at the keystone sack. Albert Stanley, the youthful New Yorker, who is the shortstop on the patchwork infield, has shown Donovan that he is a likely defensive player. He fields grounders well and gets the ball away well.

Monroe and McGraw, two recruit pitchers, and both strapping big ones, are doing earnest work. McGraw is a determined youngster. He and Sam Ross, the left-hander, have a quiet, business-like way about them. Of the older pitchers, Mogridge and Cullop have tried their arms more than the others. Shawkey threw a few fast balls today, but is taking his time in the development of his wings, as are Shocker and Russell. Catcher Walters tried his arm in throwing to bases, but limited his efforts.

Otis Again Wins at Billiards.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Feb. 28.—Charles Otis defeated Martin Maley here tonight by 50 to 36 in the interstate three-cushion billiard tournament. The game went ninety-five innings and was replete with safety play by both men. Maley led at the start, but Otis soon overtook him and thereafter was never headed. The high runs were: Otis, 5; Maley, 4.

Cutler School Five is Victor.

The Cutler School basket ball team defeated the Browning School five by a score of 40 to 13 yesterday afternoon on the former's home court. The winners played a very brilliant passing game and also equaled in floor work.

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COLUMBIA LEADS IN TANK.

Vollmer Wins Three Events and Yale Swimmers Are Beaten.

SWIMMING.
Standing of the Teams.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Columbia	5	0	1.000
Yale	4	1	.800
Pennsylvania	2	2	.500
Princeton	2	2	.500
C. C. N. Y.	0	7	.000

WATER POLO.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Princeton	4	0	1.000
Pennsylvania	4	1	.800
Columbia	3	1	.667
Yale	1	4	.200
C. C. N. Y.	1	6	.143

Columbia, swimmers, led by Captain Herbert E. Vollmer, holder of several college and world's records, broke the tie with Yale at the top of the intercollegiate league race last night in the Columbia tank by a score of 33 to 20, and now have a clear supremacy over the other four member teams, with a season's record of three victories and no defeats. Vollmer was at his best, and although he did not shatter any record times, it was his remarkably speedy splashing through the water that unseated the Elis, last year's champions, and put Columbia clearly in the running for a league title.

In addition to taking first place in three events, the 50, 100 and 220-yard swims, Vollmer entered as the anchor man in the 600-foot relay event, five yards behind Captain Schlaet of Yale, and picked up this handicap to win as he pleased. It was probably Vollmer's highest point-assembling night in intercollegiate swimming competitions. Last year it was seldom that he entered more than two of the sprints, and his three-fold victory last night was regarded as an indication that he was reclaiming the form which several weeks ago left him and resulted in his losing two Metropolitan A. A. U. titles to Teddy Cann.

Columbia also won the water polo game, 30 to 1.

The summaries:

600-Foot Relay.—Won by Columbia. (Herbert, Walker, Rogers, Vollmer); Yale, (Ferguson, Thomas, Mayer, Schlaet,) second. Time—1:44 4-5.
50-Yard Swim.—Won by Vollmer, Columbia; Herbert, Columbia, second; Mayer, Yale, third. Time—0:26.
Fancy Diving—Won by Benjamin, Yale; Mills, Columbia, second; Scobey, Yale, third.
220-Yard Swim.—Won by Vollmer, Columbia; Alexander, Yale, second; Hopkins, Yale, third. Time—2:34 3-5.
Plunge for Distance.—Won by Schneider, Yale, with a plunge of 69 feet; Levie, Columbia, second, with 67 feet; Adams, Yale, third, with 57 feet.
100-Yard Swim.—Won by Vollmer, Columbia; Mayer, Yale, second; Howard, Columbia, third. Time—0:58 1-5.

FRESHMAN BEATS WILCOX.

Williams Also Outfoots Moore in 40-Yard Dash at Harvard Games.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 28.—Harvard's mid-Winter athletic carnival began today with keen contests between the athletes matched up in teams from the various classes. The freshmen, who have not yet had any out-door competition, showed up remarkably well. S. P. Williams, ran the 40-yard dash in 4 4-5 seconds, beating both Moore and Wilcox of the 'Varsity team.

In the four-lap novice race N. H. White won from a large field and looks like 'Varsity material later on. In the class relay races the seniors and freshmen got into the final by heating the sophomores and junidrs, respectively. In the freshmen dormitory team reaces Smith Hall beat both Standish and Gore Halls.

In the 910-yard race, A. R. Bancroft, '17, tied Dana Hutchinson, Harvard's best mile runner. The field events did not produce any very good performances except that of 38 feet 1¼ inches in the shot put by C. A. Clark, '19, who would have been good for at least 44 feet with better footing.

DARCY-DILLON BOUT LEGAL.

Deputy Attorney General Obermier Advises Against Interference.

Leonard J. Obermier, Deputy Attorney General, in a lengthy letter yesterday, to the State Boxing Commission advised that body it ought not to interfere with the ten-round bout between Les Darcy and Jack Dillon, scheduled for Madison Square Garden next Monday night, in view of the commission's original ruling against a bout between Al McCoy and Darcy. Obermier asserted that, if McCoy alleges that the Garden people have broken their contract with him or have violated any valid agreement, he must seek his remedy by action at law. Wenck was also advised that if he believed the Garden Tower Corporation had acted innocently and in good faith in signing Dillon in place of McCoy, following the commission's action in vetoing the McCoy bout, he should not penalize it by prohibiting the Dillon engagement.

Wenck intimated yesterday that he would recommend that Grant Hugh Browne be compelled to put McCoy on in a bout with Darcy within thirty days after the latter's meeting with Dillon at the Garden, under the same terms as called for in McCoy's original contract for a bout with Darcy.

STAR COLT OF LOT BOUGHT BY MURPHY

Poughkeepsie Driver Gets Richard Bennet, Walnut Hall Yearling, for $3,200.

Tommy Murphy, the noted driver from Poughkeepsie, stepped into the limelight on the closing day of the Mid-winter Horse Auction in Madison Square Garden yesterday when he paid $3,200 for Richard Bennett, a yearling son of San Francisco. This black colt was the star of the consignment from the Walnut Hall Farm, controlled by Harry Harkness. In addition to showing natural speed around the ten-lap track in the Garden, he had speed to burn in his immediate pedigree. His sire has a record of 2:07¾ and a public trial of 2:04¾, while his dam, Bertha Bennett, has a mark of 2:14¾, made as a four-year-old, and besides has shown ability to produce speed, as she also is the dam of Nathan Axworthy, which trotted in 2:09.

Murphy was not the only follower of the Grand Circuit looking for Walnut Hall stock, for immediately preceding the disposal of the highest-price yearling of the present sale, W. R. Cox of Dover, N. H., paid $2,200 for Sunny Sue, a filly by San Francisco, whose dam Sudena had previously produced Peter Johnson, which as a three-year-old trotted in 2:08¾. With the exception of these two stars, the Walnut Hall lot did not sell as well as on Tuesday, but an average of about $430 was received for the total of fifty consigned.

The sales for $500 or more follow:

CONSIGNMENT FROM WALNUT HALL FARM.

Paletnes, b. c., 1 year, by San Francisco, dam Belmo, by Moko; W. R. Cox, Dover, N. H. $610
Sunny Sue, b. f., 1, by San Francisco, dam Belmo, by Moko; W. R. Cox, Dover 2,200
Richard Bennett, blk. c., 1, by San Francisco, dam Bertha Bennett, by Prodigal; Thomas W. Murphy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 3,200
Tarrytan, br. c., 1, by San Francisco, dam Ozalma, by Moko; L. Oettinger, New York City 575
Del Rico, ch. c., 1, by Henrico, dam Delarco, by Delmarch; M. H. Devereux, Thomasville, Ga. 500
Iskander, br. c., 1, by San Francisco, dam Owaless, by Bingen; W. R. Cox. 650

CONSIGNMENTS FROM VARIOUS OWNERS.

Edward P., b. s., 4, by The Northern Man, dam Lady Ballou, by Jay W.; Charles Weiland, New York City 1,875
Mirthful, (2:08¾,) b. m., 9, by The Patchen, dam Lizzie Belle Smith, by George Simmons; George W. Leavitt, Boston, Mass. 1,050
Bond Lewis, (2:20¾,) b. s., 9, by The Bondsman, dam Dilgande, by Expedition; Charles Durant, Goshen, N. Y. 1,100
Ed. Stingen, (2:16¾,) b. s., 6, by Bingen, dam Elred, by Red Wilkes; J. Mathewson, Worcester, Mass. 735
Peter Ward, br. s., 7, by John Ward, dam Helena P., by Peter the Great; A. J. Furbush, Brighton, Mass. 575
Axworth, (2:10,) b. s., 8, by Guy Axworthy, dam Miss Caleta, by Bingen; George W. Leavitt 1,300
Earl, Jr., (2:01¾,) br. s., 12, by The Earl, dam Jennie Cameron; S. B. Hastings, Boston 1,125
Worthy Prince, (2:08¾,) b. s., 9, by Prince McKinney, dam Nell Worthy; Herman Tyson, Newark, Del. 810

Janvrin Signs with Red Sox.

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—Harold Janvrin, an infielder, who had been holding out for an increase in salary, signed his contract today at the offices of the Boston American League Baseball Club. It is understood he received a slight increase. The club now has twenty-five players under contract, with Hooper, Gregg, Lewis, Gardner, Mays, and Hoblitzel the only men holding out.

City A. C. Wins at Handball.

The City Athletic Club handball team made a clean sweep of its contests with the Columbia University representatives at the City A. C. last night, winning all seven matches. The program consisted of five singles and two doubles contests.

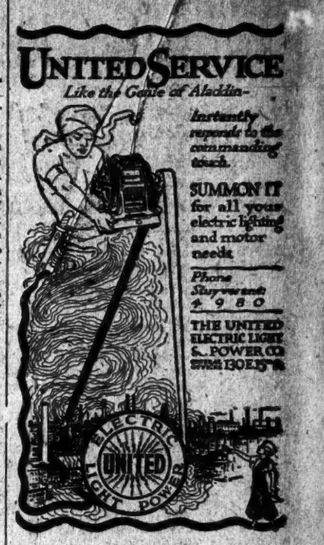
REGAN EASY FOR LEONARD.

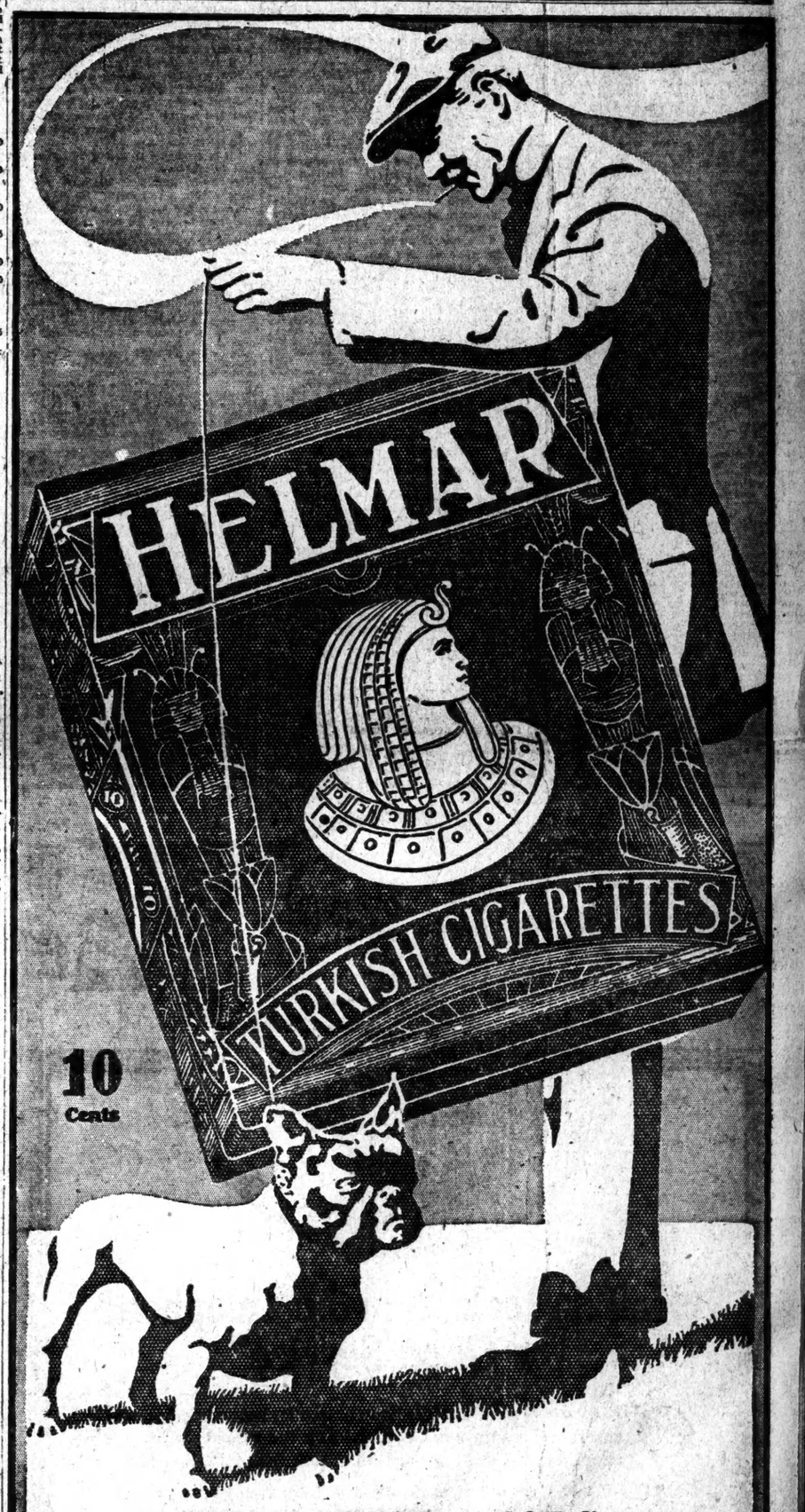
Harlem Lightweight Wins Ten-Round Bout with Little Effort.

Benny Leonard, the popular Harlem lightweight, won as he pleased from Jimmie Regan of San Francisco in their ten-round bout at the Manhattan A. C. last night. Leonard's margin of victory was so one-sided throughout that only a knockout could have made it more decisive. It was one of the most uninteresting and unsatisfactory bouts staged hereabouts in many a day, and could have been stopped before the ten-round journey had been half traversed, as far as a competitive feature was concerned.

Regan proved little more than a toy in the hands of the unusually clever Leonard, and throughout the contest he failed to land a dozen clean blows. In comparison with Leonard, Regan had nothing except an awkward crouching style, which carried him half-way to the floor of the ring as he bent over. In fact, it was only the wonderful stamina possessed by Regan which prevented his sinking to the canvas of the ring before the ten rounds were completed.

Several times in the late rounds Regan was on the verge of a knockout, but he managed gamely to keep his feet, and, although he was not injured, nevertheless he was hopelessly outclassed from the very start of the bout.





One of our whimsical friends recently remarked that he was going to take out burglar insurance to cover his new *"Scotch Mist" overcoat—"the most *valuable* overcoat he'd ever owned."

Of course, he meant "valuable" from the point of service.

*"Scotch Mists" are really not expensive considering how they are Spring overcoat and raincoat combined.

*Registered Trademark.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. | "The Four Corners" | Broadway at 34th St. | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.
Broadway at Warren

At the Dinner of the Travelling Salesmen

(Associated Travelling Salesmen of New York)

Last Night at the McAlpin

Clysmic of course was the water served.

What else—when it is the sparkling table water of the man who *knows.*

15 grains of Lithia Salts to the gallon.
Sold everywhere in splits, pints and quarts only.

Don't accept ordinary waters

Insist on genuine CLYSMIC THE KING OF TABLE WATERS Bottled at The Clysmic Springs at WAUKESHA, WIS.

OLD CROW RYE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

America's Finest RYE

WHISKEY

HAND MADE SOUR MASH
STRAIGHT PURE RYE
MADE IN KENTUCKY, U. S. A.

H. B. Kirk & Co., New York, N. Y.

FOR A DOZEN YEARS

—Helmar has been subjected to every known test that exacting smokers and envious competitors could devise.

TODAY—

the World's Supreme Standard for pure Turkish tobacco value in a 10 Cent cigarette is Helmar.

"Friend, if you will once, you will many times."

The Mildest tobacco for cigarettes is Turkish.
The Best tobacco for cigarettes is Turkish.

S. Anargyros *Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World*

Quality Superb

TIGERS BEAT YALE IN DECISIVE GAME

Goal in Third Extra Period Gives Princeton Second Victory That Wins Series.

HUMPHREYS BROTHERS STAR

Jack Holds Eli Hockey Attack at Bay While Bill Cages Winning Goal for Orange and Black.

Princeton rushed from behind in the third and decisive hockey match with Yale at St. Nicholas Rink last night, and after three extra periods Bill Humphreys, the Tiger rover, slammed home the goal which beat the Elis by a score of 3 to 2. Not in many a year has such an emotional, hysterical college hockey game been played in New York. The rink was jammed with a crowd which had a strong Princeton flavor, and the place was in an uproar from the time the puck was first put into play.

Yale looked as if she was going to run away with the "rubber" match. Each team had won a game, and there always is sure to be a whoop of an affair when Yale and Princeton clash in a close argument like this.

In the first period Yale shot two goals, and had what looked like a comfortable lead. In the second period Hillis was substituted for Comey at Princeton's left wing. Hills showed his deep appreciation of this change by shooting the Tigers' first tally.

This lone goal gave Princeton just that necessary confidence which was lacking when Yale made her early rush. The Humphreys boys, Bill at rover and big Jack at cover point, began to tear holes in the Yale team. Before that second half had ended Bill Humphreys was planted violently on the ice by an Eli enemy, and he got so angry that he picked himself up out of the melée of players and quickly shot the goal which tied the score.

The St. Nicholas Rink began to shake under the roar of the Princeton cheers when the second half ended with the score tied, at 2 to 2. Then followed two extra periods of five minutes each, during which neither side could score. Yale almost clinched the game on one play, when Henry Ford at the Princeton cage fell down in front of his station as the puck merrily bounded its way toward the net. Ford, still sprawled on the ice, reached out with his hockey stick and batted the puck just long enough to save the game for the Tigers.

In the wild scrimmages which followed there was enough excitement crowded within a few minutes to give the spectators a headache. It wasn't very good hockey, because the shooting was wild. It was just one wild scramble up and down the ice. Both teams tried to wind up the game with a ridiculous long shot from the middle of the rink.

Princeton developed more aggressiveness as the game wore on into extra time, and big Jack Humphreys was a mountain which stood in Yale's path to victory. This Jack Humphreys, at cover-point, was the most important part of the Princeton outfit, and he, all by his lonesome, held the highly excited Yale players at bay just about long enough to give his brother Bill time enough to shoot a goal from the whirl of a human maelstrom of players in front of the Eli cage.

Gould and Armour did the counting for the Blue in the first half. After that Yale was bumped around the rink with miscellaneous abandon by the scratching Tigers.

The lineup and summary:

Princeton. (3.)	Position.	Yale. (2.)
Ford	C.	Yorke
Scully	P.	Laudon
J. Humphreys	C. P.	Murray
W. Humphreys	C.	Armour
Gibson	C.	Gould
Comey	L. W.	Laughlin
Cashman	R. W.	Bierwirth

Goals—First period: Gould, Yale, unassisted. Second period: Armour, Yale, unassisted. Hillis, Princeton, in 3:48; W. Humphreys, Princeton, in 14:41. Third extra period—W. Humphreys in 1:37.

Substitution—Hillis for Comey, Princeton. Penalties—Hillis, 3 minutes for tripping; Laughlin, 3 minutes for tripping.

Referee—Russell Ellis, St. Nicholas S. C. Assistant referee—S. McKinnon, New Haven Arena. Timer—W. J. Croker. Time of halves—Twenty minutes. Two extra periods of five minutes each. Third extra period of seven minutes and thirty-seven seconds.

B. A. A. SEVEN BEATS ARENA.

Hockey League Champions Win First Game in Final Round.

Standing in Final Series.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Crescent A. C.	1	0	1000
Boston A. A.	1	0	1000
Irish-American A. C.	0	1	.000
Arena H. C., Boston	0	1	.000

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb 28.—The Boston Athletic Association seven, Hockey League champions, performed a real comeback this evening, beating the Arena team 1 to 0 in the first match of the final round for this year's championship. The Arena aggregation, which had previously taken three of four games from the B. A. A., was again the aggressor for the greater part of the match. However, most of the Arena players' shots for the B. A. A. goal were long ones, and Donohue did not allow the puck to pass him even once.

The champions got their goal in the first half, after fifteen minutes' play, but in the second the Arena men forced the going from start to finish. Tuck, the old Dartmouth player, did some wonderful defensive work with Huntington, and when neither of these men stopped the rushes of Conley and Synnott and an occasional rally by Irving Small, Goal Keeper Donohue was on the job in the last ditch.

The B. A. A. seven played fast hockey, but, except in the case of its single goal, was not able to make a great deal of the passing game, for which the team is so noted. Nowell and I. Small, although both were crippled, broke up the passing continually, and Norman Small had no great amount of work to do in the goal. The play was very rough, but the officials prescribed no penalties.

The B. A. A. goal was caged by Hutchinson. Osgood started a rush, but lost the puck, and Hutchinson picked it up. He lost the puck in front of the cage, Norman Small coming out, but not getting to the disk until Hutchinson had taken another slam at it and had driven home the winning goal.

The summary:

B. A. A. (1.)	Position.	Arena. (0.)
Downing	L. W.	Conley
Osgood	C.	Synnott
Hutchinson	R.	O'Sullivan
Tuck	R. W.	Shoghassey
Huntington	C. P.	I. Small
Tuck	P.	Nowell
Donohue	G.	N. Small

Goal—Hutchinson. Referee—Messrs. Dennehy and Wanamaker. Goal umpires—Messrs. Hunt and Carnochan. Time of halves—Twenty minutes each.

Title Gymnastic Meet April 20.

The national gymnastic championships will be held at the New York Turn Verein, Eighty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, on Friday, April 20. The events to be contested are: Flying rings, horizontal bar, rope climb, side horse, Indian club swinging, parallel bars, tumbling, long horse, and all-around championship.

Plan to Expand Golf Club.

There will be an informal meeting of the New York City members of the North Jersey Country Club at 200 Broadway this evening at 6 o'clock. C. T. Sweeny, Roger Taft, and other well-known golfers are preparing plans for acquiring more members and making improvements to the club course.

Senators Off for Augusta.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The first squad of players of the Washington Americans left here today to begin their training at Augusta, Ga. They will have their first workout Friday.

RICHARD LLOYD DIES.

He Had Been Foster Father to Lloyd George, Left an Orphan.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, March 1.—The death took place at Criccieth last night of Richard Lloyd, uncle and foster-father of Lloyd George. He was 82 years old.

Mr. Lloyd was for more than half a century joint pastor of the Baptist Church at Criccieth, and he served without fee or reward. He was a man of fine personality, with the noblest conception of the work of a preacher. He lived to see his orphan nephew, to whose upbringing he had given a parent's devotion, rise to be Prime Minister, and it was a proud moment in his life when six years ago he paid a visit to Downing Street.

The parents of David Lloyd George died when their children, two boys and a girl, were in their early years, and Mr. Lloyd took them to his home at Llanystumdwy, about two miles from Criccieth. He reared and educated the children on the principles governing Welsh and Scottish homes, and the Premier has paid many tributes to the love and devotion of that early period in his career. Mr. Lloyd was a shoemaker, and his little shops was the forum of the village.

It was there that the famous statesman was first imbued with his passion for public life.

As foster-parent, guide, philosopher, and friend Mr. Lloyd was a most powerful influence in his nephew's career, and the tie between them was strengthened as the years went on.

REPLY TO TOLSTOY PROTEST

Dr. Butler Defines Rules Governing Right to Speak at Columbia.

In reply to a letter sent by the International Club protesting against the barring of Count Tolstoy from speaking at the Russian Night meeting Feb. 7, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, outlined yesterday the rules to govern such meetings in the future. Dr. Butler wrote:

"All clubs, societies, or other organizations of officers and students of the university who wish the privilege of holding their meetings on the university grounds or in any of the university buildings must first apply for and receive the approval of the University Committee on Student Organization.

"Every organization receiving such approval must keep on file at the office of the Secretary of the university a correct list of its respective officers.

"When any organization wishes to invite a person not a member of the university under which head are included officers, alumni, and students) to address it at a meeting to be held on the university premises, the administrative head of the appropriate department must first signify his approval of such recommendation in writing.

"It is not the prerogative of any organization whose activities lie outside the established program of study to make use of the grounds and buildings of the university otherwise than in accordance with these recommendations.

There was talk last night among members of the International Club that some of the student organizations which felt the restrictions were too severe would meet today to lodge another protest. The club members have decided to hold a Russian Night meeting on Saturday. Herman Bernstein has been invited to make an address.

'LUCIA' AT METROPOLITAN.

Donizetti's Popular Opera Sung for the First Time This Season.

For the first time this season Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor" was restored to the Metropolitan stage last evening. The opera was welcomed by a large audience that listened eagerly to Miss Barrientos's delicate and appealing performance of the "mad scene" and to the ever popular sextet, in which the Spanish prima donna was reinforced by Martinelli, De Luca, Bada, Egener, and Rothier. A minor rôle by Audisio completed the cast, and a change from last season was the new conductor, Papi, who acquitted himself creditably.

The opera's closing scene was Martinelli's best, as already familiar in other years, and Setti's chorus gave effective support to the dying penitence of Lucy's brother. It is late in the day to point a moral to the Italian operatic adaptation of Sir Walter Scott's historical novel. A fresh and youthful spirit was imparted to the old story by the singing actors last evening, and abundant evidence was offered that the audience enjoyed many telling situations in a melodious score.

A READING BY NOYES.

Carnegie Hall Audience Hears Unpublished Verses of the Poet.

Alfred Noyes, the English poet and visiting professor at Princeton University, gave a reading of some of his poems last night in Carnegie Hall before a large audience. Mr. Noyes's program included a group of four poems as yet unpublished on the work of the British trawlers in hunting German submarines. The poet went out with the trawlers on one occasion, and it is said he is the only civilian who has had this privilege.

Mr. Noyes prefaced the recital of each poem or group with a few remarks, and in speaking of peace and expressing the hope that it might come sooner than appeared possible he said that, when it did come, it would be based on the unchanging standards of right and justice, which were founded on eternal principles.

Among the poems the author read were "The Barrel Organ," "The Highwayman," "The Searchlights," "The Lord of Misrule," and "Old Gray Squirrel."

HONOR GATTI-CASAZZA.

Brooklyn Academy Directors Give Him a Punch Bowl.

Giulio Gatti-Casazza, general manager of the Metropolitan Opera Company, received a silver punch bowl yesterday from the Board of Directors of the Brooklyn Academy of Music, where the Metropolitan gives ten performances every season. The presentation was made by President Willis L. Ogden and Thomas L. Leeming, representing the board. Accompanying the gift was the following engrossed letter:

"Under your direction the Metropolitan Opera House has become the foremost opera house in the world, and this has helped to make New York a great music centre. All music lovers in the great City of New York are deeply indebted to you for your distinguished services. While many of these friends are unknown to you, they applaud the spirit and ability that you have shown, and take this measure of informing you of their appreciation."

Aurelio Giorni's Recital.

Aurelio Giorni is a young pianist, now of Philadelphia, who gave a recital here early in the season, and another one yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall.

Mr. Giorni has qualifications for public appearance in technique and musical feeling, though there must be something added to them before he takes a high rank. He played yesterday Mendelssohn's F minor prelude and fugue, Schumann's F sharp minor sonata, pieces by Chopin, and by Brahms, Scarlatti, whose pupil he is; Rubinstein, and himself. Mr. Giorni has much solicitude about filling the music with effects, with "expression." He is apt to exaggerate; and this is especially true in the matter of tempo and rhythm. It would be better not to interrupt the musical flow and distort the musical phrase with an excess of retardation, of rubato, as Mr. Giorni is prone to do. It is a fault from which increasing maturity may save him; and perhaps it is erring in the right direction.

Dies on Pennsylvania Train.

Mrs. Isabel J. Easton, 71 years old, a widow of 525 Park Avenue, died yesterday morning from heart disease on a Pennsylvania Railroad train on her way to this city. The body was removed from the Pennsylvania Terminal to her home. Mrs. Easton was returning from Hot Springs, Ark., and was accompanied by her son and daughter-in-law. She was attended by Dr. Brown, an army surgeon, who was a passenger on the train.

LAST GALLON JUGS REACH TENNESSEE

Flood of Whisky Shipped Into the "Bone-Dry" State Is Checked at Midnight.

LAW IS EFFECTIVE TODAY

Express Companies Rushed For the Last Month to Meet Demands of the Thirsty.

Special to The New York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, March 1.—The curtain dropped on the distribution of liquor in Tennessee at midnight. The uptown office of the Adams and Southern Express Companies' local distribution centre for Knoxville remained open until the last minute, and even then many walked away disappointed.

It has been estimated that anywhere from 15,000 to 20,000 oblong packages have been delivered from the local office in the last twenty-eight days. This does not include the thousands of packages that were handled locally in making the transfer from the Louisville & Nashville station to that of the Southern Railway and vice versa. The express companies handled through this city the shipments that went to every point in East Tennessee.

The flood of packages reached its crest about ten days ago, and since that time eight extra men have been employed to assist in delivering goods. Extra wagons and trucks were also required, and, according to employes of the company, the rush has been equal to that of the Christmas holidays.

When the "bone dry" law was passed by the State Legislature it provided that citizens might receive one-gallon packages until March 1, but that after that date not a single drop could be legally received or even handled by the transportation companies.

As the express companies were largely depended upon to handle the liquor shipments, the railroad freight channel being considered too slow, they were soon swamped by the flood of "little brown packages." The wise citizen who firmly believed in the policy of preparedness made the rounds of his friends and ordered gallons in their names, when his did not care to order for themselves. As a result there are many citizens this morning who will face the dry spell ahead with several gallons in their cellars.

Once started, the flood gathered headway, and night after night the employes of the express companies waited patiently upon the ever-present line of the thirsty. When the clock struck twelve last night there were about a hundred packages undelivered, and these will be shipped back to the consignors this morning.

Special trains have been run from Kentucky distilleries in order to take care of "gallon business" and to avoid congestion as far as possible.

Special to The New York Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Feb. 28.—Although the Tennessee "bone-dry" law goes into effect at midnight tonight, there has been no congestion of freight or express shipments here. It became evident today that practically all persons served by the express offices here had already provided themselves with the one gallon each of liquor which the law allowed to be shipped into the State before March 1.

The Southern Express Company announced some time ago that all liquor shipments which it could not deliver before midnight on Feb. 28 would be returned at the shippers' expense, and the embargos placed on further shipments several days ago have resulted in almost clearing the offices a day in advance of the advent of "bone dry."

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 28.—On the eve of the advent of the "bone-dry" era in Tennessee there was no excitement and the apparent rush for the gallon stipend allowed up to midnight. Tomorrow the State will be dry. There was little liquor received by the express companies today. It is apparent that every one who felt the need of a gallon of liquor had received it before the eleventh hour.

The Southern Express Company refused to receive shipments into the State last Saturday in order not to have any congestion and interference with delivery on the day before the law went into force. The Adams Express Company received only ten or fifteen packages here today for delivery. The American Express Company stopped receiving shipments on Monday, and so today had only a few packages to deliver. The freight shipments have been only light all along.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 28.—Tennessee tomorrow joins the list of bone-dry States. In anticipation of the dry spell immense shipments of liquor have been made into the State. The Legislature in enacting the prohibitory law named March 1 as the time for importations of liquor to cease and limited to a quart the amount any person might receive between the time of the passage of the bill and March 1. To get more than a quart many persons have had friends import quarts for them.

The express companies reported a rushing business today supplying belated requisitions. Several days will be required to finish deliveries.

$7,179 FOR HALSEY PRINTS.

Part VI. Brings $24,434—Grand Total to Date $348,500.

The sale of Part VI. of the print collection of Frederic R. Halsey was concluded at the Anderson Galleries last evening. It consisted of the work of the engravers and etchers of the nineteenth century. The total for the evening was $7,179. The total for Part VI. is $24,434. The grand total to date is $348,500. The catalogue for Part VII. will soon be issued.

Among last evening's items were the following, with catalogue numbers, the prices paid and the names of the successful bidders:

No. 398a—"The Last Supper," line engraving by Raphael Morghen, after Leonardo da Vinci, first finished state; F. Meder $200

No. 449—"The Derby and Joan," etching by W. Boucher, after W. Dendy Sadler, remarque proof on Japan vellum, signed by both artists; Max Williams 260

No. 497—"Black Lion Wharf," painter-etching by W. McNeill Whistler, third state; James F. Drake 200

No. 529—"Thames Police," painter-etching by Whistler, fourth state, printed by Whistler himself and signed by him with the "Butterfly"; James F. Drake 225

No. 560—"The Limeburner," painter-etching by Whistler, first state, printed by Whistler himself and signed by him with the "Butterfly," on the back in pencil by him. "Very fine proof"; E. Kessel & Co. 350

No. 562—"Rotherhithe" painter-etching by Whistler, third state; J. I. Saks 305

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Jacques Copeau, director of le Theatre du Vieux Colombier of Paris, will give a series of six lectures on the French theatre on Mondays and Thursdays in March at the Little Theatre.

Wedekind's drama, "The Awakening of Spring," will be presented at a special matinee on the last Friday in March under the auspices of the Sociological Fund of the Medical Review of Reviews. It was this organization that first produced Brieux's "Damaged Goods" in America. Frederic C. Stein will cast one of the principal roles and will choose the cast.

The cast that will appear in "The Willow Tree," the new Japanese play by Belrimo and Harrison Rhodes, scheduled for production next Tuesday night at the Cohan & Harris Theatre, includes Fay Bainter, Mrs. Thomas A. Wise, Shelley Hull, George W. Wilson, Harold Vosburgh, Richard Taber, Arvid Paulsen, Darrel Vinton, Harold de Becker, and S. Hatakenaka.

Flora Zabelle has assumed the rôle in "Have a Heart" made vacant by Louise Dresser's sudden withdrawal from the cast. Miss Dresser fell and broke her wrist during the performance Tuesday night, and is now in a private hospital in West End Avenue. Dr. Herbert L. Constable announced yesterday that Miss Dresser would be able to leave the hospital within a few days, but she will not return to the cast of the musical play until the break has completely healed.

Leon Errol returned to his rôle in "The Century Girl" yesterday after having been out of the cast for some days on account of a sprained ankle received in the burlesque ballet.

The Rand School has bought out the Comedy Theatre for next Monday night, and the performance of the Washington Square Players on that date will be for the benefit of that institution.

A theatre party of 1,500 women was given at the Lyric yesterday morning by the New York Theatre Club for a special exhibition of the film, "The Honor System."

'CONGRESS VOTES WASHINGTON DRY

Senate Bill Prohibiting Sale of Liquor in the District Passed by House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Operating under a drastic "gag rule," which precluded both amendment and extended debate, the House tonight passed a Senate bill making the District of Columbia prohibition territory after Nov. 1 next. The vote was 278 to 127. Most of the opponents of the bill were from New York, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Chicago.

Congress on the Post Office Appropriation bill late tonight agreed upon a report, thus virtually assuring passage of the Reed "bone dry" amendment barring the shipment of liquor into prohibition States.

A motion to recommit the District of Columbia Prohibition bill and authorize the residents of the district to conduct a referendum vote on the prohibition issue was defeated, 222 to 171. This motion was offered by Representative Gallivan, a Massachusetts Democrat, who was allowed only ten minutes in which to defend it.

There was practically no debate on the bill. The original cloture rule reported by the Rules Committee provided for a debate of three hours, but limited the opportunities for offering amendment. Even in this form the rule was considered so drastic by the "wets" that a filibuster was started. After several roll calls on parliamentary questions the "drys" of the Rules Committee offered a substitute which directed that the Senate bill be considered as it passed the Senate and voted on without discussion or amendment. This rule was adopted over the indignant protests of the opponents of the measure.

The "gag rule" was reported over the objection of Chairman Henry of the Rules Committee. Mr. Henry, in denouncing such a rule, said he desired to apologize to ex-Speaker Cannon, who had been assailed in the past because of special rules and so-called "Cannonism." According to Mr. Henry and other opponents of the unusual procedure today, the special rule brought in by the majority of the Rules Committee was far more drastic than anything attempted in the days of "Cannonism."

"The gentleman from California has grown great since the poll was taken as to the political line-up of the next Congress," he said. "He must have frightened the Democratic leaders almost to death."

While the voting was in progress in the House, William J. Bryan walked into the press gallery, watched the proceedings for a while, and then went down to the Speaker's lobby and talked with a number of friends among the members.

"I was in on the killing," he said after the final vote. "Just say for me that I said 'Delighted.'"

The Senate bill, which goes to the President in unamended form, does not prohibit the importation of liquor for personal use, but abolishes the 309 saloons in the District on Nov. 1 and absolutely prohibits the sale or manufacture for sale of intoxicants after that date.

RAILWAY BALL TEAMS DINE.

T. P. Shonts and Ex-Gov. Tener Address Interboro' Men.

President Theodore P. Shonts of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company was toastmaster at a dinner given last night at Reisenweber's restaurant in honor of the Interborough Lines Baseball League. About two hundred and twenty-five were present. The company pennant was presented to the team of the car equipment department, and Harry Hempstead, President of the Giants, gave a loving cup to Fred Banker of the equipment department team as the best all-round player.

All the speaking was about baseball, and the prominent speakers were, besides Mr. Shonts, John K. Tener, former Governor of Pennsylvania, President of the National League; John B. Standifield, who pitched the first curved ball, and told how he came to do it; H. H. Freeland, Patrick Crowley, First Vice President of the New York Central lines; F. B. Lincoln, General Manager of the Erie; R. U. Massey, General Superintendent of the Pennsylvania; W. J. Fripp, General Manager of the New York Central; St. Parsons, Chief Engineer of the Erie, and John Whalen, former Corporation Counsel.

Free Lecture by Jules Bois.

A "Matinée Française" under the auspices of the Friends of Alsace-Lorraine and presided over by James Lowell Putnam will be given at 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon at the Ritz-Carlton. Jules Bois will deliver an address on "Why Alsace-Lorraine Should be Returned to France." Breton songs by Albert Larrieu will be sung by Mme. Lecomte and Mme. Arriet. There will be a lottery for a doll representing Marthe Chenal singing the "Marseillaise," the proceeds of which will be divided between the Committee of Alsacians and the fund "Pour le Foyer des Artistes Français." There will be no charge for admission to the matinée.

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Pepto-Mangan feeds the red blood cells with just the elements they need. A reliable general tonic and appetizer—easily digested—exceedingly pleasant to taste—highly recommended by the medical profession for weak, thin-blooded people of all ages. You can buy real *Pepto-Mangan* only in the *original* bottle and *sealed* package shown above, bearing the name Gude. Accept no substitutes or counterfeits. For sale at all drug stores.

M. J. BREITENBACH CO., New York.

'BOSS' CLARKE STAYS AWAY.

Too Modest to Attend Sun Alumni Dinner—Cuts Off His 'Phone.

The thirteenth annual dinner of the Sun Alumni Association, composed of men who have worked on The New York Sun, was held at the Hotel Martinique last night. It was in honor of Selah Merrill Clarke, night city editor of The Sun from 1881 to 1912, but Mr. Clarke was not present.

Because of his modesty he not only remained away from the dinner but had the telephone in his residence in Brooklyn disconnected so that the diners could not communicate with him. His brother, Dr. John M. Clarke, State Geographer of New York, expressed the thanks of the Clarke family for the testimonial.

A letter from Mr. Clarke objecting to the dinner and explaining why he couldn't attend said: "If I had a forehead of brass I could go to a dinner in my honor, but I don't see how a common, decent man could do it, do you?"

Mr. Clarke was described by Talcott Williams, director of the Columbia School of Journalism, as having had "the most marvelous career in the field of American journalism."

Chester S. Lord, for many years managing editor of The Sun, presided. About fifty members of the association attended the dinner and added to the fund of reminiscences of "Boss" Clarke.

Concert to Aid Soldiers' Families.

A concert to aid the families in this country of men in the Canadian forces was given last night at the French Y. M. C. A., 109 West Fifty-fourth Street. Miss Penelope Davis, contralto, who is a niece of Sir Louis Davis, Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada; George Rasely, tenor; Randall Hargraves, baritone, and Marco Peyrot, 'cellist, took part. The concert was opened by Donald MacFadyan, a former Princeton football star, who pledged the support to this country in the present crisis of Americans of Canadian birth.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. KLAW & ERLANGER'S BIGGEST OF ALL MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESSES. MISS SPRINGTIME. All Orch. Seats, incl. Saturday Nights, $1. AFTER THE FIRST FLAT VISIT ZIEGFELD THEATRE MIDNIGHT FROLIC

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Saturday & Wed. 2:30. MAUDE ADAMS | A KISS FOR CINDERELLA. J. M. BARRIE'S GREATEST TRIUMPHS.

LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evenings 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:30. HENRY MILLER IN THE GREAT DIVIDE.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Saturday & Wednesday 2:15. "A Veritable Games of Comedy Action."—World. GEORGE ARLISS In J. M. Barrie's Comedy, The Professor's Love Story

Turn to the Right GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Sat. and Wed. 2:30.

FULTON 46th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:30. BIGGEST NOVELTY IN TOWN! WILLIAM COURTENAY-WISE In Lee Wilson Dodd's Comedy, "PALS FIRST"

I HAVE A HEART

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:30. LAST 12 PERFORMANCES. Elsie Ferguson In Hulbert Footner's Comedy, SHIRLEY KAYE

COME AND HUM THE TINKLING JINGLE KERN TUNES in HENRY W. SAVAGE'S MUSICAL COMEDY TRIUMPH at the LIBERTY West 42d St. Evs. 8:20. NEXT MAT. TODAY 2:20. Pop. Price Mats. Wed.

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:30. Ruth Chatterton and company, incl. BRUCE MacRAE, in Come Out of the Kitchen

CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Sat. and Wed. 2:30. John Cort's Farcical Entertainment Johnny Get Your Gun

CENTURY Broadway and 62d Street. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Wed. (POPULAR) & Sat. 2:15. DILLINGHAM-ZIEGFELD Century Girl. ELSIE JANIS; EARL BERNARD; FRANK TINNEY; HAZEL DAWN; LEON ERROL; MAURICE & WALTON; DOYLE & DIXON; HARRY KELLY; VAN and SCHENCK. After Performance Visit, Cocoanut Grove Century Roof.

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Sat. and Wed. 2:30. Jane Cowl in "LILAC TIME"

Laurette Taylor In J. Hartley Manners' Play, The Harp of Life

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Saturday & Wed. 2:30

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:30. MATINEE TODAY at 2:30. FRANCES STARR In the Comedy, Little Lady in Blue

COHAN & HARRIS Theatre, W. 45 St. Tel. Bryant 6044. LAST 4 TIMES. Last Matinee Saturday 2:30. CAPTAIN KIDD, JR. Next Tues. Eve. 8:15.—Seats Now. FIRST TIME IN ANY STAGE. "THE WILLOW TREE" A FANTASY OF JAPAN by BENRIMO AND HARRISON RHODES.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. NIGHTS 8:30. Last Matinee Saturday 2:30. LAST 4 TIMES. THE YELLOW JACKET. BEGINNING MON. MARCH 5TH. SEATS ON SALE TO-DAY. OLIVER MOROSCO Presents THE NEW COMEDY BY MAUDE FULTON BRAT. YOU ARE CHEATING YOURSELF IF YOU DON'T SEE CHEATING CHEATERS. IT'S A WONDERFUL THRILLER. AT ELTINGE Theatre, W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed. at 2:20.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway and 50th. Evenings at 8. MATINEE TODAY 50c to $1.50. Mats. Saturday & Wed. 2:15. SHOW OF WONDERS SUBMARINE F-7. With the Spectacular Sensation, Timely, Thrilling and enlightening.—Times. Sunday Night Concert. Big Bill of Winter Garden and other Stars.

PRINCESS 39th, nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Oh, Boy! "Smartest of Musical Comedies."—Eve. Sun.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Of the Young—By the Young. LOVE O' MIKE Comedy with Music. SPARKLING YOUTH. BEAUTY.—Herald. BEST JEROME KERN TUNES.—Brown.

ASTOR Theatre, 45th & Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. CLIFTON CRAWFORD in HER SOLDIER BOY. ADELE ROWLANDS. Play with Music and Girls. "Hits the bull's eye."—Darnton, Eve. World.

LITTLE THEATRE. TONIGHT 8:45. Next Matinee Sat. 2:30. MORRIS DANCE. By GRANVILLE BARKER. Founded on Robert Louis Stevenson and Lloyd Osbourne's Novel, "The Wrong Box."

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Sat. and Wed. 2:30. "A great play, admirably acted."—Tribune. "Chesterton's perpetual play."—Tribune. MAGIC and Galsworthy's THE LITTLE MAN

GARRICK 35th St. nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mon., Mar. 5 Seats Now. E. H. SOTHERN'S "ADVENTURE" STRANGER THAN FICTION. John Craig, Mary Young, and Fine Cast.

CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat 2:15. Season's Musical Knockout! You're in Love

BOOTH 45th, W. of Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30. ARTHUR HOPKINS presents MR. WILLIAM GILLETTE in CLARE KUMMER'S New Play, "A SUCCESSFUL CALAMITY."

MOROSCO Thea., West 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Saturday & Wed. 2:15. Oliver Morosco's Musical Farce with Girls. CANARY COTTAGE

39TH ST. THEA., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:25. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:25. EMMA DUNN IN "OLD LADY 31"

Absorbing! THE MAN WHO CAME BACK. Playhouse W. 48th. Main. Today & Sat.

48TH ST. Theatre, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20. The 13th Chair. By Bayard Veiller

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44th St. Theatre, Just W. of Broadway. TWICE DAILY, 2:10 and 8:10. Presents JESSE LASKY FARRAR —in— Cecil B. DeMille's 'JOAN THE WOMAN'

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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1917.

PRUSSIAN REASONING.

It is difficult to understand Chancellor VON BETHMANN HOLLWEG'S latest address to the Reichstag. It can be accepted as an expression of things really believed only on the theory that the Prussian mind has become so accustomed to using the spurious coinage of reasoning that it is quite unable to distinguish the false from the true. In what other way can we explain the German Chancellor's regret at "rupture with "a nation which by her history "seemed to be predestined surely to "work with us, not against us"? It sounds like disgusting hypocrisy. But VON BETHMANN HOLLWEG is a responsible statesman. He was addressing the representatives of the German people. Where in our history has there been a position taken, a policy declared, a principle enunciated, which would justify the belief that in this great struggle between democracy and absolutism, between eternal right and monstrous wrong, the American people would give their sympathy or their aid to the Hohenzollerns?

The Chancellor accepts and dwells upon the German legend that the British blockade is to the full as unlawful, as inhuman, as the German war zone decree enforced by murderous submarines. A peculiarly flagrant instance of falsification of reasoning and of history is furnished by his attempt to whistle down the wind the American objection that, while England "destroys only material values "which can be replaced, Germany "destroys human lives which are im-"possible to replace." "Well, gentle-"men," he continues, "why do the "British not endanger American "lives? Only because neutral coun-"tries, and especially America, vol-"untarily submitted to the British "orders." The German Chancellor should know that the official documents refute him. Germany in her memorandum of Feb. 1 notified us that "sea traffic" will be "stopped with every available "weapon and without further no-"tice in the following barred zone," the limits of which were thereinafter set forth. "With every available weapon and without further notice." That meant and was intended to mean attacks by submarines without warning upon every merchant vessel that ventured within the barred zone. Moreover, in the first German war zone proclamation of Feb. 16, 1915, we were warned that "neutral ships "entering the closed waters * * * "bear their own responsibility for "any unfortunate accidents." Undoubtedly VON BETHMANN HOLLWEG has in the archives of the Chancellery the British Order in Council issued March 15, 1915. In that document he will find this passage:

> And whereas his Majesty has therefore decided to adopt further measures in order to prevent commodities of any kind from reaching or leaving Germany, though such measures will be enforced without risk to neutral ships or to neutral or noncombatant life and in strict observance of the dictates of humanity.

In the note handed by Sir EDWARD GREY to the American Ambassador on the same day we find this declaration:

> The British fleet has instituted a blockade, effectively controlling by cruiser cordon all passages to and from Germany by sea. The difference between the two policies is, however, that while our object is the same as that of Germany, we propose to attain it without sacrificing neutral ships or noncombatant lives or inflicting upon neutrals the damage that must be entailed when a vessel and its cargo are sunk without notice, examination or trial.

The English blockade has not cost a single American life. The immunity of American citizens from sudden death at the hands of English naval commanders is not due to our voluntary submission "to the British orders." England promised that American and neutral lives should not be destroyed. She has faithfully kept her word. We need waste little time over the German Chancellor's perversion of the truth of history. A far graver matter is the profound moral difference between the conduct of England and the conduct of Germany. England, with the bad example of Germany before her, pledged herself to take no innocent life. She has kept her pledge. Germany has now twice warned the world that she would destroy the lives of any and all innocent persons who ventured within the limits of her unlawfully prohibited zone. To the extent of her powers she has kept that horrid pledge. It is a dreadful record to put upon the page of history, but there it stands and will forever stand, written in blood, a chronicle of German infamy. "The Prussians are savages," said GOETHE, "civilization makes them ferocious." With fury and every contrivance of ruthlessness they are striving to deserve that characterization.

Why does the German Chancellor direct the shafts of his censure and his misrepresentation solely against the United States? The other neutral nations almost without exception have protested against Germany's criminal assaults upon their commerce. They have thus far refrained from a rupture of diplomatic relations because in their case there was no pledge to be broken. But their attitude, in law and in morals, is the same as our own. Mr. VON BETHMANN HOLLWEG says that President WILSON on Jan. 31 "brusquely broke off rela-"tions," and that his act "is probably without precedent in history." This is the very audacity of untruth. It was on April 18, 1916, that we warned Germany that if she did not immediately declare and effect an abandonment of her methods of submarine warfare against passenger and freight carrying vessels we should "have no "choice but to sever diplomatic re-"lations."

Again the German Chancellor presumes to draw a parallel between our prohibition upon the export of arms to Mexico and our refusal to put an embargo upon the supply of munitions to the Allies. He knows very well that there is no likeness whatever between the two cases. Mexico was in a state of such internal turmoil that we had very good reason to fear that the arms we should sell to Mexicans might at any distant date be turned against ourselves. It was an act of common prudence. And the Chancellor knows that there is no reason in law or right why we should not sell munitions to the European belligerents. It is an immemorial right of a neutral, more than once exercised by Germany herself. We can never be quite sure whether a German statesman is actually capable of believing what he says, on whether he is intentionally defying reason and misstating fact in order to deceive the German people. But surely the Chancellor's speech in the Reichstag was pretty strong meat even for German digestion.

A STRANGE ALLIANCE.

The desperate plight of Germany is revealed with startling distinctness by her overtures to Mexico to join with her and Japan in an alliance against the United States as disclosed this morning with the full authentication of official documents. Through Count VON BERNSTORFF at Washington, Foreign Secretary ZIMMERMANN, on Jan. 19, two weeks before the new barred zone was proclaimed, approached CARRANZA with the proposal of an alliance, holding out the alluring inducement of financial aid and the chance to reconquer Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico.

This is sufficiently grotesque, but not less so than the rôle assigned to Japan. The sagacious Government of that empire has just concluded a treaty with Russia by which she obtains substantial advantages and practically a free hand in carrying out her plans of expansion and influence in China, through which she aspires to become the mistress of the Far East. Japan is also firmly bound to Russia and the other Allies in the war against Germany.

With us she is on terms of friendship, and the only difference between the two countries relates to the treatment of her subjects in some of the Far Western States of the Union. Germany expects her, now an enemy in arms, to turn suddenly about and become a friend, to fight by her side against the Powers with which she is in alliance.

It is an extraordinary story, but it shows that we acted none too soon in severing our relations with Germany and in sending home the Ambassador who was her instrument in the effort to raise up enemies against us. It may perhaps have been observed that the German-language press in this country has of late published many warnings of the dangers to the United States of an embroilment with Germany, pointing out the great probability that Japan would see therein an opportunity for her reckoning with us.

SPOILING A GOOD BILL.

Why does Senator MILLS consent to spoil the excellent bill for a State police by proposing to withdraw appointments to the force established by it from the regulations of the Civil Service Commission? Mr. MILLS wants to know how "men picked for their "courage, personal character, and fit-"ness" can be picked by the Civil Service Commission. If he will look at the policemen of this city, whose bravery, character, and fitness are admitted, he will find his question answered.

Mr. MILLS's amendment or impairment of the State Police bill seems but a concession to "politics." The same game was tried in the case of a similar bill last year. The Civil Service Commission and the Civil Service Reform Association fought it as a violation of the clause in the State Constitution providing that

> appointments and promotions in the civil service of the State, and of all the civil divisions thereof, including cities and villages, shall be made according to merit and fitness, to be ascertained, so far as practicable, by examinations, which so far as practicable shall be competitive.

Such examinations of candidates for the State police are perfectly practicable. The New York City police is ample testimony to that.

MR. HOWELLS AT EIGHTY.

According to the books, WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS was born at Martins Ferry, a name predestining him to American realism, March 1, 1837. If his age is to be judged by the languages and literatures he has mastered, the books he has read and written, his labors as a journalist, a critic, a poet, a biographer, an essayist, a maker of charming comedies and farces, by his experiences, travels, reminiscences, he must be at least 180. If it is to be estimated from the keen objectivity of his observation, the mellowness of his thought and style, the urbane tolerance of his opinions, time has stopped for him at 45. And since he keeps and rides undauntedly still no scanty stud of hobbies, his old wisdom must be accompanied with a lasting youthful spirit; and he may be in the thirties or the twenties. Studying life from so many angles and in so many aspects, adventuring gayly among new ideas, he hides from chronology, but a certain benignity and gentleness marks him as of the Golden Age.

To this Buckeye who discovered and revealed the human and domestic Venice, this creator of American realist fiction, this First Citizen of the American Republic of Letters, THE TIMES wishes health and long continuance of his long fruitful labor. For nearly a generation he has been compensated for an illustrious exile in Boston by residence in New York, where, indeed, he was no stranger before his deportation to The Atlantic. Printer's boy, compositor, reporter, correspondent, editorial writer, editor, he is of the Press Gang, and who has a better right to bring him an anniversary posy?

Some Frenchman said that it was one thing to admire THEOPHILE GAUTIER, another to be admired by him. With some of Mr. HOWELLS's literary theories and criticisms and admirations, it is easy to quarrel; but his novels are a portrait gallery of American character. "Try to be faithful and natural," he tells the young novelists, probably in vain. Faithful and natural he has been; and in many spheres of letters manifested the strength, the varied accomplishment and charm of the cultivated and creative artist. Our pleasure is not to praise but to thank. For all the modern whimsies, there is a great multitude of faithful Howellsians; and there are still some ancients who have followed him even from the day of "Suburban Sketches."

BRITISH FINANCE LESSONS.

The superlative results realized in the British loan experience have not silenced British critics. On the contrary, looking backward they see things they would do differently again. Those things are the ones it is worth while for us to make a note of, as we are starting to borrow uncertain totals. It is half the battle to start right, and a good beginning has been made. The Secretary of the Treasury is to have discretion regarding the form of the bond on which Uncle Sam is to be supplied with some small change. The terms on which the first loan will be raised are left to the Secretary, except so far as the law is specific. The law promises subscribers that they shall have the advantage of any higher rate of interest paid on later loans. There was ample excuse for the British to borrow in that manner. Their operations were peremptory and of great amounts. We are borrowing much at our leisure, and for a mere $100,000,000. It is early in the game for us to cheapen our credit for such an amount. It is a mere appetizer. It ought to be snapped up by bona fide investors and leave more of larger calibre clamoring at being denied. The offer of a fraction of the amount acceptable to borrowers is surely to produce a premium on the loan. If that should be accomplished later, larger borrowings might be floated on the strength of the premium without the necessity of a conversion privilege.

Nothing is said about the length of the loan. In this respect the British made two mistakes. They were so reluctant to issue obligations for interest through a long term of years that they preferred to issue three-year exchequer notes at 6 per cent. It would have been good policy if the war had been short. The three-year term appealed neither to the long nor short money markets. The 6 per cent. rate, which would have been cheap if peace had enabled the refunding of the notes at reduced rates, turned out to be costly in more than interest. The competition of 6 per cent. Government credit with depressed private credit was unfair. The banks had been the chief subscribers, and they were the greatest sufferers through the depreciation of their gilt-edge investments. That mistake cured itself, and ought to be a guidance to us.

We are on the right track in beginning by seeking lendings to the Government by others than the banks and large financiers.

On the other hand, there is an example to us of the use the banks may be to Government in a legitimate manner, but which we are tending to neglect. All foreign government banks, and private banks affected with a public interest, gave quick credits to Governments to great amounts. That is true banking, and affords time to borrow from investors on more advantageous terms. This little matter of $100,000,000 can be managed by the Treasury well enough. If the business should grow, it would be better for Congress and the Treasury to rely upon the Federal Reserve Bank for both temporary credits and assistance and advice in permanent borrowing.

A TRIBUTE TO AMERICAN INDUSTRIES.

The recognition by foreigners of the merits of American industries and inventions, the exportation in large quantities of the products of our skill and toil, are grateful facts alike to the manufacturer, the inventor, the economist, the statistician, and the philosopher. The peaceful conquest of German markets by the United States was notably illustrated at Halifax while Count VON BERNSTORFF was passing a few days there on the steamer Frederik VIII.

The lightness, the durability, the artistic fashion of American pajamas have deeply impressed our recent guests. The ship that carries Count VON BERNSTORFF, his party and fortunes and baggage was a pajama ship, so to speak. Trunks in the hold and suitcases in the cabin, handbag, package, valise, parcel, were rich in cotton pajamas. If the Frederik VIII. had been bound for the ultimate pole and the longest night, her passengers could not have been more copiously pajamaed. One enthusiastic boomer of American manufactures is said to have provided himself with 200 pairs. You can't have too much of a good thing.

That American shoe of swiftness, too, the rubber heel, was worn by everybody; and "change" pairs, "extras," seem to have abounded. What agility and lightness of gait, what a fine spring for feet destined to walk many constitutionals on the promenade deck, lay in those elastic reinforcements! Why couldn't the lamented ACHILLES have had a rubber heel?

It is painful, but not surprising, to notice that the stolid British examiners at Halifax, unable to understand or envying this floating exposition of American manufactures, laid rude and ignorant hands on those mountains of cotton pajamas and those rods of rubber heels. None the less is the great and deserved German compliment to American industries valued by all well-wishers to American economic prosperity.

Whenever the President asks for the support of Congress in upholding American rights Mr. BRYAN hastens to Washington to buttonhole Democratic Congressmen and urge them to do nothing of the kind. He was formerly very influential with Congress, but the last time a vote was taken on this issue—it was at the time of the Stone resolution indorsing the President's course in breaking off diplomatic relations with Germany—only two of his old supporters followed his urgent advice and voted against the resolution. They were VARDAMAN of Mississippi and KIRBY of Arkansas. Undiscouraged, Mr. BRYAN is impending over Congress again, and again with the intention of doing whatever he can to cripple the President.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

His Ignorance Perhaps Not Complete.

In several of the more detailed accounts of the Laconia's destruction, it is stated that a few minutes after the second torpedo had completed the work of the first, and sent the ship to the bottom, the German submarine approached one of her boats and an officer, supposed to be the commander, asked what vessel it was that he had sunk. Whether or not this meant that he did not know what ship it was that had gone down can hardly be decided. On its face, the inquiry does mean that, and if so it is evident that the Captain of the submarine was carrying out, literally and ruthlessly, orders to sink any ship encountered by him in the barred zone, regardless of her nationality, the nationality of the passengers and crew on board, or the nature of her cargo.

The terms of the German proclamation did, indeed, constitute practically such orders to all submarine commanders, but there has been in minds of the more charitable sort a hope, amounting almost to a belief, that the official announcement of intention went somewhat further than did the instructions really issued, and that some degree of moderation or restraint would be observed in carrying out the new policy. But if this submarine commander did, as a matter of fact, torpedo the Laconia without knowing anything about her except what he could see at night from her superstructure if emerged, or still more dimly through his periscope if submerged, all such kindly suppositions must be abandoned.

It may be, however, that the questioning of the man in charge of the Laconia's boat was rather to confirm a more or less well-founded assumption as to her identity than to get the first information on that subject. According to seemingly well-authenticated and certainly plausible report, the German submarines, while at sea, take care to be on the surface every night just before midnight, in order to receive at that time wireless messages from their home base. In that case, it is probable that the commander of this submarine knew fairly well when the big Cunarder would approach his station, and that, therefore, he was not in entire uncertainty as to what he was doing when he launched his torpedo.

That is not to assume, of course, that he would have spared a neutral or American ship, but it does give him the benefit of a doubt as to the utter indifference to consequences of himself or his superiors.

Again the Story of Panama.

Writing in The Sun, WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER, a historian recognized as of some authority, presents a version of the incidents marking the secession of Panama from Colombia, based on documents that came into his hands as the biographer of JOHN HAY. There is not much new in the story as he tells it, the most notable variant from other tellings being, perhaps, the assertion that the Colombian politicians were incited by German plotters to make the demands for money which President ROOSEVELT found unconscionable and intolerable. No definite evidence of this is presented, and whether it is believed or not probably depends on the readiness of the article's readers to believe anything they hear about German plotters or Colombian politicians.

In his effort to make out a good case for the United States and a bad one for Colombia, or, rather, to weaken the claim of the latter to compensation from the former for her lost province, Mr. THAYER resorts to an unfortunate analogy. "The action of the United States," he writes,

> is not very dissimilar from that of France in helping the American Colonies in 1776. Self-interest, as well as sentiment, had a part in both transactions. But France, after having aided us in becoming independent, did not thereafter propose to indemnify England by a cash payment for the loss of her colonies.

This is to ignore at least two highly important differences between the two cases. France was at war with Great Britain when she helped the American Colonies to gain their independence, and she did not lend her assistance for the purpose, or with the result, of acquiring much-desired control of a valuable strip of American territory. The analogy therefore fails—as most analogies do, when at all hard pressed.

Resented as Food for Chinamen.

Why is it that the suggestion now coming from so many food experts, to substitute rice for the more expensive and less nutritious vegetables to which all classes in this country have become accustomed, is received with such hot animosity in so many quarters? This is, indeed, what is called a rhetorical question, but the answer to it is so absurd, as well as so obvious, that one can pretend with something of plausibility that nobody would make it and that therefore there is no answer.

The only objection that is or could be made to rice as a food is that it is the main dependence of certain not very progressive Eastern peoples—especially, so far as common knowledge goes, of the Chinese. None could be so illogical, however, as openly and explicitly to claim that the unadmired peculiarities of those peoples, any more than their admitted virtues, are due to the fact that their poorer classes can get little else to eat than rice. The fact that they can and do support life quite comfortably on the one vegetable their slender resources enable them to buy is in reality a strong recommendation of it to other folk who also have either a permanent or a temporary need to cut down expenses.

Perhaps rice would be more popular in this country if there had not been so much insistence on its wholesomeness and cheapness. Neither quality excites a mad passion in any breast, much as both are praised by the wise and good. If more people knew that a too nearly exclusive diet of improperly prepared rice can produce the very terrible disease known as beri-beri, they might feel more respect for it and find in its consumption the element of danger which may be the basis of the affection felt for not a few other articles of food.

The Times's Cuban News.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We desire to compliment and thank you for the real news that is to be found in your columns regarding the Cuban situation.

We do a large business throughout the Island of Cuba and the vital news that you have published has been of the utmost importance to us. Other New York papers seem to have overlooked the situation almost entirely.

Your Cuban correspondents deserve a vote of thanks from the exporters of New York for the excellent service they have given. CHICKASAW MFG. CO., INC.,

C. C. NOELKE, President.

New York, Feb. 28, 1917.

For Women to Help.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A call to Americans to assure the President that he will receive the united support of the American people in taking effective action to uphold American rights and defend the national honor is given in an advertisement in today's TIMES, signed by Mr. Taft, Mr. Root, Mr. Choate, and others.

Let all who feel that this is their opportunity, women as well as men, show it by writing at once to the Secretary of the committee, Nathan A. Smyth, 80 Broadway. He will forward all signatures to the President and to members of Congress.

ALICE GILMAN WHEELER.

New York, Feb. 26, 1917.

THE SHEPHERD.

Against a background black with every crime
That malice and that vengeance can devise,
Men, startled at the daring, see once more
A figure frail, ascetic, vibrant, rise.

The thin, transparent hand is strangely firm
Raised now in protest, now in blessing raised.
Fire glows in those deep eyes—the fire of will,
Of purpose, which an awed world has amazed.

The lips are parted!—Could you catch their words,
What majesty, what sweetness would you hear!
A tender call, meant for a ravaged flock—
To hearten, rally, warn, console, and cheer!

Counsel to patience, meekness under law,
Albeit that law is infamous, unjust;
To mutual help, to hope, to charity,
To love of country, to unwavering trust.

Like guileless sheep from weeded pastures green,
Have his poor flocks all ruthlessly been torn.
His care the maimed, the scattered, those that bleed—
The sheepfold shattered, and the pastures lorn!

Fire, famine, death, deporting!—His heart bleeds
For that loved land—brave, blameless, steeped in woe.
Denouncing tyrants, Cardinal Mercier speaks—
Could any age a worthier spokesman know?

ELLA A. FANNING.

FLEET TO PROTECT AMERICANS IN CUBA

Wilson Gives Admiral Mayo Wide Powers in Dealing with Rebels' Threats.

BLUEJACKETS ARE LANDED

Sailors Sent to Town Near Guantanamo to Restore Order—Situation Not Improving.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Admiral Mayo, Commander in Chief of the United States Atlantic battleship fleet, has been vested with very wide powers by President Wilson to take all necessary steps to protect American and foreign lives and property in Cuba against injury by insurgents now in the field.

The President's orders to Admiral Mayo have been transmitted through Secretary Daniels, and under them all the steps necessary to care for American interests and for the protection of foreign lives and property may be taken by Admiral Mayo. It was under the cloak of this authority that about 250 American bluejackets were landed at the town of Guantanamo yesterday to suppress a riot and protect foreigners and their property. These bluejackets were sent from the American naval station at Caimanera, near Guantanamo, and reports to the Navy Department today were to the effect that order had been restored. The bluejackets will be withdrawn unless there is a recurrence of trouble. If reinforcements are needed, marines will be landed.

President Wilson and his advisers in the Administration have been watching the progress of events in Cuba with grave concern and have issued several warnings to the Cuban people, through American Minister Gonzales at Havana, making the attitude of the United States Government very plain to them.

On account of the Platt amendment and the several American occupations of Cuba the Administration feels that it occupies an attitude toward Cuba which warrants it in taking very definite and positive steps, whenever necessary, to maintain order and the integrity of free government in Cuba.

It is understood that the Washington Government has now gone about as far as it intends to go by way of warning, and that, unless these warnings are heeded, action will be taken which will mean intervention. The Cuban rebels have been threatening to destroy valuable sugar mills and crops in the eastern provinces, and appeals have been made to the Washington Government for the armed protection of these properties. Steps in this direction are being taken.

Reports to the State Department today indicated that the moment for action had arrived. The situation was pictured in confidential official dispatches as being considerably worse, that the rebels are setting fire to foreign-owned, as well as native, cane fields, and otherwise threatening to destroy property and disrupt industry.

HAVANA, Feb. 28.—Although it became definitely known here today that about 250 American marines were landed yesterday at Guantanamo for the purpose of guarding sugar mills and other property from possible damage, officials here would not discuss the matter. No mention of the landing was made in official reports and not a single Havana newspaper touched upon the subject today.

Several Clashes with Rebels.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Feb. 28.—A short action with rebels is reported at Holguin between loyal forces and rebels, commanded by Lo Feria and Agustin Ochoa. Many rebels were killed, including Dr. Aberlardo Manduley.

Some fighting is reported at Remedios, where the rebels, it is reported, number under 300 and are under command of local Liberal leaders. Colonel Consuegra reports a fight near San Juan de las Tevas.

President Menocal and his Cabinet today decided upon a moratorium for Santiago, Camagüey, and Guantanamo until ten days after their capture by Government forces. All mercantile operations in these districts, all contracts which should have been met or which fell due after Feb. 12, and all civil suits for less than $100, as well as all executions of sentences or dispossession proceedings within these dates, are suspended.

Little news has been received from the interior, all communications show that the Government troops are actively pursuing the rebels, but without encountering a considerable number of them.

The last Liberal newspaper of Havana was closed by the Government tonight when La Prensa was notified by the Chief of Police that its further publication would not be permitted. The tone of La Prensa last night was inclined to be facetious regarding the Government reports and its closing today caused little surprise.

The Bishop of Havana has ordered all churches of his diocese to hold special prayers for the return of peace to Cuba.

ARREST AMERICAN CONSUL.

Menocal Authorities at Antilla Release Him After Two Hours.

George Bayliss, American Consular Agent at Antilla, Cuba, was arrested by the Military Governor of that place and held in prison for two hours last week for protesting against the order of the Menocal authorities forbidding more than two persons to walk together on the streets, according to Joseph Bahr, a Cuban, who arrived here yesterday on the steamship Munamar from Antilla. Mr. Bahr said that the imprisonment of the Consul made a great stir among American business men.

Bahr, who lives in Bridgeport, Conn., went to Cuba to visit his parents at Holguin, which is 40 miles from Antilla. He found that because of the disturbance travel was highly unsafe, and he decided to return to New York.

Passengers on the Munamar said that Antilla had been strongly fortified. Deep pits were dug and barbed wire entanglements erected all around the city. As the Munamar left Antilla, they said, they could observe dense smoke, evidently from the burning of a plantation of sugar cane about fifteen miles away. Americans who passed through the rebel territory said the Liberals were not harming American citizens or injuring American property.

MARTINE SAYS FAREWELL.

Tells Senate That He Never Was Called a Moral Coward.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Legislative and international problems were laid aside today by the Senate for a time to listen to a valedictory address by Senator James E. Martine of New Jersey, who retires on March 4 after six years' service. The Senator paid his respects to political opponents and answered criticisms that he did not always vote with his party by asserting that he had always voted according to his convictions.

"It has been said in published statements that I was a sheer accident, a joke, a mountebank, a buffoon, and a disgrace to this body," he shouted, striding up and down the centre aisle. "But no man ever said I was a moral coward, a pretender. That is my answer to these villainous and cowardly attacks."

Senator Martine said that he believed in direct elections of Senators, had sought to establish such procedure, and now bowed to the people's fiat at such an election. He added that he had found the Senate wonderfully human, and knew of "no place so well calculated to take out a man's egotism."

Senators Lodge and Kenyon replied, assuring the New Jersey Senator that he would leave with the well wishes and affectionate regard of all members.

Not a Partner of Koelble.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an interview with me yesterday, published in today's TIMES, it was stated that I am a law partner of Alphonse G. Koelble. The statement is incorrect. We have no business connection. Mr. Koelble has an office in my suite.

HUGO H. RITTERBUSCH.

New York, Feb. 27, 1917.

THE PEOPLE WILL FOLLOW A STRONG LEADER.

Their Response to the President's Lusitania Note Shows the American Temper.

By FABIAN FRANKLIN.

New York, Feb. 28, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his address to Congress last Monday the President said: "We are jointly the servants of the people, and must act together and in their spirit, so far as we can divine and interpret it."

But how is the spirit of the people to be "divined"? It cannot be done by any mechanical process. Indications of it there are, indeed, of all possible degrees of trustworthiness and untrustworthiness; but out of this confusion of sounds there is no method of singling out the dominant note. And the vast majority of the people are silent.

A public man who undertakes to "divine" the spirit of a people must do something more than merely observe and estimate. He must stake something upon his own insight; he need have faith that what he thinks *ought* to be the spirit of the people—provided it is not contrary to their traditional sentiments—is the spirit of the people. And when that man is President of the United States, this duty rests upon him in a supreme degree. In the present crisis, in the successive crises that have preceded it during the past two years, the people have shown an almost pathetic readiness to follow where the President leads. When he has spoken out strongly they have rallied to his call. When he has been silent or wavering, they have been ready to wait. If he has any difficulty in "divining" their spirit at this moment, it is solely because he has not given them a chance to manifest it. There was not the faintest doubt as to their response to his dismissal of Count von Bernstorff; had his speech on Monday sounded as clear a note there would have been no more doubt as to how they stand on the issue of the vigorous and uncompromising vindication of American rights, and the rights of humanity, against German lawlessness and barbarism. As it is, the country will rise to him as one man the moment he strikes that note of genuine and vigorous action to which alone a hearty response is possible on the part of a mighty nation.

Such a note he did strike, or did seem to strike, on May 13, 1915, six days after the sinking of the Lusitania. The whole country rose to it. Nobody doubted the completeness, the spontaneity, or the earnestness of its approval. What was seized upon by everybody as its essential purport was the declaration that our Government would omit no word or act necessary to the maintenance of the rights of its people on the high seas. Nobody shrank from the consequences, though everybody knew that the consequence might be war, and though nearly everybody thought that the consequence was almost sure to be war. To quote The Evening Post's language is to make all other quotation superfluous. In its editorial of May 14 on the President's note it said:

> In words that can admit of no mistake he states the position which this country is prepared to maintain with the last ounce of its energy. And he makes no attempt to hide the great gulf that is fixed between the rights which the United States will insist upon and the practices of the German naval officers. One or the other must give way. That is what makes the situation so critical. President Wilson has left no particle of uncertainty what this Government will do. It will not "omit any word or act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of its citizens and of safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment." There we take our stand. We can do no other. The rest is for the German Government to decide. All Americans hope for a peaceful settlement. But Germany can make the issue war if she chooses.

Such magic was there in the forthright words of that Lusitania note—the words that said, or were clearly understood to say, that this nation would go to war rather than submit to German barbarism. If they sufficed instantly to make even The Evening Post speak of the readiness of our country to maintain its rights "with the last ounce of its energy," to declare that "one or the other" of the two countries must give way, and that it could not be this country; and that "Germany can make the issue war if she chooses"—if those brave words sufficed to accomplish this, can there be any doubt that they had the unhesitating sanction of the spirit of the American people?

Today the country is confronted with the same issue, and in vastly aggravated form. Shocking as was the crime of the Lusitania, the declaration under which it was committed was incomparably less ruthless, and incomparably less defiant of our rights, than the edict of Jan. 31 in pursuance of which the Laconia was sunk and countless other crimes committed. There is not a shadow of doubt as to the response which the President would get to any such clear call as that which was contained in the crucial words of the first Lusitania note. There would be no North, no South, no Middle West; there would be just one great people ready to stand behind their chief in the manful assertion of their rights as a nation and the manful performance of their duty to the whole family of nations. Let *him* but make it plain that he means really to accomplish that which, up to the present time, he has only indicated that he thinks of making some more or less formal show of trying to accomplish, and there will be no doubt of his being backed by the whole people in the exercise of all the power that can be devolved upon the Executive head of the nation. It is infinitely easier to rally to a flag boldly unfurled than to one that is but half displayed and whose colors it requires an effort to discern.

FABIAN FRANKLIN.

BIXBY BOOKS BRING $14,283.

W. H. James Pays $2,000 for a Collection of Hawthorne Letters.

The sale of rare books, autographs and manuscripts from the library of William K. Bixby of St. Louis brought $14,283.65 at the Anderson Galleries yesterday. The total thus far for the Bixby items and selections from the library of Henry E. Huntington of New York is $22,167.90. The highest price paid yesterday was $2,000 by W. H. James for catalogue No. 733, a collection of thirty-three holograph letters, &c., of Nathaniel Hawthorne to his family, with letters to him and his family from Ralph W. Emerson, Henry W. Longfellow, John G. Whittier, Bret Harte, Robert Browning, Eugene Field, Washington Irving and others. The autographs are inlaid and bound in one-quarto volume by Stikeman.

George D. Smith paid the second largest price, $1,025, for No. 823, the household account book of Thomas Jefferson from Dec. 12, 1805, to March 10, 1809, during his second term as President of the United States. It was kept by his steward, E. Lemoire, and is written in French. It contains thirty-six balances in Jefferson's hand, the last one of which is signed. The book is in a good state of preservation and came directly from the descendants of Jefferson. Other items, with their catalogue numbers, prices paid and the names of the successful bidders, were as follows:

No. 588—A letter of Robert Burns, two pages folio, Mossgiel, Sept. 1, 1788, to his friend, John Richmond, written at the time of Burns's intended departure for the West Indies; W. H. James.....$500
No. 589—Another letter of Burns, dated Ellisland, Aug. 9, 1790, and addressed to Miss Helen Craik, at Arbigland; W. H. James.....450
No. 604—Original manuscript of "Bird Enemies," written on forty-one octavo leaves and signed by John Burroughs; Walter M. Hill.....205
No. 615—A letter of Lord Byron, dated Pisa, Sept. 9, 1822, and signed "Noel Byron," addressed to Captain Hay; T. S. Madigan.....150
No. 662—Original documents by Sir Henry Clinton, his military aids, General Knyphausen, Admiral Digby, General Robertson, and others, relating to operations against the American Colonies, all written in New York in 1782 and unpublished; George D. Smith.....410
No. 694—Original autograph manuscript of "The Best Authority," by Charles Dickens, written for Household Words, June 20, 1857; Gabriel Weis.....350
No. 724—"The Holy Cross and Other Tales," by Eugene Field, Cambridge, 1893, large paper copy, with a two-stanza poem inserted from "To the Passing Saint," in the author's handwriting; Walter M. Hill.....130
No. 736—Original autograph manuscript of "American Political Ideas," by John Fiske; George D. Smith.....350
No. 726—Original holograph manuscript, "Samuel Cowles and His Horse Royal," by Eugene Field, dated July 1, 1895; Gabriel Weis.....305
No. 734—Holograph manuscript poem, "From the Land of Musk and Mist," by Eugene Field; James F. Drake.....115
No. 752—A letter of Robert Fulton to President Monroe, dated Washington, Feb. 13, 1812; George D. Smith.....425
No. 822—Original autograph manuscript of the novel "Confidence," by Henry James; Gabriel Weis.....650

The sale will be concluded today.

RAEBURN FOR STOTESBURY.

Morgan Partner Buys the Portrait of Lady Pitmilly.

Edward T. Stotesbury, a partner in J. P. Morgan & Co., who lives in Philadelphia, has acquired Sir Henry Raeburn's beautiful portrait of Lady Pitmilly from the Ralston Galleries, in this city. Mr. Ralston told yesterday of a special trip he made to England to obtain the picture, which he brought back with him in his stateroom on the New York.

The canvas is 30 inches high by 25 wide, showing a half length figure of a young woman with curling blond hair, who is wearing a dark red mantle trimmed with brown fur, the filmy white of a gown showing at the throat. The portrait was painted in 1811, the period in which the beautiful portraits of Lady Charlotte Hope and Lady Carmichael which have been reproduced many times were executed.

Lady Pitmilly was Maria Sophia, third daughter of Sir George Abercromby, fourth baronet of Birkentry. She married in 1810 David Moneypenny, Lord Pitmilly, Sheriff of Fife and Solicitor General of Scotland. Raeburn painted the father and mother of Lady Pitmilly and her brother, who became the fifth baronet of Birkentry.

DRAKE COLLECTION ON VIEW

Exhibition of Pictures Opened Also at the American Galleries.

At the American Art Galleries an exhibition of pictures belonging to various collectors and an exhibition of objects of art and curiosity belonging to the collection of the late Alexander W. Drake has been opened. The pictures represent American and foreign schools. There is a "Girl in Pink" by Charles W. Hawthorne of especially fine quality, showing the talent of the artist at its best, without the strain of affectation that has crept into his portrayal of Portuguese types. There are also a fine Ernest Lawson, a brilliant Emil Carlsen, a couple of characteristic J. G. Browne, and one of the best cattle pictures by James M. Hartt that has appeared in the salesrooms for many a year. One of the interesting pictures in the lower gallery is "A Roman Wedding Procession" by Edwin Howland Blashfield, obviously an early work, but with signs of the artist's happy facility in presenting historical figures with complete naturalness. The little village children leading the procession are admirably seen in their apparent unconcern.

The Drake collection includes a very interesting section of early American, Stiegel, and old Dutch glass, a large section of brass and copper utensils from all countries, weavings and chintzes, pottery and furniture. A group of bandboxes with decorative designs will prove a mine of wealth to the modern designer of these cartons, the possibilities of which have been discovered anew. Those are noble days enough to wish to work for posterity will incorporate landmarks in their designs. Nothing is such a fillip to the collector's passion as a statement that the cover "has a picture of Lanahan's Hat Shop, Albany," or an "Early View of Castle Garden."

DEFENDS CAPTAIN BOYD.

Lowell's Criticism of Dead Officer Resented by Tompkins.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 28.—Major Frank Tompkins, U. S. A., now stationed at Norwich University,

SEVEN SENIORS QUIT PRINCETON CLUBS

Enter Practical Protest Against Social System at the University.

GEO. W. PERKINS, JR., ONE

Organizations, They Say, "Create a Set of Artificial Standards" and "Divide the College Against Itself."

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 28.—The movement instituted by Richard Cleveland, son of Grover Cleveland, to abolish the upper class clubs at Princeton University again stirred the customary calm of the Princeton campus this morning when it was announced that seven seniors, all prominent in undergraduate activities, had resigned from their clubs as a protest against the present social system. When Cleveland and several other sophomores declared in The Princetonian a few weeks ago that they would not accept invitations to join clubs tendered to them because they believed the system was detrimental to the best interests of Princeton they were supported strongly by a number of upperclass men.

Within the next few days it is expected that other club members will follow the example set by these seven seniors. Their action has tended to revive the interest of the undergraduates in the agitation, which was overshadowed somewhat by the imminence of a national crisis and the presence of the mid-year examinations.

A committee representing the clubs has been appointed to attempt to bring about some concerted action and the Trustees of the university have appointed a committee to co-operate with the senior council in any proposed reforms. Various schemes for remedying the defects have been brought forward, but nothing of a definite nature has come out of the matter.

Cleveland and the small group of sophomores who started the movement have been working zealously among their classmates and have enlisted in their ranks over seventy sophomores who have pledged themselves to remain out of the upper class clubs. It is said that they have approached the majority of the second year men, and it is therefore probable that less than half of them will accept invitations when they are tendered them.

The upper class men who tendered their resignations this morning are George W. Perkins, Jr., Chairman of the Senior Council and Manager of the Varsity crew; John Nicholas, Chairman of The Daily Princetonian; Charles C. Bighley, Varsity football man; Louis N. Lukens, Business Manager of The Daily Princetonian, and Hunter Scott, of the Senior Council; A. L. McKaig, Editorial Chairman of The Princetonian and member of the Senior Council; Arthur V. Savage, Varsity crew man, and Robert C. Schmertz, Varsity tennis player. In a statement to The Daily Princetonian this morning the seniors gave the following as their reasons for resigning:

"It is now nearly two months since first we expressed our approval of the belief advanced by a group of sophomores that the club system as at present constituted was directly opposed to the best interests of the university. We have waited in the hope that the clubs would take some action to eliminate those phases of the system which we believed to be vitally wrong, namely, the existence of the clubs as elective, self-perpetuating entities.

"Briefly is the state of the case: the clubs supply adequate eating facilities in an extravagant and inefficient manner; seriously limit the range of friendship and the free and natural intercourse of undergraduates; create a set of artificial standards; discourage individuality of thought and make necessary conformation to standards often unworthy; divide the college against itself and divert the finances, energy and attention of both graduates and undergraduates from the curriculum and other primary purposes of the university."

Miss Walcoff Weds Tonight.

Miss Janet Walcoff, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Walcoff of 845 West Eighty-eighth Street and Harry Jacobson, will be married this evening at 6 o'clock at Delmonico's by the Rev. Dr. Aaron Eisenman.

GIBBONS DEFENDS ROADS.

Government Ownership Opposed to American Spirit, Cardinal Says.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 28.—"Don't nag" the railroads, is the admonition of Cardinal Gibbons in voicing for the first time his views on the problem concerning the transportation industry of America. The chief elements to be taken into account in the solution of these questions were expressed by the Cardinal in an audience at his residence here. The interview will appear in this week's Outlook.

In his study of economic questions Cardinal Gibbons has given much attention to the important part played by the railroads in the advancement of civilization. In vigorous language he opposes the suggestion of Government ownership, and expresses his hope for a better public understanding of the question involved. He says in part:

"I find the efficiency of the American railroads much ahead of the European transportation systems. The Government-owned railroads abroad cannot be compared with the privately-owned lines in this country, either in service or the charges for such service. On the Italian roads, for instance, there is a deficit in revenues each year which must be made up by the State, while in America the same has been true of our great post office system.

"I think it would be a mistake to consider public ownership of American railroads, as such a plan would be contrary to the spirit of our people. If the hundreds of thousands of railroad employes were to be made Government employes, and the immense funds of the railroads were to be handled by Government agencies we would build up a central power that would use employes for political purposes, and would bring about corruption of the worst character.

"It is much better that we have the stimulous of private ownership, with the owners striving through competition for better conditions. Under the existing system mismanagement can be remedied.

"I have always been friendly to the laboring man, as well as to his organizations, but I oppose them when they overreach themselves. I stood by the old Knights of Labor in the days of that powerful organization, and I did what I could to keep it from being discredited. My attitude then and now, and the many things which I have written and preached along these lines, I feel, give me the right to voice these opinions."

FOR TEACHERS' PENSIONS.

New Bill Represents Views of the Mayor's Commission.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—A new teachers' pension bill was introduced today by Senator Charles C. Lockwood of Kings and Assemblyman Abraham Ellenbogen of New York. It affects only New York City, and was presented to the Legislature at the request of the Mayors' Pension Commission, which has spent two years in studying the problem. A New York teachers' pension bill was introduced last year, and defeated after much opposition from the younger teachers, who urged that it would favor at their expense a group of teachers about to be retired, who were the chief proponents of the measure. The present bill is different from last year's in many respects.

One notable departure in the bill introduced today is the provision binding the city to appropriate $1,000,000 toward a reserve fund in the first year after the plan becomes operative. In addition the city, as was provided in the earlier bill, assumes full liability for pensions of teachers already retired.

Miss Buckner Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Aylette Buckner of Brentmere, Riverdale-on-Hudson, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary Olive Buckner, to William Lawrence Royall of Richmond, Va. Miss Buckner's father is Vice President of the New York Life Insurance Company. No date has been set for the wedding.

Ocean Travelers.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday from Liverpool on the American liner Finland were:

Norman Black, M. W. Breese, George W. E. Brooks, H. A. Brown, A. B. Campbell, Dr. and Mrs. Angus Campbell, J. S. Crofton, James T. Egan, Miss Edith Grace Fairfield Grover, U. S. Senator Frederick Hale of Maine, Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Mann, W. S. Harris, Gilbert E. Marsh, George G. Moore, Mrs. E. Henry, Captain J. P. Jones, Winslow S. Pierce, Miss Helen B. Pierce, the Rev. D. H. Salmon, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur S. Verney, Miss E. Shelley, Lady Richard Wellesley, Robert Wilson, and John G. Wilson.

NOW ON PUBLIC EXHIBITION

Important Collection of

Palace and Temple Robes From the Manchu Court

Gathered in China by

Mr. Frederick Moore

The well-known Connoisseur of Peking and New York City

Old Mandarin Robes covered with embroidered dragons; splendid coats of Llama priests, and dainty coats of court ladies, in gorgeous colors and great variety. The largest and finest collection ever shown in America.

Now on Public Exhibition to the Sale on the Afternoon and Evening of Friday, March 2d, and the Afternoon of Saturday, March 3d. Sales at 2:30 and 8:15 o'clock. Illustrated Catalogue free.

During the sale the robes will be shown on Living Models

ON EXHIBITION SATURDAY

Valuable Collection of

Paintings

Ancient and Modern

Consigned by Dr. Russell W. Moore, Mrs. Harriet Fay Potts, Mr. George W. Stetson, the Estate of Joseph F. Daly, all of New York City, the Estate of Henry B. Pettes, of Milford, Conn., and others, and a selection from the well-known

Collection of the late

Mrs. Elizabeth U. Coles

Of New York

Which was on prominent exhibition for many years at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, including Corot's Moat, Carl Becker's Maximilian Receiving the Venetian Embassy, Cabanel's Queen Vashti, Diaz's Forest of Fontainebleau, Rosa Bonheur's Deer in the Forest, and other famous paintings.

Among the other artists represented in the sale are Murphy, Blakelock, Inness, Twachtman, Bogert, Dupre, Meissonier, Roylet, Troullebert, Van Ravesteyn, Van de Velde, Salvator Rosa, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Coypel, Sully, Dearth, and Gilbert Stuart.

On Public Exhibition from Saturday, March 3d, to the Sale on the Evenings of March 7th, 8th, and 9th. Illustrated Catalogue free.

THE ANDERSON GALLERIES

Madison Avenue at Fortieth Street, New York

WIDOW DEFENDS DEAD REALTY MAN

Mrs. Eckerson Asks Court's Aid in Conserving Property Left for Husband's Creditors.

FILES REPLY TO CHARGES

Knew Nothing of Husband's Affairs Before His Death—Now in a Tangle of Lawsuits.

Mrs. Edith C. Eckerson, widow of John C. R. Eckerson, the veteran real estate agent who died last September, and has since been accused of improper use of several hundred thousand dollars from estates in his charge, filed a petition in the Surrogate's Court yesterday asking a reduction of the bond of $190,000 required by Surrogate Cohalan as a condition of issuing letters testamentary to her. She makes the application in order that the premium required for a bond of such size may not consume a large part of the assets of the estate and give the creditors ground for a charge of waste of the funds.

The petition reveals the fact that Mrs. Eckerson had not the slightest idea of the condition of her husband's affairs prior to his death, and that his use of funds in his charge for speculative investments which he believed would return large profits was entirely without her knowledge. Concerning the charges against Mrs. Eckerson by R. Dulany Whiting, co-executor with Mr. Eckerson of the estate of William E. Denham, that Mrs. Eckerson has not been acting entirely in good faith in seeking to clear up her husband's tangled affairs, her attorney, Robert J. Mahon, said:

"I know Mrs. Eckerson to be a woman of the strictest integrity and probity, and she has been injured by Mr. Whiting's unjustified insinuations. Mr. Whiting was co-executor with the decedent and may be liable for any deficit. Hence he has a personal interest which may drive him to unjustified measures."

Mrs. Eckerson's petition asks permission to deposit in a trust company bonds having a par value of $41,000, and that the bond required be reduced to this extent. She says that additional assets of the estate consist of the real estate at 910 Sixth Avenue, assessed at $37,000 and mortgaged for $18,000, and 362 West Fifty-eighth Street, assessed at $21,000 and unencumbered. This real estate was part of the property of Mr. Eckerson's mother, recently adjudged incompetent in Rockland County, which she transferred to him several years before his death, and which his children by a former wife, who obtained the judgment of incompetency, will sue to have returned to the grandmother's estate, now in their custody, as soon as Mrs. Eckerson has qualified as executrix. For that reason the property cannot be transferred, and Mrs. Eckerson believes that the bond required should be further reduced by the value of this realty and personal property.

Mrs. Eckerson denies that she refused to give Mr. Whiting access to her husband's checkbooks to aid him in determining what became of the Denham estate funds and that she delayed delivering bonds owned by the Denham estate. Mrs. Eckerson says that her relations with Mr. Whiting after her husband's death were cordial, and that "professed great sympathy" for her until he attempted to arrange a private meeting with her at her home, at which he insisted that no one else, not even her counsel, should be present. When Mr. Whiting found Mr. Mahon on hand he "suddenly changed his attitude of friendship and threatened drastic proceedings," Mrs. Eckerson says.

Mrs. Eckerson attaches to her affidavit a letter received from Mr. Whiting as soon as he heard of her husband's death, in which he said:

"My association with Mr. Eckerson during the last year has caused me to form a very sincere attachment for him, and I regard his death as a personal loss."

PICK DAISY CHAIN BEARERS.

Prettiest 24 Sophomores Selected for the Honor.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 28.—Vassar College's twenty-four most beautiful sophomores will bear the daisy chain on class day in the June commencement exercises. The unpopular custom of having the whole sophomore class bear the chain has been discontinued. The students who have won the honor this year are:

Helen Ives, Kingston, Penn.; Margaret Miller, Plainfield, N. J.; Anna Cribbon, Salt Lake City; Helen Babbot, Brooklyn; Matilda Brown, Pittsburgh; Katherine Blayney, Riverside, Ill.; Elizabeth Strycker, Trenton, N. J.; Helen Silver, East Orange, N. J.; Katherine Parrish, Hamilton, Ohio; Gertrude Wilder, Redlands, Cal.; Marjory Krast, Yonkers; Margaret Powell, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Margaret Kales, Detroit, Mich.; Mary Lyon, Brookline, Mass.; Helen Elizabeth Faxon, Fitchburg, Mass.; Eleanor Lewis, New Brunswick, N. J.; Clarice Leavell, Louisville, Ky.; Minette Stroock, New York City; Katherine Gordon, St. Louis, Mo.; Elizabeth Hammond, Brooklyn; Eleanor Gallun, Milwaukee, Wis.; Sidney Carleton, New York City; Elizabeth Bauman, Oshkosh, Wis.; Dorothy Linnard, Pasadena, Cal.

Mrs. Whitney Entertains Artists.

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney gave a tea yesterday afternoon at her studio, 8 West Eighth Street, in honor of the thirteen competitors who won prizes at the Decorators' exhibition held by the Friends of Young Artists, in her galleries. The association, which aims to help young artists, hopes to own its own building, where several hundred needy artists will be provided with scholarships, a studio, models, and materials.

Miss Colt to Wed In May.

Miss Catherine D. Colt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Colt of 430 Park Avenue, and Charles D. Dickey, Jr., will be married on Saturday, May 12, at the country home of the bride's parents, in Garrison, N. Y. Miss Colt, whose engagement was announced last May, is a granddaughter of the late Samuel Sloan, the railway builder and philanthropist. Mr. Dickey is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Dickey of 37 East Fifty-first Street.

Daughter Born to Mrs. H. F. Osborn, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, Jr., announce the birth of a daughter at their home, 122 East Seventy-sixth Street. This is their second daughter. Mrs. Osborn was formerly Miss Marjorie Lamont. Mr. Osborn is a son of Professor and Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn of 850 Madison Avenue.

Music in the Home

is enjoyable to all the family when it proceeds from so admirable a source as the

Harrington Piano, $300

made by makers of recognized reputation responsible for the

HARDMAN

HARDMAN, PECK & COMPANY, 433 Fifth Avenue. *New York.*

Brooklyn Store, 324 Fulton Street (Founded 1842) *Newark, N. J.,* L. Bamberger & Co.

TO FEED BELGIAN WAIFS.

Women Prominent in Society Interested in Movement.

Public announcement of a New York State campaign instituted by women prominent in society to supplement the work of the Commission for Relief in Belgium in providing midday meals for the homeless children of the Province of Liege, will be made. It was learned yesterday, at a meeting to be held in the opera house at Oyster Bay on next Sunday, at which Colonel Theodore Roosevelt will be a speaker. It is expected that a large crowd will hear the appeals of Colonel Roosevelt and George Barr Baker of the commission to urge the establishment of a fund in this State similar to that started in Pennsylvania for the relief of the children of Antwerp and its environs.

"It is certain that in the near future, through the generosity of persons in sympathy with the suffering of the Belgians," said Miss Florence Wardwell of 53 East Seventy-seventh Street, one of the leaders of the projected campaign, yesterday "a fund of more than $2,000,000 will have been set aside for the suffering little ones of Liége and vicinity. New York State will certainly not permit itself to be outdone by other States which will shortly serve meals daily to the children of other Belgian provinces, provided, of course, the extension of the blockade does not interfere with the work of the commission."

Mrs. Colgate Hoyt, Jr., is in charge of the meeting to be held at Oyster Bay. It was said that offices would be opened as the campaign developed in different parts of the State. Among those actively identified with the new movement are R. Fulton Cutting, Henry L. Stimson, and Commodore Arthur Curtiss James.

TANZER TRIAL NEXT MONDAY.

Girl to Face Jury Second Time on Osborne Case Perjury Charge.

Judge Van Fleet of the Federal Court yesterday set next Monday for the beginning of the second trial of Rae Tanzer, indicted for perjury in having sworn that it was James W. Osborne, the lawyer, who was her companion at the Kensington Hotel, in Plainfield, N. J. The jury in the first trial disagreed.

In the recent trial of Franklin D. Stafford, former clerk of the hotel, who was found guilty of perjury, Miss Tanzer testified that she was not mistaken, and that it was Mr. Osborne, and not Charles H. Wax, who was her companion.

Selmar Hess.

Selmar Hess, for many years well known as a book publisher in this city and father-in-law of Abram I. Elkus, the Ambassador to Turkey, died on Monday at his home, 956 Madison Avenue, after a brief illness in his seventieth year. He was one of the first to introduce the principle of selling books by parts on subscription and to make use of the photogravure process for illustrating. He came here from Bernberg, Germany, as a young man and founded the firm which bears his name. He is survived by his daughter, Mrs. Elkus, Mrs. Sigmund Albert, and his son, Dr. Alfred F. Hess. He was a member of the Aldine and Harmonic Clubs and a former Director of the Montefiore Home.

To Bury W. B. Howland Today.

Funeral services for William Bailey Howland, President of The Independent Corporation, publishers of The Independent, who died on Tuesday, will be held today at Kinderhook, N. Y. Memorial services will be held at the National Arts Club, 14 Gramercy Park, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at which the associations and clubs to which Mr. Howland belonged, will be represented.

The Rev. George A. Pettit, S. J.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 28.—The Rev. George A. Pettit, S. J., master of novices of the Maryland-New York Province of the Society of Jesus and rector of the novitiate of St. Andrew, near this city, died last night of pneumonia. Father Pettit was 59 years old and a former President of Fordham University in New York from 1890 to 1894. He was born in Dunmore County, Galway, Ireland, and came to this country when he was 4 years old. Father Pettit held several important pastorates in Eastern cities.

Mgr. S. T. O'Connell.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., Feb. 28.—Mgr. Bernard T. O'Connell died last night at the home of his brother, Michael O'Connell, 220 Chambers Street, after an illness of two years. He retired from the rectorship of St. Mary's Church, Perth Amboy, when he became ill, and came to Phillipsburg to live. He was 60 years old and was ordained at Seton Hall, South Orange, on July 2, 1882.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE E. COLBY, who practised law in this city from 1879 to 1887, when he went West to live in Leadville, Col., is dead at his home in Waterbury, Conn. He was a friend of Richard Croker when he was boss of Tammany Hall, and received $25,000 for his work in connection with the temperance cause in New York.

Mrs. REBECCA PARKER OSGOOD, 98 years old, died on Tuesday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. L. J. Prescott, 73 Orange Road, Montclair, N. J. Mrs. Osgood had lived for eighty years in Lowell, Mass.

NICHOLAS H. HUGHES, for forty years connected with telephone companies in this city as a superintendent of construction, died yesterday of apoplexy at Mount Kisco, N. Y. He was 58 years old. He lived at 103 East 123d Street in this city. For the last thirty-eight years he had been employed by the New York Telephone Company.

CHARLES OLSEN, a sailor, 67 years old, died yesterday in Sailors' Snug Harbor on Staten Island. He had lived there for forty-seven years.

ALVA H. ORTON, a retired merchant of Brooklyn, died at his home, 523 Fifth Street, South Brooklyn, on Tuesday in his seventy-second year. Mr. Orton was born in Rochester, N. Y.

MERRITT M. FRANCIS, formerly Principal of the public school at Honeoye, N. Y., died on Tuesday at the home of his daughters in Elmhurst, L. I. He was 70 years old.

Mrs. ANNA SAGER BECKER, wife of Albert Becker, a retired merchant, died yesterday at her home, 1,125 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, in her seventy-fourth year.

THEODORE BENNETT, head of the firm of Theodore Bennett & Sons, manufacturers of underwear in Brooklyn, died from heart disease on Tuesday at his home, 390 Ninth Street, South Brooklyn, in his seventy-seventh year.

GEORGE WASHINGTON ALPERS, for many years a member of the firm of Alpers & Mott, customs brokers at 1 Broadway, and active in Republican and civic affairs in Brooklyn, died from pneumonia on Tuesday at his home, 77 Macon Street, Brooklyn, in his sixty-fourth year.

EDMOND LONGMORE, a manufacturer of gold leaf in Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at his home in Woodhaven, L. I. He was born in London.

The Rev. JAMES COOTE, pastor of the Portland (Conn.) M. E. Church, and at one time Presiding Elder in the Northern New York Methodist Conference, died at his home in Portland on Tuesday. He was born in Ireland seventy years ago, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin.

JOSEPH L. WILLCUT, who was associated with Leland Stanford and Collis P. Huntington in the construction of railroads in the West, and who in 1906 retired as Secretary of the Southern Pacific Company, died on Tuesday night at his home in Oakland, Cal. He was born in Boston in 1832.

GEORGE R. B. HEFFNER, head of the oldest ship brokerage firm in Baltimore, died in that city yesterday. He was prominent in Republican politics in the State.

R. P. PORTER DEAD; FOUNDED N. Y. PRESS

Famous Newspaper Man Was Hurt Mortally in an Auto Accident in England.

JOINED LONDON TIMES STAFF

When Our War with Spain Started President McKinley Picked Him as His Envoy to Garcia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The Times announces the death of Robert Percival Porter, who met with an automobile accident on Monday and never rallied from the injuries he suffered. He joined The Times staff in 1904. Mr. Porter was a naturalized American citizen, but during the war sought to regain his British citizenship and had taken out the necessary papers.

Robert Percival Porter was born in Norwich, England, in 1832, and came to this country in time to begin his newspaper career in 1872 on The Chicago Inter Ocean. New York first knew him intimately a few years later, when he joined the editorial staff of The Tribune after having done similar work on The Philadelphia Press. He founded The New York Press with Frank Hatton in 1887, and continued his interest in it until his absorption in taxation, tariff, and other industrial questions of national policy led him for a time to abandon active journalism. After giving up his interests here Mr. Porter made his home in London, where he had been associated with The London Times since 1904.

He was Superintendent of the Census of 1880-81, a Tariff Commissioner in 1882, and Director of the United States Census from 1890 to 1894. He served President McKinley as Special Fiscal and Tariff Commissioner to Cuba and Porto Rico in 1898, and carried a message to Garcia at the outbreak of the Spanish war. He negotiated the arrangement with the late Maximo Gomez for disbanding the Cuban Army the following year.

Mr. Porter traveled extensively in the United States, Russia, Japan, Mexico, the Balkans, Rumania and other countries for the purpose of making industrial investigations. He was the author of "The West," "Breadwinners Abroad," "Free Trade Folly," "Commerce and Industry of Japan," "Life of William McKinley," "Industrial Cuba," and many lectures, addresses, reviews and articles on sociological, political and industrial subjects.

HOSPITAL AT TABERNACLE.

Preparations Made for Illness and Accidents at Sunday's Meetings.

The tabernacle at Broadway and 168th Street, in which Billy Sunday, the evangelist, will preach in his three months' revival, beginning April 8, will be equipped with an emergency hospital, which will obviate the need of ambulances from other institutions to handle the minor injuries or cases of illness which frequently occur in large crowds. The report of the work of the Boston tabernacle hospital states that of the 620 cases treated there 344 had merely fainted, and that "few, if any, were made ill from emotional causes."

The hospital will be in charge of a committee of which Dr. David Bovaird of the Presbyterian Hospital is Chairman. Other members are Dr. Charles H. Peck of the Roosevelt Hospital, Dr. Frank S. Matthews of St. Luke's, Dr. William Darrach of Bellevue, Dr. Eugene H. Pool of the New York Hospital and Dr. Royal S. Copeland of Flower, with Dr. A. T. Martin as Secretary. Each of the hospitals represented will have charge of the tabernacle hospital in turn, sending two physicians for regular duty at the evening meetings, provision for the afternoon and Sunday gatherings by enlisting volunteer medical attendants.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

GALEWSKI.—Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Galewski (nee Martha Polikoff) announce birth of daughter at Bruner's Sanitarium.

KEBART.—On Tuesday, Feb. 27, to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph J. Kebart of 308 Grand St., a son, at the Jewish Maternity Hospital.

Married.

CHAPIN—BRYANT.—In this city, Feb. 28, by the Rev. Dr. H. P. Nichols, Emily Bliss Bryant to Charles Lyman Chapin of Springfield, Mass.

HADSELL — BURGESS.—Tuesday, Feb. 27, at Haworth, New Jersey, by the Rev. Dr. Charles Wood Burgess, Emily Low, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Burgess, to Irving W. Hadsell of Chicago.

Brooklyn.

SAVAGE—CAREY.—Feb. 28, Louise C. Carey to Charles J. Savage.

Died.

ALDEN.—The Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of New York announces with regret the death of Robert S. Alden, on Feb. 27, 1917, of John Ferries Alden, a member by right of descent from John Alden.

FREDERICK CHANDLER SEABURY, Governor.

ELIPHALET BRADFORD TERRY, Secretary.

ALPERS.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Feb. 27, 1917, George W., husband of Clarina B. Underhill, in his 64th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 77 Macon St., Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, March 1, 1917, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

AUERBACH.—Max, suddenly, on Tuesday, Feb. 27, in his 50th year. Funeral private.

BARD.—In Brooklyn, Windham County, Conn., Wednesday, Feb. 28, J. Sprague Bard, in the 83d year of his age. Funeral services at Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, Conn., Saturday, March 3, at 3 o'clock P. M.

BLOOMFIELD.—On Feb. 27, 1917, Jessie Bloomfield, daughter of the late William Bloomfield, at her late residence, 542 West 156th St. Funeral services at the Chapel of the Intercession, Broadway and 155th St., on Thursday, March 1, at 11 A. M.

BLUMENFELD.—Georges, on Feb. 26, in Paris, France.

BRITTON.—Charles Price, suddenly, on Feb. 27, 1917. Funeral service at his home, 255 West 75th St., on Thursday afternoon, 4 o'clock. Interment at Kent, Conn., Friday, 12 A. M.

BRITTON.—Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York, 43 Cedar St., New York. It is with deep regret that announcement is made to the members of the society of the death on Feb. 27, 1917, in New York City, of their late associate, Charles Price Britton, No. 873 on the roll.

DE WITT CLINTON FALES, Governor.

FREDERICK DWIGHT, Secretary.

BRITTON.—SONS OF THE REVOLUTION in the State of New York: The members of this society are requested to attend the funeral services of their late associate, Charles Price Britton, at 255 West 75th St., on Thursday, March 1, at 4 P. M.

ROBERT OLYPHANT, President.

BURNHAM.—At Memorial Hospital, New London, Conn., Feb. 28, 1917, Charles Luther Burnham of New York City, beloved husband of Anna Wallace Elliott and son of Euphronia Bown and the late Ralph Burnham of Hartford, Conn. Funeral private. Interment Hartford, Conn.

BUTLER.—At his residence, 278 Grand Av., Brooklyn, on Feb. 26, 1917, Samuel Stryker Butler, husband of Sarah B. Douglas and son of Mary Scudder and the late Henry L. Butler, aged 86 years. Funeral services at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Bayard L. Peck, 267 Henry St., Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 1, at 2 P. M.

CHANDLER.—On Tuesday, Feb. 27, Norton Greenleaf Chandler, son of the late Robert G. and Jane G. H. Chandler, and brother of Mrs. Roberta H. Ingraham. Services at St. Boniface Chapel, Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Thursday, March 1, at 10:30 A. M. Interment at Kensico Cemetery, private.

CLAFF.—On Wednesday, Feb. 28, at his home, 278 Henry St., Brooklyn, after a short illness of pneumonia, in the 64th year of his age, William Haines, son of the late Henry and Stilman S. Claff. Funeral services will be held at his home on Friday, March 2, at 2 P. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

CLAASSEN.—On Wednesday evening, Feb. 28, Henry Claasen, husband of Emma Claasen. Funeral services Friday, March 2, 4:30 P. M., at his late residence, 870 Columbus Av. Interment private.

DEMETRE.—Maria Amelie, in her 86th year, at her residence, 323 West 82d St. Funeral services at the Chapel of Notre Dame, 40 Morningside Drive, Friday, at 10 A. M.

EASTON.—Suddenly, Feb. 28, 1917, Isabel J. Easton, widow of the late Frederick C. Easton. Funeral services from her residence, 625 Park Av., New York City, on Saturday morning, March 3, at 10:30 o'clock.

ETTLINGER.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Feb. 28, 1917, Louis G. H., husband of Emma M. Ettlinger, in his 59th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 415 Richmond Av., Port Richmond, N. Y., Friday, March 2, at 2:30 P. M. Interment in Moravian Cemetery.

EYERS.—On Feb. 27, 1917, Martha Eyers, nee Chard, wife of Dr. William L. Eyers. Funeral services Friday evening at 8 o'clock at the late residence, 2,629 University Av.

GOODENOUGH.—On Feb. 28, Isabella, widow of Charles Goodenough, in her 74th year. Funeral services at the chapel of the home, 104th St. and Amsterdam Av., Friday, March 2, at 11 A. M.

GREGG.—James G., Feb. 27, 1917. Friends may attend a service at No. 801 West End Av. on Thursday, March 1, 1917, at 8 o'clock in the afternoon. Interment will be made at Trumansburg, N. Y., on Friday, March 2.

HEALY.—On Friday, Feb. 27, at New York Foundling Hospital, Rose A. Healy, widow of Owen Healy. Requiem mass on Friday, March 2, 10 A. M., at the chapel of New York Foundling Hospital, 68th St., east of Lexington Av. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

HESS.—On Feb. 26, Selmar Hess, in his 70th year. Funeral at his late residence, 956 Madison Av., on Thursday, March 1, 9:30 o'clock.

HOWLAND.—The Board of Directors of The Society for Italian Immigrants, in announcing the death on Feb. 27, 1917, of William B. Howland, its Treasurer, desires to make public record of the high quality of his services to the society, rendered always with disinterested devotion, and to testify to the respect and esteem in which he was held by his associate Directors and members of the society.

ERNESTO G. FABBRI, President.

HYMES.—Milton, suddenly, Feb. 27, beloved husband of Kathryne (nee Schweiger) and beloved son of Fanny Hymes and brother of Rose Lowenstein, Julius Hymes, and Dr. Jack Hymes. Funeral 10:30 Friday morning, from Martin Pick's Chapel, 239 Lenox Av., corner 123d St.

JACKSON.—Joseph M., on Wednesday, Feb. 28, 1917, at his late residence, 2,679 3d Av., Bronx. Funeral services at Moravian Church, 90th St. and Lexington Av., on Saturday, March 3, 1917, 1 o'clock. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

KERNOCHAN.—After a short illness, on Monday, Feb. 26, at her residence, Catherine Lorillard Kernochan, daughter of the late Peter and Catherine Griswold Lorillard and widow of James P. Kernochan. Funeral service at Church of the Resurrection, 74th St., east of Park Av., on Thursday, March 1, at 10 o'clock. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

KING.—Suddenly, at his residence, 111 East 71st St., on Wednesday, Feb. 28, 1917, John Alsop King, son of the late James G. and Carolina King. Funeral services will be held on Friday, March 2, at 2 P. M., at the Church of the Resurrection, East 74th St. It is especially requested that no flowers be sent.

KING.—At Paris, France, Feb. 27, Henrietta Low King, daughter of the late Charles King and Henrietta Low, in her 83d year.

KOPKE.—On Tuesday, Feb. 27, 1917, Annie M. Kopke, daughter of the late James and Annie Kopke. Funeral services will be held from her home, 117 6th Av., Brooklyn, on Friday, March 2, at 2:30 P. M.

LANGE.—Margaret M. Lange, (nee Schuenemann,) suddenly, at Chicago.

LEE.—On Monday, Feb. 26, Mary Norton, beloved wife of James Lee, M. D., at her residence, 456 West 141st St. Solemn requiem mass at the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, 142d St. and Convent Av., on Thursday, March 1, at 10 A. M. Interment private.

LEVY.—On Tuesday, Feb. 27, after a short illness, Edward Levy, Jr., dearly beloved son of Bernard M. and Lottie Levy. Funeral Thursday, strictly private.

LEWALD.—Charles, beloved son of Simon and Esther, (nee Brock,) in his 77th year. Funeral Friday, March 2, at 10 A. M., from his late residence, 251 West 89th St. Interment Salem Fields Cemetery.

LITTELL.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Feb. 28, 1917, Rebecca Holton Littell, aged 63 years. Funeral services from the home, 812 Cleveland Av., Saturday afternoon, March 3, at 2:30. Interment Evergreen Cemetery.

McCORD.—Suddenly, on Feb. 28, 1917, Jennie K., mother of Clinton F. and Pearson R. McCord. Funeral services will be held at the residence of Clinton F. McCord, 240 North Grove St., East Orange, N. J., on Friday, March 2, at 3 P. M. Interment private.

MATTHEWS.—On Monday, Feb. 26, at 206 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, James Matthews, in his 78th year. Funeral services at his late residence on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment at the convenience of the family.

NUNLEY.—Suddenly, at Lakewood, N. J., on Monday, Feb. 26, 1917, Caroline Nunley, widow of the late William Nunley, in her 70th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 434 Vanderbilt Av., Stapleton, S. I., on Thursday, March 1, at 2 P. M.

PAULSEN.—At Tremont, New York City, on Tuesday, Feb. 27, Augusta A., wife of Jacob P. Paulsen, in her 68th year. Services will be held at her late residence, 228 Mt. Hope Place, on Thursday, March 1, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

PETTIT.—Rev. George A., late President of Fordham University, on Feb. 27. Funeral services at St. Andrew-on-the-Hudson, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Friday, 10:30 A. M. Fordham University alumni are asked to attend. Train leaves Grand Central for Poughkeepsie 7:40 A. M.

GEORGE A. LIEBTNER, M. D.,
JOSEPH R. MIDDLETON.

PFLUGER.—At Beacon, N. Y., Feb. 27, 1917, Joseph Pfluger, age 75 years. Burial takes place in Linden Hill Cemetery, Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 1, 1:30 P. M.

POWELL.—On Monday, Feb. 26, 1917, at Boise, Idaho, Samuel Hudson Powell, beloved husband of Mary Potter Powell. Funeral services Saturday at 8 P. M. at his late residence, 1,380 Union St., Brooklyn.

RIESNER.—After a short illness on Tuesday, Feb. 27, at his residence, 35 St. Mark's Place, Adolph Riesner. Funeral Thursday, March 1, at 10 A. M. Please omit flowers.

ROBINSON.—Philip Eugene, son of the late James P. and Eveline L. Robinson, on Wednesday, Feb. 28, at his late residence, 194 Clinton St., Brooklyn. Funeral private.

SCHREUER.—Feb. 28, Emanuel Schreuer, in his 83d year, husband of the late Henrietta, father of Mrs. Charles Rosenfeld, Nathan, Max, Henry, Dave, Sol, Abe, and the late Rachel Adler. Funeral Friday, 2:30 P. M., residence of his daughter, 600 West 165th St.

SMITH.—Feb. 27, at St. Luke's Hospital, Hart L., son of the late Orlando F. and Isabel Fenton Smith. Services at Funeral Chapel, 851 Amsterdam Av., near 102d St., this evening, 8 P. M.

SPERRY.—At Jersey City, Tuesday, Feb. 27, 1917, John Stephen Sperry, son of the late John Sperry, aged 68 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 83 Clerk St., Thursday, March 1, at 2 P. M.

SPOFFORD.—Suddenly, at Brookline, Mass., Feb. 27, Florence C., wife of Charles M. Spofford. Funeral services at her late residence, 61 Colbourne Crescent, Brookline, Mass., on Thursday, March 1, at 2:30 P. M. Relatives and friends invited to attend.

SUYDAM.—Suddenly, on Feb. 23, 1917, Caroline A., widow of the late John Pine Suydam, at her residence, Garden City, Long Island. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

THORP.—At Miami, Fla., Feb. 27, 1917, Fanny, wife of Alfred Huidekoper Thorp.

VANDYCK.—Henry L. R., at Jersey City, N. J., Tuesday, Feb. 27, 1917, in the 80th year of his life. Funeral at 262 Newkirk St., Jersey City, 10 A. M., Friday, March 2. Interment at Kingston, N. Y.

VAN PELT.—On Tuesday, Feb. 27, 1917, Annie, the beloved wife of Frank E. Van Pelt. Funeral services at her late residence, 298 Van Duzer St., Tompkinsville, S. I., on Friday, March 2, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

WATHEN.—Ernest John, suddenly, Feb. 27, 1917, in his 65th year, husband of Louise Gillette Wathen, at Mount Vernon, N. Y. Interment private.

WEAR.—Feb. 27, at the residence of Mrs. D. King, 101 West 90th St., Ernest E. ("Ike") Wear. Interment National Cemetery, Washington, D. C. Washington pap

DRILL AT CITY COLLEGE.

Students Applaud Announcement That New Course Starts Monday.

Military training classes will begin next Monday at the College of the City of New York for students who have elected to take the course. This announcement, made by President Stidney Mezes of the college, at a special meeting held yesterday of the 300 undergraduates who had signified their desire of enrolling at a patriotic assembly last week, was applauded.

The gravity of the international situation has caused a change in the original plans. The emphasis now will be laid on practical work, not on theory, as planned a year ago at the first formulation of the system. This change in policy is due partly to an unprecedented demand on the United States Government for officers to give training, with the result that there is none to spare for purely theoretical work.

Professor Herbert Holton of the physics department, who has been at the Plattsburg camps and who has just returned from service on the border as an officer in the National Guard, will be in charge of the work. It is hoped that an army officer will soon be provided for the classes.

TAFT FOR FULL TRAINING.

Prefers General Staff Bill to the Chamberlain Measure.

The National Security League, which is actively promoting a campaign of education for universal military training throughout the country, received this telegram yesterday from ex-President Taft:

I am in favor of the General Staff bill and don't think the Chamberlain bill goes far enough. But I suppose the Chamberlain bill is better than nothing, though I don't like to compromise.

The principal points of difference between the General Staff and Chamberlain bills, both of which are now before Congress, is that the former fixes an initial training period of eleven months, to begin at 18, while the latter starts at 19 with an initial training of six months.

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FIND BUSINESS GAIN IN WEST SIDE PLAN

Speakers for Chamber of Commerce Willing to Trust City Officials in the Matter.

SEE GROWING LOSS IN DELAY

Declare That Inadequate Facilities Have Kept Many Industries Out of New York.

Champions of the New York Central's proposed changes on the west side had their first word yesterday at the public hearings of the Board of Estimate. E. H. Outerbridge, President of the Chamber of Commerce, and Irving T. Bush, Chairman of the Chamber's Harbor and Terminal Committee, argued that the development was needed to stimulate the commercial activities of the city. They added that it was useless to expect competition by other railroads until an inviting field had been created for them. The west side, they asserted, had been commercially stagnant for years, and could not be set into motion until present terminal and traffic problems had been solved.

Their advocacy of the plan caused them to be cross-examined at length by Borough President Marks, Maurice Connolly, Borough President of Queens, and Frank L. Dowling, President of the Board of Aldermen, who are opposed to it. The representatives of the Chamber of Commerce admitted they had not examined the proposed agreement in detail, but had discovered no reason to question the honesty of the city officials who had tentatively accepted it. Viewed upon broad, progressive ground they could see nothing wrong with the plan, they said.

Mr. Outerbridge asserted that lack of room and adequate facilities for development already had kept many industries out of New York City. The west side, he insisted, needed stimulation, and could, under proper conditions, be made available for the clothing industry which has not been able to find room enough in the city.

"Public hearings will do little to solve this problem," he said. "These plans must be studied with great care by the representatives of the city, and so long as there is no reason to doubt the honesty of these officials, their findings should be accepted."

While Mr. Outerbridge was addressing the board, Mr. Dowling interrupted him with the remark that ten years ago the New York Central, through its President, had expressed willingness to operate its freight trains below Fifty-ninth Street through a tunnel. Mr. Dowling's remarks at previous sessions of the board had given the impression that he was in favor of depressing the tracks. Ira Place, Vice President of the New York Central, who has been present at every session held by the Board of Estimate, contradicted Mr. Dowling, asserting that the New York Central was not willing then or now to run its trains through a tunnel below Fifty-ninth Street.

"Well, are you in favor of giving the railroad a perpetual franchise?" demanded Mr. Dowling of Mr. Outerbridge.

"I think the business needs of the city should receive first consideration, Mr. Outerbridge replied. "This improvement is necessary to the development of the west side and of the business needs of the city."

Although the attendance at yesterday's hearing was not as great as on some of the days when Mayor Mitchel and Controller Prendergast were being baited by critics of the railroad's plan, the arguments were followed with close attention by representatives of many civic and commercial organizations, about one-third of whom seemed to be opposed to the plan.

Mr. Bush pointed out that railroads with terminals in New Jersey had asked for no consideration in the negotiations largely because there was nothing to attract them to New York City. He asserted in reply to a question by Mayor Mitchel that delay in granting the New York Central the right to go ahead with its plan entailed a mounting financial loss of $100,000 a year. It was as much the business of the city, he argued, to encourage commerce as to build schools and improve its parks.

"The Chamber of Commerce has not gone into the details of this proposed undertaking," he said, "because it is impossible for a large group of men in such an organization to inquire at length into it and to reach an intelligent judgment on the broad principles were considered, however, and approved. The details should properly be worked out by the city officials."

Other organizations in favor of the plan represented at the hearing were the Central Mercantile Association, the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, the New York Produce Exchange, the Connolly Pie Foil Company, the Riverside Cold Storage Company, Riverside Light and Power Company, New York Mercantile Exchange, and the Sheffield Farms Slawson-Decker Company.

Mr. Place of the New York Central will address the board when the hearings are resumed this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

WAR BANKRUPTS SINGER.

Miss Cochran Finds Opera Market Glutted from Abroad.

Eleanore Cochran, a young woman who sought to sing in Grand Opera and who went into debt to take singing lessons abroad, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy yesterday. Her liabilities were put at $4,220, with no assets except ten gowns, some professional sheet music, and books, all of which are exempt. Miss Cochran lives at 88 West Ninety-sixth Street and hails from the West. For her trip to Berlin, where she studied, and for her expenses while there she borrowed from her friends.

Among the creditors are Henry Van Antwerp, to whom she owes $1,000; Walter Kiesewetter, a musical manager, $575; Schneider, Anderson & Co., for gowns, $1,361; Eileen McLellan, for musical instruction and secretarial work, $510; Mrs. King Clark of San Francisco, for singing lessons, $250, and Eugene C. Harding, for rent of apartment at 324 West Eighty-fourth Street, $250.

Miss Cochran's counsel said yesterday that her failure was due to the great number of foreign singers who have flooded this country since the war began.

EDISON'S SON OPERATED ON.

Taken to Orange Memorial Hospital Suffering with Appendicitis.

Charles Edison, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, was stricken with appendicitis yesterday of such dangerous symptoms that physicians hurried him from the home of his parents at Llewellyn Park, West Orange, N. J., to the Orange Memorial Hospital and performed an immediate operation to save his life. The operation took place at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The patient did not regain consciousness until three hours later and his condition continued critical.

He complained of illness on Tuesday night and remained at home yesterday, but the seriousness of his condition was not known until Dr. J. H. Bradshaw was called to attend him after luncheon.

Charles Edison has been the principal assistant of his father for two years, chiefly in laboratory work. He is 26 years old, and was graduated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1913. For some months thereafter he was connected with the Boston branch of the Edison Company. In 1914 he was traveling representative of his father.

HEAVY SNOW SOON MELTS.

Fall of 4.3 Inches Slightly Impedes Traffic in the City.

The edge of a rapidly moving cold wave over the Atlantic Coast hit New York a glancing blow yesterday and dropped a mantle of snow to the depth of four and three-tenths inches in front of approaching Spring, slightly impeding local traffic for five hours. The snow soon melted, saving much labor and money to the Department of Street Cleaning. The storm had no material effect on rail and water shipments that are being rushed to markets to ease the food embargo.

"Snow or rain tonight and tomorrow" is the official prediction.

No attempt at general removal of snow was made by the Department of Street Cleaning, which has been working throughout the Winter with 50 per cent less than its usual force of men. The effects of the storm was felt by the Department more severely in the removal of refuse from the upper west side, from 9 to 3 o'clock, because many of the employes have refused to do the work required in this section of the big apartment houses. Hired automobile trucks and chauffeurs were used, with street cleaning men to do the loading and unloading.

Commissioner Fetherston said the difficulty of getting garbage handlers in sufficient numbers to man the carts in the upper west side making it necessary to replace the cart service with auto-trucks as quickly as possible. The men complain that they cannot stand the work of handling fifty to 100 cans of ashes and refuse each from so many big apartments.

DANIELS PRAISED BY DEWEY

"Best Secretary We Ever Had," Admiral Said in Letter.

Friends of Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, have interested themselves in circulating copies of a letter, printed in the Congressional Record of Feb. 19, from the widow of Admiral George Dewey. The late Admiral is quoted by Mrs. Dewey as having voiced the following opinion of Secretary Daniels:

"I have been in the navy sixty-two years, and have served under many secretaries of the Navy, but Secretary Daniels is the best Secretary we have ever had, and has done more for the navy than any other. I am amazed by his knowledge of technical matters. He has studied profoundly, and his opinion is founded on close observation."

Mrs. Dewey's letter was written to Senator Lee S. Overman of North Carolina, after the North Carolina Legislature had adopted resolutions appreciative of Admiral Dewey's services to the nation.

CAN'T FIND MAN HE SHOT.

Lawrence F. Carroll Reports That He Wounded a Would-be Burglar.

Lawrence F. Carroll, Treasurer of the Aqueduct Realty Company, reported to the police yesterday that he shot a man who attempted to break into his home, at 44 West Ninety-third Street, early in the morning.

Mr. Carroll said he was awakened by footsteps on the roof, and a few minutes later saw a man climbing down the fire escape. He broke a window with the butt of a revolver and fired at the intruder, who gave a cry, apparently of pain, and ran. Mr. Carroll found a hat on the fire escape and turned it over to the police.

Several burglaries have been committed in that neighborhood recently.

NEW EXCHANGE GOVERNORS

Committee Elects F. B. Keech, A. J. Rosenthal, and Morgan Davis.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange yesterday elected Frank B. Keech, Arthur J. Rosenthal and Morgan Davis as members to fill vacancies.

Henry C. Swords was elected Chairman of the Trustees of the Gratuity Fund and Allen L. Lindley was selected a member of the Arbitration Committee.

The Stock Exchange Safe Deposit Company reported the election of Clarence B. Nash as Treasurer, William B. Potts as Assistant Treasurer and Seymour L. Cromwell a Director, places made vacant by the recent resignation of Ernest Groesbeck. The Stock Exchange Building Company elected Donald G. Geddes and Warren B. Nash as Trustees and W. W. Heaton as Vice President.

The Governing Committee admitted these securities to the official list: 500,000 shares of stock of the United Alloy Steel Corporation; $15,250,950 common stock of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad; $5,000,000 preferred stock of the Fisher Body Corporation; $10,000,000 convertible 6 per cent. bonds of the Cerro de Pasco Copper Corporation; $7,378,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the Erie & Jersey Railroad; $5,982,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the Genesee River Railroad; $8,000,000 additional refunding mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of the Illinois Central Railroad; $5,000,000 preferred stock of the General Cigar Company; $2,500,000 refunding mortgage bonds, Series A, of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway, and $683,500 additional first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the United Fuel Gas Company.

STEEL TRADE HOLDS FIRM.

Foreign Inquiries Continue Feature Despite Submarine Menace.

Despite the submarine menace, foreign inquiries for steel continue to be a feature of the market. Trade reports go to show this week that the destruction of shipping has not yet worked to pile up shipments at the seaboard on a scale great enough to cut down operations at the mills, and this contingency is considered remote.

The Iron Age says:

With every day that much nearer the final removal of the snow barrier and with the improvement noted in car movements, industry is again looking forward, although rail shipping questions are still the greatest concern. What is noteworthy in the international situation is an influx of inquiries which shows no diminution. Coupled with a heavy domestic demand and generally low stocks in the plants of consumers, some strength is given to the talk of still higher prices for finished steel.

Buying for the Government's preparedness needs goes on slowly, waiting largely the disposition of the appropriation bills now before Congress. It is practically established that the Midvale Steel & Ordnance Co. will provide facilities for making 16-inch navy guns, and probably 2,000,000 will be expended for the additional equipment.

The Iron Trade Review says:

Buyers of both iron and steel are taking up the covering of their forward requirements with renewed confidence. They are finding, however, that in many cases delayed deliveries are hopelessly confused them because the product is not available. The Pennsylvania Railroad, which recently withdrew its inquiry for 200,000 tons of rails for 1918 delivery, is about to renew requests to the mills for about 75,000 tons of this amount. Whether it will be able to get the deliveries it seeks is a question. The French Government is figuring on a large tonnage of rails. The overwhelming demand for ship steel, both domestic and foreign, continues, bringing higher prices in plates.

$15,200,000 for Iron Mountain Stock

Under a decree of foreclosure obtained by the Bankers Trust Company against the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, 372,550 shares of the capital stock of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company were yesterday sold by ex-Judge E. Henry Lacombe, a Special Master. The stock was bought by Duncan E. Holmes and Robert H. Neilson, in behalf of the Missouri Pacific Company, for $15,200,000. The sale will have to be confirmed by the Federal court. The sale was another move by B. F. Bush, receiver in the reorganization plans of the Missouri Pacific Company.

H. T. Hall Joins Merchants Bank.

Harry T. Hall, formerly Banking Superintendent of the State of Ohio, has been elected Vice President of the Merchants National Bank of New York, of which ex-United States Senator Theodore E. Burton was recently made President. Mr. Hall was for eight years connected with a national bank, and for twelve years was a State banker. Mr. Hall is known for the part he took in the administration of the Blue Sky law which was instrumental in driving bucket shops out of the State of Ohio.

COTTON PRICE STEADY

Net Decline of 3 to 12 Points, with Volume of Business Comparatively Small.

The cotton market continues to exhibit nervousness over the political situation, in consequence of which price fluctuations were irregular and within narrow limits yesterday, with the volume of business comparatively small. The opening showed declines of 4 to 16 points, and the closing was steady, with net declines for the day of 3 to 12 points.

There was a sharp break in Liverpool, and private cables attributed it to selling by English traders in anticipation of a decline in the American markets. After the opening prices quickly steadied on a renewal of the near-month covering movement, while Liverpool and local trade buying carried May contracts 3 points net higher and old crop months back to about Tuesday's closing figures. But as soon as this early flurry had subsided the market showed a tendency to sag off, and the selling became a little more active following unconfirmed rumors that U-boats had been seen near the Cuban coast. Prices returned to about the opening figures, but rallied later in the afternoon on renewed covering by trade shorts, although the close was within 3 or 4 points of the lowest.

Yesterday's range of quotations follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Tues.
March	16.75	16.90	16.74	16.79@16.80	16.91
April	...	...	...	16.70 Bid	16.80
May	16.60	16.77	16.60	16.65@16.66	16.74
June	...	...	...	16.62 Bid	16.70
July	16.56	16.69	16.56	16.60@16.61	16.68
Aug.	16.57	16.57	16.57	16.43 Bid	16.46
Sept.	...	...	...	16.06 Bid	16.11
Oct.	15.99	16.05	15.98	15.92@15.94	16.00
Dec.	15.06	16.13	16.01	16.06@16.08	16.10
Jan.	16.12	16.16	16.05	16.11@16.13	16.16

Liverpool cables reported spot cotton was steady and 5 points lower at 17c for middling upland. Southern spot markets were as follows: Savannah, nominal, 18½c; Norfolk, 17.25c; New Orleans, 16.63c; Augusta, 17.06c; Galveston, 16.60c; Memphis, 17c; Houston, 16.90c.

Liverpool cables reported spot cotton in moderate demand; sales 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 6,000. Imports 10,000, none American. Middling upland, 11.60d. Futures opened firm, 7 to 15 points higher. Closed steady at a net decline of 1@7 points. March-April, 10.93; May-June, 10.83; July-August, 10.68; October-November, 9.94; January-February, 9.75.

Manchester: Yarns hardening, cloths steady.

The 11 A. M. bids cabled to Liverpool were: March, 16.89c; May, 16.67c; July, 16.61c; October, 15.90c.

Yesterday's port receipts were 14,963 bales, compared with 11,125 last year. Stocks were 1,294,758, compared with 1,501,997 last year.

Exports for the day were 22,250 bales, making 4,066,662 so far this season.

PICKS RESERVE BANK AGENT

Board Authorizes Federal Bank Here to Name Bank of France.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The Federal Reserve Board today authorized the New York Federal Reserve Bank to make the Bank of France its agent in France. This action was taken under the general policy formally adopted by the Reserve Board in December. At that time the New York Federal Reserve Bank, for the convenience of the export trade, was permitted to make the Bank of England its agent in England.

It is probable that after the war similar action will be taken to establish an alliance with the Reischsbank of Germany, and when trade is generally resumed with Russia the Russian State Bank will be made the correspondent of the Federal Reserve Bank that may desire to have that connection.

The action by which the foreign correspondents are named for reserve banks is taken under the provisions of Section 14, Paragraph 6, of the Federal Reserve act, which authorises any Federal Reserve Bank, with the consent of the Federal Reserve Board, to "open and maintain banking accounts in foreign countries, appoint correspondents, and establish agencies in such countries wheresoever it may deem best for the purpose of purchasing, selling, and collecting bills of exchange, and to buy and sell, with or without indorsement, through such correspondents or agencies, bills of exchange arising out of actual commercial transactions, * * * and to open and maintain banking accounts for such foreign correspondents or agencies."

Other Federal Reserve Banks may participate in the agency relationship with the Bank of France, on the same terms and conditions that will govern the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

DU PONTS CUT DIVIDENDS.

Powder Company Stockholders to Get 4 1-2 Per Cent. This Quarter.

Directors of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company yesterday reduced the common stock dividend in line with the forecast made by President Pierre S. du Pont in the report for 1916. The payment to be made March 15 amounts to 4½ per cent., compared with 26 per cent. paid last quarter. President du Pont said in the statement covering last year's operations that a lower dividend would be decided upon because of lower prices to be received this year for explosives and also because the company desired to be in a strong position to meet uncertainties of the future in a business way.

The stock is considered definitely on the 18 per cent. annual basis, a rate which the management has said should be maintained without difficulty. Dividends of 1½ per cent. were declared on the debenture and common stocks and of 1¼ per cent. on the preferred stock of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

(By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.)

Sun rises..6:21|Sun sets..5:47|Moon sets..2:01

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	1:33	2:01	3:07	3:14
Governors Island	2:22	2:57	3:55	9:04
Hell Gate	4:17	5:12	11:11	11:30

Arrived—Wednesday, Feb. 28.

SS Finland, Liverpool, Feb. 17.
SS Amanda, Vita, Feb. 21.
SS Radija, Cristobal, Feb. 19.
SS Caddo, Fayta, Feb. 21.
SS Syrie, Rotterdam, Jan. 14.
SS Harewood, Newport News, Feb. 26.
SS Hudson Maru, Pernambuco, Feb. 2.
SS Munamar, Nipe, Feb. 24.
SS Edilio, Baltimore, Feb. 26.
SS Manna Hata, Baltimore, Feb. 26.
SS Honduras, Kingston, Feb. 22.
SS Janvold, Cienfuegos, Feb. 19.
SS Jose, Philadelphia, Feb. 26.
SS Radiant, Tampico, Feb. 17.
SS Apache, Jacksonville, Feb. 25.
SS H. C. Fogler, London, Feb. 13.
SS City of Dunkirk, Liverpool, Feb. 16.
SS Nicholas Cuneo, Calberien, Feb. 23.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Tourine	Bordeaux	Feb. 15
Maryland	Santos	Jan. 29
Ultonia	Liverpool	Feb. 11
St. Jean	Bordeaux	Feb. 21
Spencer	Santos	Jan. 21
Borgium	Buenos Aires	Feb. 3
Arna	Buenos Aires	Jan. 30
Cacique	Bordeaux	Feb. 15
Philadelphia	San Juan	Feb. 24
Carrillo	Kingston	Feb. 24
Minas Geraes	Santos	Feb. 8
Huron	Jacksonville	Feb. 26
Ancon	Cristobal	Feb. 22
Comus	New Orleans	Feb. 24

DUE TOMORROW.

*Baltic	Liverpool	Feb. 22
Missourian	St. Nazaire	Feb. 19
Herman Frasch	Sabine	Feb. 22
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Feb. 27
Acre	Rio de Janeiro	Feb. 2
El Occidente	Galveston	Feb. 24

DUE SATURDAY.

Colombo Maru	Cristobal	Feb. 19
Parthenon	Gibraltar	Feb. 12
Guantanamo	Manzanillo	Feb. 22
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Mar. 1

DUE SUNDAY.

Mexico	Havana	Mar. 1
Esperanza	Nassau	Mar. 1
Suruga	Havre	Feb. 15
City of Savannah	Savannah	Mar. 1

DUE MONDAY.

Bergenstjord	Bergen	Feb. 24
Tenadores	Havana	Mar. 2
Danube	Kingston	Feb. 27
Antonio Lopez	Havana	Mar. 2
Coamo	San Juan	Feb. 28
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Mar. 5

DUE TUESDAY.

Rochambeau	Bordeaux	Feb. 25
Sama	Kingston	Mar. 2
Colon	Cristobal	Feb. 28
Saratoga	Havana	Mar. 3
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Mar. 3

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Panama, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Grove, Curacao	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Santiago, P'to Mexico	——	12:00 M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Alfonso XII., Vigo	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Tivives, Santiago	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Matanza, Campeche	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Canadian, St. Thomas	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.
El Norte, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rio de Janeiro, Rio Janeiro	——	3:00 P.M.
Iowa	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Calamares, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Mayaro, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
St. Andrews, Rio Janeiro	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Honduras, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Munamar, Antilla	——	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
Neches, Rio Janeiro	——	3:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Comal, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Pleiades, Rio Janeiro	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Paloma, Nuevitas	——	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Philadelphia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Orinoco, Nassau, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Alliance, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Esperanza, Havana	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina ..... Mar. 3
Japan, Korea, and China, (via Vancouver)—Montagle ..... Mar. 4
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China, (via San Francisco)—China ..... Mar. 7
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—Ventura ..... Mar. 8
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—Persia Maru ..... Mar. 11

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, Jan. 24; Sydney, Jan. 26; Auckland, Feb. 1, and Wellington, Feb. 3—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Moana, were dispatched east on Feb. 25, and are due in New York tomorrow.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, Feb. 6; Sydney, Feb. 7, and Honolulu, Feb. 20—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Ventura, were dispatched east on Feb. 27, and are due in New York on the morning of Saturday, March 3.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., FEB. 28.

SS J. D. Archbold, Copenhagen to New York, was 140 miles E. of Halifax at 8 P. M. 26th.
SS Esperanza, Vera Cruz to New York, was 160 miles N. E. of Havana at noon.
SS Lampasas, Brunswick to New York, was 135 miles N. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 24 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Philadelphia, Puerto Plata to New York, was 318 miles S. at noon.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 100 miles S. W. of Hatteras at noon.
SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 235 miles S. at noon.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 224 miles S. at noon.
SS San Marcos, Galveston to New York, was 60 miles E. of Galveston at 7 P. M.
SS Sabine, Mobile to New York, was 242 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Alabama, Port Arthur to New York, was 63 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.
SS Guilfiland, Port Arthur to New York, was 300 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Millinocket, San Juan to New York, was 273 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Huron, Jacksonville to New York, was 275 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 600 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 275 miles S. E. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Lyman Stockdale to New York was 100 miles S. at noon.
SS Guantanamo, Cienfuegos to New York, was 140 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Brindilla, Sweden to New York, was 245 miles N. E. of Cape Henry at 8 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Owego, at Ponta del Garda, Feb. 26.
SS Caracas, at Curacao, Feb. 28.
SS Saratoga, at Havana, Feb. 28.
SS Cedric, at Liverpool, Feb. 22.

Sailed.

SS D. N. Luckenbach, from Trinidad, Feb. 27.
SS Monterey, from Havana, Feb. 26.
SS Kristianiafjord, from Bergen, Feb. 28.
SS Esperanza, from Havana, Feb. 27.
SS Antilla, from Mariel, Feb. 27.

South and Central America Mails.

Bahamas, (including Inagua and Fortune Islands,) and Cuba, via Nassau and Havana, at 9 A. M.—Morro Castle ..... Mar. 1
Yucatan and Campeche, Cuba and other parts of Mexico must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer.) via Havana, Progreso, Vera Cruz, and Tampico, at 9 A. M. ..... Mar. 1
Canal Zone, Panama, Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Cauca, and Narino Departments of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, and Chile, (other parts of Honduras and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Cristobal, at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12:30 P. M.)—Panama ..... Mar. 2
Curacao and Venezuela, via La Guayra, Curacao, and Maracaibo, at 12:30 P. M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.)—Grove ..... Mar. 1
Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran in Honduras, (other parts of Honduras, Panama, Canal Zone, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico, and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Cristobal, Punta Arenas, San Juan del Sur, Corinto, Amapala, "La Union," La Libertad, Acajutla, San Salvador, San Jose, Camperico, Ocas, and Salina Cruz, at 8:30 A. M.—Mexico II. ..... Mar. 2
Jamaica, Guatemala, Honduras, (except Amapala City, Choluteca, Departments of Colon and Atlantida, other than Port of Tela, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran,) and Salvador, (letter mail only,) via Santiago, Kingston, Puerto Barrios, Puerto Cortez, Tela, and Belize, (Cuba and British Honduras must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12:30 P. M.—Tivives ..... Mar. 2
St. Kitts, Nevis, Saba, St. Martins, St. Eustatius, Martinique, Guadeloupe, St. Lucia, and Barbados, and for Guiana, via Georgetown, at 1 P. M., (supplementary, 2 P. M.)—Camden ..... Mar. 2
Cuba, (specially addressed only,) via Havana, at 8 A. M.—Havana ..... Mar. 3
Porto Rico, St. Thomas, St. Croix, La Romana, San Pedro de Macoris, and Santo Domingo City, via San Juan, at 8:30 A. M.—Carolina ..... Mar. 3
Bermuda, via Hamilton, at 9 A. M.—Bermudian ..... Mar. 3
Jamaica, via Kingston, at 9:30 A. M.—Honduras ..... Mar. 3
Grenada, St. Vincent, Trinidad, Ciudad Bolivar, and Guiana, via Grenada, Trinidad, Georgetown, and Paramaribo, at 10 A. M.—Mayaro. Mar. 3
North Brazil, Iquitos, Pernambuco, Paramaribo, at 10 A. M.—Mayaro. Mar. 3
of Brazil) must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steam

Merchandise *Is* Available—

if you have the cash to get it.

Why delay or debate? Call today. I'll supply your cash needs. Then the mills will supply you.

My terms are reasonable. No "red tape." Strictest confidence observed.

Tomorrow may find an advance in merchandise. See me now.

Universal Discount Co.,

Jacob Rosenstock

100 Fifth Avenue, New York.

LOANS

On Linotype machines, printing plants and all kinds of machinery, merchandise, accounts, notes and other collaterals. Morris Hansen, 246 E. 4th St. Telephone Orchard 842.

LOANS

To manufacturers on reasonable terms. A. LOURIE, 320 Broadway.

ADVANCES ON MERCHANDISE
WORMSER & CO.
COMMERCIAL BANKERS
66 Fifth Ave. Phone Stuyvesant 3280

ADVANCES MADE ON YOUR
Outstanding Accounts
LICHTENHEIN & STERN, 25 Exchange Place.

ADVANCES ON ACCOUNTS
Liberal Trading Co., 61 Chambers St.

SEWING MACHINES BOUGHT, SOLD EXCHANGED.
Sliders & Chesnin, 511 W. B'way. Phone Spring 5239

ACCOUNTS FINANCED Coleman & Co., 1133 Broadway.

Advances on Accounts LEVISON & CO., 141 FIFTH AV.

Auctioneers

whose announcements or sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times.

David W. Biow Co., 520-522 B'way
AUCTIONEERS TO THE TRADE.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc.,
333-341 Fourth Avenue, at 25th St.

HIRAM H. PARKE, Art Auctioneer
Galleries, 624-626 Broadway, N. Y. City.

SAMUEL MARX WOOLWORTH BUILDING.
Tel. 6011-12 Barclay.
15-15 Lispenard St. Tel. 497 Franklin.

Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way,
Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,
546 5th Ave. Auctioneers and Appraisers.

B. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4299.

Auction Sales

Sale To-Day, 2 P. M.
at the Galleries of
Fifth Ave. Auction Rooms
333-341 Fourth Ave., at 25th St.
A Large Assortment of
Choice Furs
Including Overcoats, Auto Coats, Muffs, Scarfs, &c. Also Polar, Grizzly, Black Bear, Leopard and Wolf Rugs.
To be sold by direction of
C. C. Shayne & Co.,
of New York City,
To liquidate charges for storage and also to close out certain lines of their stock.

ALSO ON VIEW
The Hayward Collection of
Old Bronzes
Pewters, Old Majolica, Ancient Firearms, Wood Carvings, Venetian Glass and a Large Collection of
Old Tyrolean Belts,
dating from the XIII. to XIX. Centuries.
To be sold Friday at this week, from 2 o'clock P. M.

ALSO ON EXHIBITION
An interesting collection of
Oriental Objects
the property of
Victoria Morris,
of San Francisco, Cal.
formerly of Hong Kong, China, including
Elaborately Carved and Inlaid
Furniture,
Beautiful Chinese Porcelains,
An Extensive Collection of
Old Chinese Brasses
and Carved Wood Figures,
Kakemonos, Embroidered Hangings and Bed Sets, and a large quantity of Japanese Linen Table Cloths, Napkins, Centre Pieces, &c.
To be sold Saturday Afternoon, March 3, from 2 o'clock
HENRY A. HARTMAN, Auct.

TO-DAY at 2 P. M.
Absolute Public Auction at
MAY'S AUCTION GALLERIES
2236 Broadway, at 80th St.,
of the Sumptuous Furnishings, Art Objects, Oriental Rugs, Oil Paintings, Chinese Clocks, China, Etc., of
MR. L. CABRERA
and others
Continues Friday and Sat., same hour. On View Day and Evening. Catalogs, 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
LOUIS MAY, Auctioneer.

Fashions for Women

The Spring Fashion Section, The New York Times, Sunday, March 18th, consisting of sixteen pages, will present most attractive designs in gowns and millinery, printed in Rotogravure, bringing out minute details in trimming. The fashion sections of The Times are regarded as offering the latest and best specimens of modern apparel.

Circulation of Sunday's Times exceeds 400,000 copies. Order in advance.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

20 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BOLIVIA.—F. & H. 7420, colors 1536, 1548, 1,537; will pay cash. Phone 6205 Mad. Sq.

CHAMBRAYS.—Better grade; also renfrew, all shades, at spot cash. S. Rosenman & Co., 16 West 31st St.

CLOTH.—Birch's homespun, all colors, for cash. Shostop Suit Co., Stuyvesant 1061.

COATS AND SUITS.—Placing orders all week on coats and suits, 37-39 West 28th St., 12th floor.

COATS, Suits.—Jobber placing orders, mornings only, 4th floor, 6 West 32d.

COATS, Suits—Jobbers placing orders on snappy models. Room 617, 58-59 W. 36th St.

COATS.—Looking at coats of the better kind, 48, West 35th, eighth floor. A. Cohen.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Any quantity of poor shades; good quality. J 114 Times.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Black, good quality. Winter & Co., 129 West 27th St.

CREPE DE CHINES wanted for cash. Streicher, 142 5th Av.

DRESSES.—Large jobber is placing stock orders on afternoon and wool jersey dresses of the better kind; samples, daily, 9-11 and 4-6. Wiener, 53 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Contractor who can turn out 400 silk or cotton dresses a week wishes to connect with jobber or manufacturer. Williamsburg 3712.

DRESSES.—Silk and white voile in jobs; quantity no object. Milton Lichtenstein & Co., resident buyers, 39 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Will buy for cash jobs silk, afternoon or sport, any quantity; samples daily. Wiener, 53 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Contractors on silk and poplin dresses; bring samples. Seventh floor, 15 West 22d St.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on snappy models in silk dresses. 39 W. 28th, 6th floor.

FALL MATERIAL.—Will buy for cash plushes, silk velours, Arabian lamb, also Stelger's satin. Lewis A. & Jack Bgois, 115 West 30th. Madison Sq. 7512.

GABARDINE.—Open for quantity 4636 black Garfield Gabardine. Madison Square 7425.

GABARDINE.—Garfield's; will pay cash for colors 432 and 1232. Chelsea 2570.

PANAMA.—Quantity all wool or cotton. Rich, Hochberg & Co., 21 West 19th St.

PLUSH.—Open to buy for cash, Salt's or Hind & Harrison's plush. Y 371 Times Annex.

PLUSHES, any quantity, at a price; also open poplin. Farragut 9811.

SERGES 4408 wanted. Schlang & Co., 151 West 26th.

SUITS.—R. F. Levis, resident buyer, open for jobs ladies' Spring suits, poplins, serges, and other cloths, for spot cash. R. F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av.

SUITS.—Looking at better grade suits and coats, 152 West 27th, one flight up.

SUITS.—Open for tailor-made suits. A. Cohen, 48 West 35th St., 8th floor.

SUITS AND COATS.—Big jobber open to buy suits; nifty styles; large stock; orders given for spot cash. 12th floor, 22-26 West 32d St.

SUITS AND COATS.—Better grade; jobber will place orders. Call with samples, 19 West 24th, 11th floor.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber looking at taffeta suits and coats. 6th floor, 129 West 27th St.

TAFFETAS.—Open for changeable and good plain colors. R. H. Sircom Co., 1,182 Broadway.

VELOURS.—Forspmann & Huffmann velour, Spring shade, at opening price. Farragut 9779.

WOOLENS.—Export house interested buying Juilliard's 3504 serge, 4060 satin; Lawrence's C. G. N. cloth; Lorraine's 1671-3665 serge; Bennett 6114. Rector 6114.

Offerings to Buyers

AMERICAN 15005, cheap, Amoskeag 4062-6122 and 7014; all colors. Greeley 4376.

BROADCLOTH, Ivory for sale. Phone Gramercy 676.

COATS.—Sold 3,500 of our wonderful $5 American woolen poplin coats this week. How many can you use? Modern Cloak Suit House, 15 West 28th.

COATS.—We are ready to show plush coats, fur trimmed, to jobbers; preference to resident buyers. Metropolitan Coat Co., 40 W. 27th.

COATS.—We are ready to show, jobbers only, silk plush coats, trimmed bottom, $8.75 up. Metropolitan Coat Co., 40 West 27th.

COATS.—Jobbers and retailers, call to see our smart Spring coats; very low prices. Alex. Kogut, 129 West 22d St.

COATS.—Big demand for silk coats, wonderful styles, $7.75 up. I. Novick & Co., 46 West 36th St.

COATS.—American woolen poplin coat, $4.75; suits, $7.75; immediate delivery. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Exquimette, plush plain, for and beaver trimmed, cheap. Hutner, 49 W. 28th.

COATS for immediate delivery; latest styles, low prices. Gordon, 29 West 20th.

COATS.—The House of Unmatchable Values, $3.50-$15. Stiner Co., 31 West 24th.

COATS.—Silks and cloths, not over $15. Hirsch & Bro., 155 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—All wool poplin suits, $7.50; all wool poplin coats, $5; immediate delivery. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 W. 27th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jersey and taffeta suits and coats on hand for immediate delivery. T. Weinberg & Sons, 144 West 27th.

CORDUROY.—Will sell Juilliards 618 white 50c. yard net; quantity. O 114 Times.

DRESSES.—Children's, juniors', misses' white novelties for immediate delivery; also jobs to close out. Subin, 36 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Serge, taffeta, and wedding dresses, to close out. Louis Schwartz, 12 West 31st St.

DRESSES for immediate delivery; reasonable prices. Modern Costume, 128 W. 21st.

DRESSES.—Serge silk evening dresses to close out. Globe Dress Co., 19 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Job of silk dresses to close out. Stronner Bros. & Hadra, 18 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Sport Shantung and silks, $8.50-$12.50. Theo. Wolfert, 30 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Silk, samples all materials, close out. Stabler Dress, 15 West 25th.

FLANNEL.—Amoskeag 901 white domet flannel, below market quotation. Phone Gramercy 4436.

GUNNIBURLS, $1.80 regular; Poiret twill, all high shades, $1.50 regular; also jobs of fancies, to close out at a price. Farragut 9230.

HANDKERCHIEFS.—Patriotic silk handkerchiefs; immediate delivery; beautiful designs. Buyers phone Spring 8206. Gustave W. Cohen & Bros., 506 Broadway.

LACES and Trimmings.—Small lots to close out. B. R., 268 Times Downtown.

MANUFACTURERS TAKE NOTICE.—Wanted, for Southern wholesale and retail trade, infants' and children's lines of every description, on commission basis; those wishing thorough representation write immediately. O 71 Times.

POIRET TWILL.—Will exchange gold castor tan for navy and black. Madison Square 9415.

POPLIN, gabardines, cream serges. Farr, 8867, Wellington Woolen Co., 1,133 B'way.

SERGE.—S. B. G. L. Pacific serge, 67½c. Hamilton 40-40 serge, French serges in light shades. Abramson, Madison Square 8240.

SERGES.—Botany 760, navy, to close out. K. M., 21 Times Downtown.

SERGE.—Six pieces of black American 0696. Farragut 8846.

SHEPHERD CHECKS.—30,000 yards, black and white cotton shepherd checks; very cheap. Alex. Furst, 1,170 Broadway.

SILKS, &c.—Van Praag & Co. will sell at auction, today and tomorrow, March 1 and 2, at 10:30 A. M. each day, 33-17 Greene St., $35,000 highest quality, original pieces silks, velvets, dress goods; 50,000 yards domestics, ladies' and children's furnishings, laces, embroideries and trimmings from large department store of Engle & Fuhrman, Charleston, W. Va.

SILK DRESSES.—Novelties; known in market at $7.50 per line; $16.50; on racks for delivery. Gordon, 29 West 20th.

SILK JERSEY.—Twenty pieces 36-our Silk Jersey on opening price; gold, green, rose, purple. Gramercy 2020.

SILK SUITS.—Wonderful numbers in taffeta, satin duchess, shantungs, &c. $12.50 to $17.50. Hirsch & Bro., 155 West 27th St.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Finest quality only; lowest prices for cutting-up trade, also special inducements to dealers. Rathbone Snap Fastener Co., 1,013 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn. 'Phone 1938 Williamsburg.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Best quality, 6, 60, and 600; interesting inducements; large quantities; quick delivery. Snap Fastener Mfg. Co., 1,133 B'way. Suite 636. Greeley 3930.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Spring; every size; bulk or carded; secure our prices. Stuyvesant 1890.

SPRING SUITS, poplins, $7.50 up; all shades; immediate delivery; also Spring coats, $4.75 up. Hirschorn Bros., 12 West 27th.

TAFFETAS.—Satin stripe, in all the latest colors; $1.12½, less 6 per cent. Madison Square 7764.

VELOURS, Americas, 1500K, $1.35, and other velours in stock. Madison Square 2040.

VOILE, 40 inches, white voile, white organdie; exceptionally cheap. Tel. Chel. 1356.

WAISTS.—Four maxmus Jap. silk 39 per dozen; crepe de chine, all colors, 416; satin stripe tubs, $13; immediate delivery. Federal Waist Co., 36 Bleecker St.

WAISTS.—Georgettes, crepe de chines, and cotton waists to close out. 15 West 20th, 6th floor.

WASH GOODS.—Have about 100 cases American standard prints to dispose of, cases containing equal assortment of white, gray, cadets navy blue. Franklin 2277.

WASH GOODS.—Have about 100 bales, 560 unbleached 36-inch muslin to dispose of; immediate delivery. Franklin 2277.

WASH GOODS.—900 cases of Victor and Ochelia, Norwich fancies, and Oracle apron gingham to dispose of, April, May, June delivery. Franklin 2277.

Help and Situations Wanted.

I HAVE HAD many years' experience as an auctioneer. I wish to change my vocation. I am looking for an opportunity to engage in mercantile business. High references as to character and ability and energy. Possibly some merchant or manufacturer looking for a good assistant or representative would be sufficiently interested in this rather vague and general announcement to communicate with me. I am a resident of Boston and prefer to remain in that city, although I am willing to locate elsewhere. Address Industrious, Y 349 Times Annex.

FOREMAN.—Ladies' neckwear foreman, head cutter, wants position; highest reference; expert. O 111 Times.

SALESMAN, ladies' neckwear, established jobbing trade, city, road; wants connection. O 110 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday....4¼@4¾% P. C. for the best names
Tuesday.....4¼@4¾ " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Suit Demand in Full Swing.

Earlier predictions that suits would have the ascendency this Spring are now being fulfilled. Coats for the time being are in the background, even though the manufacturers have put out most attractive styles. The best authorities in the trade agree in feeling that suits will preempt most of the Spring business, with dresses to come into favor later in the period. The extent of the demand is going to be very large, according to manufacturers, for many reasons, including the change of style from wide short skirts to the straighter effects in longer models and the new colors. It will be impossible, they say, for the economical woman to make over her old suit to fit the current fashion, and equally impossible to turn a dark colored fabric into the brilliant hues that are to be featured.

Ribbon Demand Eases Off.

There has been some easing off in the ribbon demand, not so much from the standpoint of orders as from that of quantity. Despite the efforts made to push the sale of wide goods, narrow widths still seem to be favored, although there is a fair amount of the more profitable type of merchandise being sold. Sport designs are just now in demand, and even some of the more staple lines are feeling the effect of this new factor in the ribbon business. Owing to the fact that the effect strived at in sport costumes is one of simplicity, the amount of ribbon used is not so large as it might otherwise be. There is said to be a fair business passing in ribbons to be used for millinery purposes.

Conditions Favor Dress Goods.

Except for the matter of deliveries, conditions in the dress goods trade are such that sellers are in an easier state of mind than in some time. The demand is of such a broad character that odds and ends of stock can quickly be moved out at prices that realize the usual profit. Moreover, the color question is no longer a thorn in the side of the mill men. They are protected against any change in the color trend by the very nature of the shades now so popular. Even though a switch should come, as seems likely, from the light and brilliant colors now in popular demand to the darker sahdes, such as Copenhagen and navy, the adjustment of goods to fit the needs of customers can be effected through the simple expedient of re-dyeing.

Chenille Rugs Higher Today.

An advance of 5 per cent. will become effective today on the seamless chenille rugs and carpets made by McClearv, Wallin & Crouse, Amsterdam, N. Y. Notice to this effect has been sent to the trade by the wholesale department of W. & J. Sloane of this city, selling agents for the Amsterdam firm. The advance includes carpets and rugs in stock and special colors, shapes, and designs, ranging up to thirty feet in width. Prices are subject to further change without notice, and the merchandise is guaranteed absolutely as to color and fabric.

Usual Rush for Clothing.

The usual rush to place filling-in orders has come to the clothing trade. The question of deliveries is now of paramount interest to buyers who recognize that this will be an exceptionally hard time to get in full supplies of merchandise. In some quarters of the trade the feeling persists that the time for extraordinary caution has arrived. Clothing, it is said, has already begun to get the effect of the high cost of living in some of the more densely populated sections of the country. In the months to come the influence of this factor on their business, according to the clothiers, will become more apparent, and it is best for buyers to "trim ship."

Not Much Gray Goods Buying.

While trading in the local gray goods market was a little more active yesterday than on Tuesday, the aggregate volume of cloths disposed of was none too large. Printcloths for spot and nearby delivery again held the centre of the stage, sales for the day including spot lots of 38½-inch 64-60s at 7⅞ cents, spot and March 38½-inch 64-60s at 7⅞ cents, and early March 60-48s at 6¼ cents. There was not a whole lot of business done in the sheeting end of the market, though some further selling of immediate deliveries of 40-squares four-yards at 8¼ cents was reported. Prices were firm throughout the market, in spite of the limited business done. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	10¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	7⅞c
39-inch, 72-76s	9¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	7½c
39-inch, 68-72s	8¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	6⅞c
39-inch, 56-44s	6c	38½-inch, 60-48s	6¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	7⅞c	27-inch, 64-60s	5¼c

Drug Prices Still Hardening.

Drug and Chemical Markets will say today that the week's salient feature in the market for drugs was the continued upward movement of prices, based on the scarcity of stocks, due to very light arrivals from abroad, congested freight conditions here, and curtailed production. Pronounced advances took place in caffeine alcohol and oil of anise, cassia and cubeb, due to rising market for the raw material. Medicinal gums increased in price, with gamboge and as afoetida leading the advance. Several botanical drugs developed added firmness. Mercury featured the declines, the price having been lowered $10 a flask by leading selling agents because of freer offerings. Other declines included acetphenetidin, all kinds of bromides, amyl acetate, and monobromated camphor.

Little Stockmaking Yet.

In spite of the fact that Lent is now well under way, orders for jewelry are coming from various parts of the country in a way sufficient to keep the factories busy filling them. As a result, little time has been devoted to making stock goods, which continues scarcer than for a long time in this market. It is said in the trade that the only part of the country in which the demand for jewelry is limited enough to call for any extensive comment is the Pacific Coast region. This is said to be due to fear of war with Japan, but whether this is the real reason, or one asserted by a bad weather salesman, is open to question. Prices of the variable precious metals have shown no great change of late, platinum none at all, A little better than seasonable demand is reported by silversmiths.

They Wear Them Outside Now.

What appears to be a new feminine vogue for wearing rings is making its appearance here, it consisting of wearing them on the outside of the glove. Just how long the fad will continue, if it ever gets a real start, is problematical. Men in the jewelry trade who have been questioned about it say that it is about as sensible as wearing furs in mid-Summer, although one logical reason is advanced for it. The reason is that the high settings of certain rings, which have been in style in the cheaper and medium-priced grades for the last year or two, make it difficult to wear them with a glove, even when the rings are turned so that the settings come on the inside. Reasons advanced as milli-

Goods by Advertisement.

Country storekeepers needing goods should send a prepaid day letter gram to The New York Times, giving particulars. Next morning a short advertisement costing 50 cents a line of six words will appear on the Business Page of The Times. Replies may be addressed to name or box number.—Advt.

WOOL MARKET IS STRONG.

8,000,000 Pounds of Western Clip Bought Up by Speculators.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"The wool market in the last week has been quiet but strong, and there is a feeling that prices will reach $2 a pound. The fine stocks as they become exhausted are replaced by the medium grades of wool. It is reported that 30 per cent. of the Utah April clip has been contracted for on the sheep's back at prices ranging from 30 to 38 cents. This clip approximates fifteen to sixteen million pounds.

"The volume of sales has been somewhat less than the previous week, owing partly to the holiday and partly to the fact that the supply is becoming smaller. It is reported that an organization outside of the trade has bought on speculation some 8,000,000 pounds of wool in Utah, Montana and some of the other Western States.

"In the woolen goods market activity has decined somewhat, but this was to have been expected, inasmuch as buyers placed a reasonable amount of orders and do not care to make further commitments at the present time. No radical improvement has been noted in the cotton goods market, but the situation is somewhat better with sales larger and prices somewhat higher. The cotton goods market appears fundamentally stronger. The outlook is more favorable than for a month or two."

THE FUR SITUATION.

The New York Fur Auction Sales Corporation yesterday issued the following report on market conditions:

"Since our last report two weeks ago, market conditions were becoming more settled when the publication in the press of an embargo against the importation of furs into Great Britain caused renewed uncertainty. It develops now, however, that the first reports, which apparently covered furs of all kinds, were erroneous and our present information is that the British embargo applies only to dressed furs. It will therefore be possible to continue to trade with Europe, and the anxiety which for a short time prevailed in reference to such staple articles as skunk, raccoon, opossum and muskrat has subsided. As a further consequence it is now clear that, as heretofore, our next sale will continue to be open to foreign buyers.

"It is a noteworthy fact that importations from the European fur-producing countries, which began to decrease at the beginning of the war, have now been substantially curtailed. The market is prepared to make up the deficiency in the European article by an unusually large consumption of American furs, a situation which is considerably enhanced by the continued strong vogue for Summer furs. Such articles, therefore, as foxes of all kinds, marten, ermine and lynx are being taken up with alacrity and will doubtless bring unusually high prices at the March sale. Other articles are expected to move in sympathy with them."

The detailed statement shows prices advanced over the January sale on ermine, cross fox, red fox, white fox, lynx and marten, that January prices are maintained for beaver, fisher, blue fox, grey fox, wolf and raccoon, and that muskrat, opossum, skunk and silver fox are selling below January prices.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Existing restrictions on the shipment to Holland of fresh fruit other than oranges, lemons and tangerines have been canceled, according to a cablegram from the American Consul General at London.

Brown & Macrae, resident buyers, 1,270 Broadway, are now handling the accounts of The Fashion, Columbus, Ohio, and of the Jobs, Brothers Company, Xenia, Ohio.

CHILD LABOR GUARANTY.

Form Suggested by the Wholesale Dry Goods Association.

A special committee, representing the National Wholesale Dry Goods Association has sent a recommendation to the Federal Child Labor Board regarding the form of guaranty, which it is desired shall be incorporated in the administrative regulations to give effect to the act that becomes effective next September. The committee reached the conclusion that it was too late to secure an amendment to the law from the present Congress, and accordingly decided to make a specific recommendation, instead, to the board, which comprises the Attorney General and the Secretaries of Commerce and Labor. The text of the recommendation follows:

"That the Board of Secretaries to whom is entrusted the making and publication of uniform rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of the Federal Child Labor act, shall be requested to establish a rule to the effect that the guaranty issued by the person by whom the goods shipped, or delivered for shipment or transportation, were manufactured or produced, resident in the United States, may be transmitted by the dealer through the wholesaler, jobber or other party residing in the United States, from whom he purchased such article, (in case such seller is not the actual manufacturer or producer) by means of a printed legend on the bill of sale of such goods, reading as follows:

"We, the undersigned, do hereby guarantee that the goods listed herein were produced or manufactured in accordance with the Federal Child Labor act of Sept. 1, 1916."

Or the legend might read as follows:

"We, the undersigned, vendors of the article named in the foregoing invoice, hereby guarantee and warrant the same to have been manufactured or produced in full conformity with the Federal Child Labor act of Sept. 1, 1916."

The committee will endeavor to secure amendment of the law later so that it will protect the dealer who establishes a guarantee issued by a person from whom the goods were purchased.

Wool Prices Rise in London.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 5,000 bales. It was a mixed assortment and was eagerly absorbed at rising prices. New Zealand scoured touched 4s 8d, New South Wales greasy 2s 10½d and Cape of Good Hope and Natal greasy 2s 8d.

Asks Return of Cardboard.

The high cost of all kinds of paper stock has led at least one of the city's laundries to request its patrons to return the oblong sheets of cardboard that are used to keep men's shirts in shape, after laundering, until they are wanted again. While in themselves these boards do not cost a great deal, the number of them that are used by a busy laundry results in the expenditure of a pretty penny in the course of a year. Another instance of the high cost of cardboard is cited by a local lace importer, who, in replacing some boxes broken in transit, had to pay 15 cents each for the new ones. And they were not very large, either.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

AKRON, Ohio—A. Polsky Co.; H. O. Polsky, cloaks, suits; 353 4th Av.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Miss Buthe, art needlework; Miss Metzger, fancy goods; 41 Union Square.

ANDERSON, S. C.—G. H. Bailis, dry goods; Imperial.

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Fair; S. Sani, cloaks, suits, millinery; Hermitage.

BALTIMORE—A. Eisenberg; A. Shrans, milliner; Park Av.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kahn & Co.; M. D. Herning, dress goods, silks; 200 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore D. G. Co.; F. Quellmalz, dry goods; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—The Hub; Mrs. H. Sloman, misses' infants' wear, corsets; muslin underwear; Gregorian.

BALTIMORE—Joel Gutman & Co.; Miss M. C. Smith, art embroideries; 200 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery, underwear; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Julius Gutman & Co.; H. N. Schwartz, linens; McAlpin.

BALTIMORE — Fribush Bros.; L. Fribush, cottons, cloakings; 684 Broadway.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Burger D. G. Co.; S. Phillips, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mrs. Horgan, costumes, dresses; Mrs. Milligan, infants' knit goods; Miss O'Regan, ladies' suits; Mrs. Mahoney, skirts; 116 West 32d.

BOSTON—Chandler & Co.; Miss J. A. Dougherty, muslin underwear, corsets; 230 5th Av.

BOSTON—W. & A. Bason Co.; Miss A. Rosenberg, boys' women's neckwear; Miss E. Keltner, muslin underwear, petticoats, infants' wear; 1,133 Broadway.

BOSTON—Farley, Harvey & Co.; G. J. Quinn, silks; 103 Franklin.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; W. M. Lichtenstein, men's furs, goods, hosiery; 479 4th Av.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss Fraley, misses' waists; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON — Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss K. O'Brien, braids; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—E. T. Slattery Co.; Miss Kennedy, underwear, negligees, infants' wear; 29 West 33d.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Smith, Murray Co.; F. Butler, furs, goods; 105 Grand.

CANTON, Ohio—L. Abt & Son; L. Abt, ready-to-wear; Breslin.

CHICAGO—Goldstein & Kaplan; M. Kaplan, hats, caps; Breslin.

CHICAGO—A. Abrahamson & Co.; A. Abrahamson, ready-to-wear; 110 West 34th.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; J. S. Dawson, men's, boys' furs, goods; 1 E. 22d.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—McAlpin Co.; H. Richardson, representing; 35 W. 36th.

CINCINNATI—G. F. Otte Co.; J. S. Oberbrunner, rugs; Breslin.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Lindner Co.; A. H. Canning, petticoats; Miss Plant, neckwear; 1,140 B'way.

CLEVELAND—William Taylor, Son & Co.; A. W. Calder, cloaks, suits; 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND—J. Aaisfeld Co.; J. Aaisfeld, woolens; 128 Broadway.

COLUMBIAD, Ohio—Bigbee Co.; Mr. Knight, furs; Miss M. Wolfe, muslin underwear; 220 5th Av.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col.—C. A. Hibbard & G. C. A. Hibbard, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Dunn-Taft Co.; C. H. Christmas, domestics; Latham.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—The Fashion; W. Payne, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

DALLAS, Texas—A. Lorch Co.; A. Lorch, ladies', children's Fall coats; 1,150 Broadway; Rossmore.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Harris-Emery Co.; J. T. Nichols, jewelry, leather goods; 366 4th Av.

ELLENVILLE, N. Y.—Cox Bros.; F. B. Cox, furs, goods; Herald Sq.

HAMILTON, Ohio—Robinson-Schwean Co.; P. Robinson, laces, cloaks, hosiery, gloves; Navarre.

HARTFORD, Conn.—G. Fox & Co.; W. H. Smiley, dress goods, silks; Miss Bolser representing; 353 4th Av.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Wise, Smith & Co.; A. Hatter, ladies' gloves, leather goods; D. Olschefskie, toys; 70 Grand.

HERKIMER, N. Y.—H. G. Munger Co.; E. F. Mellon, upholstery goods; 354 4th Av.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Watt & Shand; Miss Kaufman, muslin underwear; 432 4th Av.

LEWISTON, Me.—E. Peck Co.; S. S. Peck, general sales, millinery; E. V. Powers, housefurn. goods; Park Av.

LONDON, Ont.—Grays, Ltd., Bennes; G. H. Ackerman, fancy goods; Imperial.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Millinery Shop; Mrs. M. Wolf, millinery; Belleclaire.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—H. Strauss, Sons; A. Strauss, waists, dresses, suits; 1,133 B'way.

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Rayne-Sherman Co.; W. Savacool, women's ready-to-wear; Murray Hill.

MONTREAL, Canada—Almy Co.; Mr. Chesney, representing; 230 5th Av.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—E. Malley Co.; A. T. Hotchkiss, furniture; 220 5th Av.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson, A. Shartenberg, furn. goods; E. H. Ellis, representing; 404 4th Av.

NORWICH, Conn.—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; J. M. Lee, millinery; 432 4th Av.

PHILADELPHIA—Bloomingdale & Sons; Miss La Boschin, waists; 225 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—Blaimer's; Miss L. Baker, juvenile wear; 15 East 26th.

PHILADELPHIA—Bissinger's; I. Blauner, Summer furs; H. Blauner, jobs Winter coats; 15 East 26th.

PHILADELPHIA—Engelander's; Lewis Engelander, silk, cotton underwear; Room 1,410, 116 West 32d.

PHILADELPHIA—L. W. Hirsch Co.; Mrs. Werner, Mr. Spire, dresses, skirts; 470 4th Av.

PHILADELPHIA—Earle Store; Miss A. Rosenberg, hats; Miss I. Weinberg, coats, suits; 1,140 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—Campbell's; F. Campbell, men's, boys' clothing, jewelry, leather goods; 1,269 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; Miss M. F. Roe, art embroideries, fancy goods; C. W. Edwards, workrits, millinery; 116 West 32d.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; Mrs. Solomon, jobs millinery; basement; 1,361 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; M. Rosenthal, piece goods; basement; F. Sullivan, women's sweaters; 404 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; P. Cohen, Miss S. Markwitz, millinery; 116 West 32d.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann's; Mrs. Nugent, toys; 1,361 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; S. G. Kerngood, millinery; Miss Wollaston, Miss Diedrich, Mrs. Little, millinery; 1,361 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann-Baer Co.; J. Cobntelder, homefurn. goods; 44 4th Av.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Fleischner, Mayer & Co.; F. C. Strikaman, ready-to-wear; 40 Leonard; Flanders.

READING, Penn.—Divas, Pumproy & Stewart; J. G. Carmany, silks, dress goods; 230 5th Av.

RICHMOND, Va.—Fourqurean-Temple Co.; J. H. Ferris, notions; Grand.

SALEM, Mass.—Almy, Bigelow & Washburn; G. Doyle, women's ready-to-wear; 200 5th Av.

SALISBURY, Mo.—Warner Bros.; I. B. Warner, silk suits, coats; 1,178 Broadway, 4th floor.

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—Brandon-Durrell Co.; G. H. Brandon, corsets, hosiery, furn. goods; Mrs. E. Ray, women's wear; York.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Pools D. G. Co.; Miss H. O'Brien, millinery; 404 4th Av.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The Modiste Shop; Mrs. M. Wolf, millinery; Belleclaire.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—H. Strauss, Sons; A. Strauss, waists, dresses, suits; 1,133 B'way.

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Rayne-Sherman Co.; W. Savacool, women's ready-to-wear; Murray Hill.

MONTREAL, Canada—Almy Co.; Mr. Chesney, representing; 230 5th Av.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—E. Malley Co.; A. T. Hotchkiss, furniture; 220 5th Av.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson, A. Shartenberg, furn. goods; E. H. Ellis, representing; 404 4th Av.

NORWICH, Conn.—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; J. M. Lee, millinery; 432 4th Av.

PHILADELPHIA—Bloomingdale & Sons; Miss La Boschin, waists; 225 Broadway.

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RICHMOND, Va.—F

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in the last analysis is earning power. The earning capacity of sound Public Utility companies has been demonstrated during good times and bad.

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New York City Bonds
4½'s Maturing 1964
4½'s Maturing 1957

Are now available at prices more than 3 points below the recent market.

The above issues which are exempt from N.Y. State and Federal Income taxes are now being offered upon a

4.10% Basis

Full particulars on request for list AG-99.

The National City Company
National City Bank Building
New York

$372,000
Joliet Union Depot Company
(Joliet, Ill.)
First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds
Due June 1, 1914.

Payment of principal and interest provided for by the joint and several obligation of

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe
Chicago Rock Island & Pacific
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Price to Yield 4¾%
E. H. Rollins & Sons
43 Exchange Place, New York
Boston San Francisco Chicago

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Calm in Face of International Crisis—A Government Bond Issue.

If yesterday's stock market was a war market on the assumption that Washington's official view of the sinking of the Laconia was that that was an overt act originally referred to by President Wilson in his address to the Senate and that it would result in the taking of measures which would lead Germany to declare war on the United States, it was a war market singularly calm.

Trading was on an even smaller scale than the relatively small totals of preceding days, and while prices receded, they did so in leisurely manner. They dropped off to no greater extent than might be fully accounted for by a do-nothing attitude on the part of the public and by the natural bearishness of traders after an advance due largely to short covering. There was in no quarter any sign of concern. One can resort to the explanation that war has been regarded as almost inevitable ever since the breaking off of diplomatic relations with Germany, but that explanation does not lessen the significance of so quiet a market at so momentous a time.

The selling which carried prices down yesterday represented no deep-seated liquidation. Practically all of it had the appearance of trading operations very similar to those to which the market has been almost entirely confined for many days. The public may be in doubt whether war is still a thing which can be avoided, but the public cannot be so sure that war can be avoided as to lead it to refrain from selling if the thought of war caused any serious concern. One reason, of course, why it does not, in a market sense, is that speculative positions underwent very drastic liquidation, beginning in December and running into this year, the movement being carried to greater length than at any previous time during the interval between Germany's withdrawal of her pledge to the United States and the formal severance of relations.

But that is not the only explanation of the existence at this time of a market which, though soft, is unusually quiet. Were there anything in the outlook to cause concern among the actual holders of stock the previous liquidation, which practically was confined to the readjustment of speculative accounts, would not have been enough to protect the market now against the selling of stock held elsewhere than in loan accounts. The plain inference is that the great body of American investors is facing calmly the present international crisis. It has plenty of reason for doing so, for the entry of the United States into the struggle, if it is forced to enter it, will be a step which will make surer the downfall of the spirit of aggression and lack of concern for human rights which could not thrive without destroying much for which this country stands.

The financial community is, of course, deeply interested in the proposals for financing the Government's requirements, including specifically the proposal for the additional $100,000,000 of Government bonds to place the President in funds with which to carry out plans for the protection of American ships at sea. The proposal in the Senate calls for a bond issue at 3 per cent. convertible into a higher interest bond should any such be issued by the United States prior to the close of next year. If the Government had to consider only the question of obtaining $100,000,000, or even as much as $500,000,000, it is altogether probable that it could obtain it immediately even for a bond issue limited to 3 per cent. Under existing conditions, that would be an investment attractive to many, but the issue would not depend for its success solely upon its attractiveness in comparison with other investments. Its success would almost certainly be assured by the patriotic response which would be made to an offering of Government bonds at a time when the country is confronted with the possibility of war.

It may be, however, that the Government will wish to consider facts other than the mere matter of getting the money which it needs now. Later, in ordinary business transactions, an issue convertible into a bond bearing a higher rate of interest, should a higher rate be resorted to, would have a much better market than one whose position at a fixed interest rate might be impaired by later issues yielding a higher return. Only if more than $500,000,000 had to be raised, if that, in fact, is to be the amount of the forthcoming issue, would there be occasion for offering the higher rate. A provision, therefore, for the conversion of the first issue into a later one would not become effective unless further borrowing had to be resorted to, and in that event a higher rate might be desirable as a precautionary measure to insure the greatest possible success.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High 2½ Last 2½
Low 2½ Renewals 2½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Thirty days...4	3	Thirty days...4½@4¾	
Sixty days...4	3¾	Sixty days...4¾@4¾	
Ninety days...4	3¾	Ninety days...4¾@5	
Four months...4	3¾	Four months...4¾@5	
Five months...4	3¾	Five months...4¾@5	
Six months...4	3¾	Six months...4¾@5	

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 3 3¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 3½@ 4

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days 4
4 to 6 months 4½@4½

Other Names.

4 to 6 months 5@5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	4.76¾	4.75¼	4.75¾	—.00½
Cables	4.76¾	4.76¼	4.76¾	..
France—				
Demand	5.35¼	5.35¼	5.35¼	..
Cables	5.34¾	5.34¼	5.34¾	..
Marks—				
Demand	68.00	68.00	68.00	‡ .25
Cables	68.12½	68.12½	68.12½	‡ .25

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand	Cables.
	Other Checks.	
4.8665 London	4.75¾	4.75¾
5.1825 Paris	5.35¼	5.34¾
95.28 Berlin	68.00	68.12½
20.26 Austria	11.05	11.06
China—		
Hongkong	55.75	55.85
Peking	80.25	80.37½
Shanghai	54.25	54.37½
19.295 Greece	20.00	20.05
40.10 Holland	40.31¼	40.37½
32.44 India—		
Bombay	32.25	32.37½
Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
3.1826 Italy	7.65	7.64
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	50.75	50.87½
Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.12½	50.25
51.45 Russia	28.25	28.35
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Copenhagen	27.45	27.55
Stockholm	28.35	28.45
Christiania	28.00	28.10
19.305 Spain	21.15	21.20
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	44.37½	44.50
32.44 Rio	23.62½	23.75
5.1826 Switzerland	5.03¾	5.00¾

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

—Bankers—		—Commercial—	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¼	$4.69¼	$4.70¾	$4.68

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $507,221,136; balances, $34,182,281; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,536,237; Federal Reserve Bank debit balance, $5,287,348.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $3.75@4.0625 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 37½d, unchanged; in New York, 77c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 59¾@62½c.

German Bank Statement.

BERLIN, (via London,) Feb. 28.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany, issued Feb. 23, shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Total coin and bullion decreased	277,000
Gold increased	233,000
Treasury notes increased	46,925,000
Notes of other banks increased	3,616,000
Bills discounted increased	164,273,000
Advances decreased	2,102,000
Investments increased	8,130,000
Other securities decreased	2,857,000
Notes in circulation increased	415,000
Deposits increased	243,265,000
Other liabilities decreased	29,332,000
Total gold holdings, 2,526,061,000 marks.	

Intrinsic Values—

of well secured Bonds have not depreciated—prices have.

We can suggest several issues to which the foregoing applies to a marked degree, and invite inquiry.

Blodget & Co.
84 PINE ST., New York. 60 STATE ST., Boston.

Investment Securities
Glidden, Lyon & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
2 Nassau Street, New York
50 Congress St., Boston. 252 Genesee St., Utica

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 28, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	392,893	758,298	228,631
Year to date	30,049,906	28,898,470	9,977,653

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
7¼	8	600	Alaska Gold Mines	7¼	7½	7¼	7¼	— ¼
7	7¼	100	Alaska Juneau	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
24	25	500	Allis-Chal. Mfg.	25¼	25¾	24¼	24½	— ¾
82	82½	160	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	82	82	82	82	..
87	89	200	Amer. Agr. Chem.	88	88	88	88	— 1½
87½	88¼	2,000	Amer. Beet Sugar	88¼	88¾	87¼	87¾	— ¼
42	43	400	American Can	..	..	..	42½	— ½
106	106½	900	American Can. pf.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	+ ¼
63½	64	900	Amer. Car & Fdy.	64¼	64½	64	64	— ½
41	42½	300	Amer. Cotton Oil	43¼	43½	42¾	42½	— ¾
11¾	12	300	Am. Hide & Leath.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	..
60¾	60¾	200	Am. Hide & L. pf.	61¾	61¾	61	61	— ¼
25½	26	1,800	Am. Ice Sec.	25¾	26¼	25¾	26	+ ¼
18¾	19½	1,100	Am. Linseed	19	19¾	19	19	..
51½	52¼	100	Am. Linseed pf.	52¼	52½	52½	52½	— ½
69	69¾	2,100	Am. Locomotive	69¾	70¾	69	69	— 1½
49¾	51¾	100	Am. Malt pf.	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	..
49¾	51¾	50	Am. M. pf. odd lots.	50	50	50	50	..
49¾	50	800	Am. M. pf. tr. rects.	50¾	50¼	49¾	49¾	— ¼
95¾	96	14,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	96¼	98¼	95¾	95¾	— 2½
111½	112¼	100	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf.	112	112	112	112	+1
111½	112½	25	Am. S. & R. pf. o. l.	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	..
100	100½	1,500	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A.	100	100	100	100	..
59¾	60	200	Am. Steel Fdrs.	60	60	59¾	59¾	— ¾
110¾	112	300	Am. Sugar Ref.	111	111	110	110	— 2½
62	65	15	Am. Tel. & Cable.	65	65	65	65	..
124¾	123	700	Am. Tel. & Tel.	124¾	125	124¾	125	..
..	..	100	Am.T.& T.s.b.1st pf.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	+ 2¾
46	46¾	100	Am. T. & T. pf.	47¾	47¾	46¾	46¾	— ¼
43½	44	100	Am. Writ. Pap. pf.	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	— ½
35¾	36¼	200	Am. Zinc L. & S.	37¼	37¼	36½	36½	— ½
79¼	79¾	18,200	Anaconda Copper	80¼	80¾	79¼	79¾	— ½
101¾	102¾	800	Atch. T. & S. Fe.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	— ¼
96¾	96¾	200	Atch. T. & S. Fe pf.	100	100	99¾	99¾	— ¼
14¾	15	100	Atlanta, Bir. & At.	15	15	15	15	— ¼
112¾	114	100	Atl. Coast Line	113	113	113	113	— ¼
96	96	8,400	Atl., G. & W. I.	95¾	96¼	92	93	— 2
58	60	300	Atl. G. & W. I. pf.	59½	59½	59½	59½	— ½
81¾	82¼	1,100	Baldwin Loco.	82	82¾	81¾	82¼	— ½
74½	75¾	800	Baltimore & O.	76¾	76¾	75	75	— 1¼
118½	119½	100	Barrett Co.	119	119	119	119	..
1¾	1¾	100	Batopilas Mining	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
120	124	2,400	Beth. Steel	125¾	126¾	120	120¾	— 5¼
6	7	4,300	Beth. Steel rights	12	12	6	6¾	— 1¾
105¾	107	3,800	Beth. S. class B wi.	112¾	112¾	105¾	105¾	— 7¾
67	68½	1,400	Bklyn Rapid Trans.	68½	68¾	67¼	67¾	— ¼
47¾	47¾	1,600	Butte & Sup.	45	48¼	47¾	47¾	+ ¼
22½	23½	800	California Petrol.	23	23	22¾	22¾	..
53	53¾	1,300	California Pet. pf.	53	53	53¼	53	..
153¾	154	700	Canadian Pacific	153¾	154	153½	154	+ 1½
84¾	85	7,500	Cent. Leather Co.	86¼	86¼	84¾	85	— 1¼
37¾	39	300	Cerro de Pasco.	38¼	38¼	38	38	..
96	100	200	Chandler Motor	98	98	97¾	97¾	— ¼
58¼	58¼	2,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	58¾	59¾	58¾	58¾	— ¼
83	83½	300	Chicago Gt. W.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	— ¼
80	80¾	1,900	Chic., Mil. & St. P.	80½	81¾	80¾	80¾	— ¼
117¼	118	400	Ch., M. & St. P. pf.	117¾	117¾	117½	117½	— ¼
117¾	118	1,800	Chicago & North'n.	118	118½	117	117¾	— ¼
170	173	400	Ch. & Northw'n pf.	172	172	172	172	..
27	27¼	4,000	C.,R.I.& P.cfs.of d.	27¼	27¼	26¾	26¾	— ¾
21¾	22	5,500	Chile Copper	22	23	22	22	— ¼
55¾	55¾	1,900	Chino Copper	55¾	56¾	55	55	— 2¼
40	50	200	Cl., Cin., Ch. & St.L.	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	— 2½
45¼	45¾	800	Col. Fuel & Iron.	46	46	45¾	45¾	— 1½
41	41¾	12,200	Columbia Gas & El.	41	42¼	41	41¼	— ¼
40	43¼	100	Computing Tab Rec.	41	41	41	41	— 1
122	123	400	Consolidated Gas	122¼	122¼	122¼	122¼	..
124½	125	115	Consol. Gas Balt.	125	125	123	123	+ ¼
20¼	20¾	2,100	Corn Prod. Ref.	21	21	20¼	20¼	— ¼
101	103	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	101¾	103	101¾	101¾	— ¼
63¾	64¼	9,000	Crucible Steel	65¼	65½	63¾	64½	+ ¼
112	112¾	200	Crucible Steel pf.	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	— ¼
112	112¾	75	Cruc. St. pf. odd lot.	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	— ¼
38⅞	38¾	5,600	Cuba Cane Sugar.	39	39¼	38¾	38¾	— ¼
88	88½	625	Cuba Cane Sug. pf.	89¾	89¾	88¼	88¼	— ¾
29	30	400	Denv. & Rio Gr. pf.	30¼	30¼	30	30	— ¼
22½	23	1,200	Distillers Secur.	23¼	23½	22¾	23	— ¾
25¾	26¼	2,700	Erie	26¾	26¾	26	26	— ¼
39	39¼	100	Erie 1st pf.	39¾	39¾	39¼	39¼	— ¼
40	42	100	Federal M. & S. pf.	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	— 1¼
30	31	600	Gaston, Wm.& Wig.	31¼	31¾	31¼	31¼	— ¼
244	246	400	General Chemical	246	246	246	246	— 4
162	163½	450	General Electric.	162	162	161¾	161¾	— 1¾
110¾	110¾	6,100	Gen. Mtrs. temp.cfs.	113¾	118¾	109½	110¾	— 2¾
88¾	89¼	100	Gen. M. pf. tem. cfs.	89	89	88	88	+ ½
53¼	54	2,700	Goodrich, B. F.	54¼	54¼	53¼	53½	— 1½
112½	113	400	Great Northern pf.	113	113	112¾	112¾	— ½
31½	31⅞	300	G. N. ctfs. ore props.	32¼	32¼	32	32	— ½
41¼	42	100	Greene Cananea	41¾	41¾	41¼	41½	..
107	110	600	Gulf States Steel.	110	110	108	106	— 4
57¼	57¾	5,300	Inspiration Copper.	57¼	57¾	57	57¼	— ¾
12⅜	13	500	Interboro Cons.	13	13	12¾	12¾	— ¼
64½	65¼	300	Interboro Cons. pf.	65	65	65	65	— 1
15	16	100	Internat. Agricul.	15	15	15	15	..
38	40	100	Intern. Agricul. pf.	38	38	38	38	— 1½
115	120	200	Intern. Hrv. N.J.pf.	117	117	117	117	— 2½
25¼	25¼	4,650	Intern. Mer. Mar.	26	26¾	24¾	25¼	+ ¼
69¼	69¾	14,100	Inter. Mk. pf.	71¼	72	68¾	69¾	— 1½
40¾	41	1,000	Inter. Nickel.	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	— ¼
35¾	36	1,900	Inter. Paper.	37	37	35¼	35½	— 1½
95	95½	100	Inter. Paper pf.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	— 1¼
95	95½	100	.. Do. ctfs. of dep.	96	96	96	96	— 1¼
21¾	22	100	Kansas City So. pf.	21¼	21¾	21¼	21¾	— ½
53	55	500	Kan. City So. pf.	53¼	53¾	53½	53½	— ¾
130	135	400	Kayser (J.) & Co.	135	135	135	135	..
52½	53	300	Kelly Spgfld. Tire.	53½	53½	53¼	53¼	— ¾
44½	44¾	3,500	Kennecott Copper.	45¾	45¾	44¾	44¾	..
..	..	2,084	Kings Co.El.L.& Pr.	29	29	29	29	— ½
..	..	400	Lackawanna Steel.	77¾	77¾	77	77	— ¾
101	102	100	Laclede Gas.	102	102	102	102	+1
18	18½	2,450	Lee Rubber & Tire.	19	19	17½	18¾	..
70¼	71	6,700	Lehigh Valley.	71¾	71¾	70¾	70¾	— 1½
92¾	97½	10	Loose-Wiles 1st pf.	94	94	94	94	..
114	120	100	Lorillard Co. pf.	115	115	113	115	— 3
120¼	127½	200	Louisv. & Nashv.	125¼	126¼	125¼	126¼	+ 1½
87½	89	300	Mackay Cos.	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	— ¼
53¼	53½	800	Maxwell Motors.	54	54	53¾	53¾	— ¾
67¾	68¼	200	Maxwell M. 1st pf.	68¼	68¼	67¾	67¾	— ¼
107½	108¾	100	May Dept Strs. pf.	107½	107½	107½	107½	+ 1½
85¾	86	5,200	Mexican Petroleum.	87¾	87¾	84½	85	— 2¾
38¾	38¾	900	Miami Copper.	39½	39½	38¾	38¾	— ¼
53½	54½	200	M. P., pf., w. i.	53½	53½	53½	53½	..
98	100	200	Montana Power.	99½	100	99½	99½	— ¼
32	32½	900	Natl. En. & Stpg.	32¾	33¼	32	32	— ¼
56¼	56¼	100	Natl. Lead.	56½	56½	56	56	— ¼
24¾	25	1,100	Nev. Con. Copper.	25	25	24¾	25	..
143	146¾	600	N. Y. Air Brake.	146	146¾	142½	146	— 2
94¾	95	2,200	N. Y. Central.	94¾	96	94¾	94¾	..
30	32½	100	N. Y. C. & St. L.	31	31	31	31	..
43	45¾	3,600	N. Y., N. H. & H.	42¾	43¼	42¾	43¼	+ ¾
24	24½	100	N. Y., O. & W.	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	..
25¼	26¾	100	Norfolk Southern.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ¾
125½	127	400	Nor. & W. ex-Div.	127¼	128	127¼	127¼	+ ¾
85½	88	100	Nor. & W. pf.	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	+ ¾
66	68	200	North American.	67	67	67	67	+ ¼
103¼	103½	100	Northern Pacific.	103¾	104	103¾	103¾	— ¼
95	100	100	Nova Scotia S. Co.	105	105	105	105	+ ¼
99¾	100¼	1,400	Ohio Cities Gas.	100¾	101½	100	100	— ¾
51½	51¾	400	Ohio Fuel Supply.	51½	51½	51¼	51¼	..
5	5½	100	Ontario Mining.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
94	95	1,100	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf.	94	94	92	93	— 3
53¾	54¼	3,200	Pennsylvania R. R.	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	..
27	27¼	200	Penn Mar. v. t.	27	27	27	27	— ¼
67¾	68¼	100	P. Mar. pr. pf., w.i.	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	— ½
36¾	37	1,100	Philadelphia Co.	38	38	36¾	36¾	— ½
45¼	45¾	1,200	Pitts. Cl., cfs. dep.	45¼	45¼	44	44¼	— 1
111¼	112	200	Pitts. Cl. pf. cts.dep.	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	..
75½	76½	300	Pressed Steel Car.	76½	76½	75½	75½	— ¾
27	27¼	1,800	Ry. Cons. Copper.	27	27¼	26¾	26¾	— ¼
92¼	93	16,100	Reading	93¼	93¾	92¼	92½	— ¼
76	77	3,200	Republic I. & S.	77	77	75¾	76	— 1
102	102	100	Rep. I. & S. pf.	102	102	102	102	— 1½
21	21¼	400	St. L. & San Fran.	21	21	20	20	— ½
53¾	54	200	Saxon Motor Car.	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	— ¼
14¾	14¾	200	Seaboard Air Line.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	..
32½	33	200	Seaboard A. L. pf.	32½	32½	32½	32½	..
224½	225	300	Sears, Roebuck.	224	225	224	224½	— 2¼
27	27¼	300	Shattuck-Arizona.	27¼	27¾	27¼	27¼	— ¼
93	93¾	1,015	So. Pac. ex-Div.	93	93¾	92¾	92¾	— ¼
140	140	100	So. Porto Rico Sgr.	140	140	140	140	— 1
..	..	2,400	Southern Railway.	27¾	27¾	27¼	27¾	— ¼
..	..	50	So. Ry. pf.	55	55	55	55	— ¾
..	..	5,300	Studebaker Co.	104¼	105¼	103¾	104¼	— 1¼
..	..	150	Studebaker Co. pf.	105¾	106¼	105¾	106¼	— 1¼
..	..	500	Tenn. Cop. & Chem.	15	15	14¾	14¾	— ¼
..	..	1,800	Texas Co.	226	226	220	221¾	— 2¾
..	..	100	Texas & Pacific.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	..
..	..	400	Third Avenue.	39¾	40¾	39¾	40¾	— 1½
..	..	900	Tobacco Products.	52¾	53¾	51¾	52	— ¾
..	..	3,900	Union Pacific.	137¾	138	137¾	137¾	— ¼
..	..	200	Union Pacific pf.	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	+ ¼
..	..	200	United Cigar Stores.	98	99	98	99	..
..	..	100	United Drug.	78	78	78	78	— ¼
..	..	200	United Drug 2d pf.	90	90	90	90	— 1
..	..	300	United Fruit.	140	140	139½	139½	— 1½
..	..	500	United Rys. Invest.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ¼
..	..	100	United Rys. Inv. pf.	19	19	19	19	— ½
..	..	21,100	U. S. Ind. Alcohol.	124	124¼	119¼	119¼	— 5
..	..	1,700	U. S. Rubber.	52	52¾	51¾	51¾	..
..	..	100	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	— 2¼
..	..	450	U. S. Sm., R. & M.	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	— ½
..	..	98,300	U. S. Steel.	108¾	108¾	107¾	108	— ¾
..	..	1,501	U. S. Steel pf.	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	— ¼
..	..	9,900	Utah Copper.	110¼	111	109	109¾	— 1
..	..	400	Utah Securities.	20	20¼	20	20¼	— ¼
..	..	100	Va.-Caro. Chem.	38	38	38	38	— 1
..	..	200	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	55	55	54	54	— 1
..	..	100	Wabash.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
..	..	1,480	Wabash pf. A.	48¾	48¾	47¾	47¾	— ¾
..	..	800	Wabash pf. B.	25¾	25¾	25	25	— ¾
..	..	700	Western Union Tel.	95¾	95¾	92¼	92¾	— 2
..	..	6,600	Westingh'se E. & M.	49¾	49¾	47¾	47¾	— 1¾
..	..	600	Wheeling & L. E.	15	15	14¾	14¾	+ ¼
..	..	800	W. & L. E. pf.	40	40¼	38¾	38¾	— 1¾
..	..	2,300	Willys-Overland.	35½	35½	32	32	— 1½
..	..	100	Woolworth, (F. W.).	139¾	139¾	139¾	139¾	— 4

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	74.46	73.71	73.83	—.66
25 industrials	88.67	87.49	87.49	—1.18
50 stocks	81.57	80.44	80.65	—1.01

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Feb. 22	81.81	80.44	80.65	—1.01
Feb. 27	82.40	81.49	81.66	—.84
Feb. 26	82.32	81.53	82.16	+.42
Feb. 24	81.91	81.51	81.74	—.11
Feb. 23	82.71	81.21	81.86	—.84
Feb. 22	Holiday			
Feb. 21	83.46	82.42	82.60	—.38

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.
*1917	82.46 Feb. 21	77.24 Feb. 3	80.65
1916	90.08 Feb. 10	86.18 Feb. 29	86.02
1915	62.78 Feb. 11	55.30 Feb. 24	60.05
1914	73.14 Dec. 8	67.85 Feb. 26	70.49
1913	77.80 Feb. 3	71.51 Feb. 25	70.49
1912	78.61 Feb. 20	73.54 Feb. 1	75.04
1911	82.60 Feb. 4	75.17 Feb. 24	80.08

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.
*1917	90.46 Jan. 4	77.24 Feb. 3	80.65
*1916	91.83 Jan. 3	84.19 Feb. 29	86.84
	Full Years.		
1916	101.53 Nov. 29	86.18 Apr. 22	98.22
1915	94.18 Oct. 22	55.30 Feb. 24	91.50
1914	78.30 Jan. 21	57.41 July 30	60.20
1913	79.10 Jan. 10	63.00 June 10	63.00
1912	82.52 Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 1	78.29
1911	84.41 June 26	69.57 Sep. 25	77.90

Bonds.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

Feb. 28	87.17	—.04	Feb. 21	87.20	—.06
Feb. 27	87.21	—.04	Feb. 20	87.33	+.18
Feb. 26	87.25	+.03	Feb. 19

Haytian American Corporation

7% Cumulative Preferred Stock

Particulars on application

Hartshorne & Battelle
Members New York Stock Exchange
25 Broad Street, New York City

$250,000

Jacksonville
Florida

4½% Coupon Bonds

Due February 1, 1946

Price 105 & accrued interest.

To Yield 4.20%

A legal investment for Connecticut Savings Banks.

Acceptable as security for Postal Savings Deposits at 90% of market value not to exceed par.

Farson, Son & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
115 Broadway, New York City.

Dominion OF Canada
NEW LOAN
Particulars given in due course.
SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED
INQUIRIES ANSWERED
Private Wire to Our Montreal Office
JENKS, GWYNNE & Co
15 BROADST
TEL. HANOVER 7-4794
PRIVATE N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE
AND N. Y. COTTON EXCH.

A Seasoned First Mortgage Public Utility Bond
Yielding 6%
Almost

Secured by a First Mortgage on property valued at more than double the amount of bonds outstanding.

Net earnings of the Company are more than 3 1-5 times interest charges.

Price and full particulars upon request for circular "M. T."

Liggett, Hichborn & Co
Incorporated
61 Broadway, New York
BOSTON BUFFALO

Bonds for Investment

Colgate, Parker & Co
49 Wall St., New York

SHORT TERM SECURITIES
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BANK SEES IN WAR AN AID TO BUSINESS

National City Says Nation Is Better Prepared Financially Than Other Belligerents.

HIGHER COSTS PREDICTED

Danger of Overstimulus in Certain Directions at Expense of Normal Development Feared.

In the opinion of the National City Bank of New York there is no reason to anticipate that a declaration of war by the United States would have any immediate effect upon the business situation in this country other than that resulting from additional stimulus. In its March circular letter, to be issued today, the bank declares that while war is not recommended by any one who understands its economic effects as a means of increasing the wealth of a country, if war must come it is certain that the United States is more fortunately situated to withstand it, and has greater resources with which to prosecute it than any of the countries which have sustained such marvelous exertions for the last two and a half years.

After commenting upon the month of suspense, and explaining the international questions involved in connection with the difficulties with Germany, the City Bank discusses what would happen in the event of war, saying:

"The Government has already entered the market for equipment and supplies, and is committed to great expenditures upon the army and navy, but doubtless its orders would be increased and expedited. The experience of other countries, and our own as well, shows that war makes enormous demands upon the industries, hence there would be no reason to apprehend a sudden reaction from the present activity. The danger would be from the other side, that is, from an over-stimulus in certain directions at the expense of normal development.

"The industries of this country are already working to capacity, and it is difficult to see how they could do more. Under such conditions Government orders would crowd private business to the rear, create new demands for labor and materials, and probably raise costs to a higher level. Enlistments would necessarily aggravate the scarcity of labor, and the amount of business in sight would be likely to stimulate further construction work for the enlargement of industries. These are the inevitable economic derangements caused by war, and in some degree we have already been experiencing their effects."

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

February, 1917.

RAILROADS, (25 STOCKS.)

Feb. 1	76.39	74.09	75.09	—0.02
Feb. 2	75.43	73.29	73.71	—1.38
Feb. 3	74.54	72.54	74.01	— .70
Feb. 5	75.35	73.96	74.72	+ .71
Feb. 6	74.60	*73.71	74.26	— .46
Feb. 7	74.35	73.16	73.43	— .84
Feb. 8	74.15	72.85	73.05	— .37
Feb. 9	74.48	72.85	73.11	+ .06
Feb. 10	73.57	73.16	73.33	+ .22
Feb. 12	Holiday.			
Feb. 13	74.44	73.42	74.09	+ .76
Feb. 14	74.24	73.67	73.71	— .38
Feb. 15	73.77	73.27	73.49	— .22
Feb. 16	73.98	73.41	73.81	+ .32
Feb. 17	74.38	73.66	74.13	+ .32
Feb. 19	74.75	74.26	74.66	+ .75
Feb. 20	75.16	74.56	75.12	+ .49
Feb. 21	75.39	75.12	75.40	+ .28
Feb. 22	Holiday.			
Feb. 23	75.58	74.49	75.13	— .27
Feb. 24	75.10	74.34	74.92	— .21
Feb. 26	76.16	74.86	75.68	+ .76
Feb. 27	75.60	74.84	74.93	— .45
Feb. 28	74.96	73.71	73.88	— .05

INDUSTRIALS. (25 STOCKS.)

Feb. 1	85.65	84.40	86.00	—0.22
Feb. 2	86.89	83.43	84.01	—2.08
Feb. 3	87.85	85.14	86.55	+2.04
Feb. 5	89.28	86.68	88.33	+1.78
Feb. 6	90.21	87.91	89.06	+1.23
Feb. 7	91.27	88.92	90.09	+ .57
Feb. 8	89.28	87.38	87.86	—1.23
Feb. 9	88.39	87.24	87.57	— .45
Feb. 10	88.27	87.06	88.01	+ .44
Feb. 12	Holiday.			
Feb. 13	88.94	88.15	88.68	+ .67
Feb. 14	88.81	87.97	88.18	— .50
Feb. 15	88.41	87.34	87.62	— .56
Feb. 16	88.49	87.33	88.18	+ .56
Feb. 17	89.24	88.31	89.02	+ .84
Feb. 19	90.33	88.92	89.80	+ .78
Feb. 20	91.06	89.38	90.33	+ .91
Feb. 21	91.04	89.73	89.99	+ .34
Feb. 22	Holiday.			
Feb. 23	89.90	87.94	88.58	—1.41
Feb. 24	88.72	88.18	88.56	— .02
Feb. 26	89.48	88.31	89.25	+ .69
Feb. 27	90.31	88.93	89.80	+ .55
Feb. 28	88.67	87.18	87.43	—2.36

COMBINED AVERAGE (50 STOCKS.)

Feb. 1	82.52	79.54	80.50	—4.02
Feb. 2	81.18	78.40	78.86	—1.73
Feb. 3	80.34	77.24	80.28	+1.42
Feb. 5	82.30	81.02	81.52	+1.24
Feb. 6	82.40	80.81	81.96	+ .44
Feb. 7	82.81	81.04	81.26	— .71
Feb. 8	81.36	80.04	80.43	— .83
Feb. 9	80.93	80.03	80.54	+ .11
Feb. 10	80.82	80.40	80.87	+ .33
Feb. 12	Holiday.			
Feb. 13	81.69	80.78	81.38	+ .71
Feb. 14	81.52	80.82	80.94	— .44
Feb. 15	81.09	80.30	80.55	— .39
Feb. 16	81.23	80.39	80.99	+ .44
Feb. 17	81.77	80.98	81.45	+ .46
Feb. 19	81.59	81.02	81.27	— .18
Feb. 20	83.11	81.94	82.97	+ .70
Feb. 21	83.46	82.42	82.69	— .28
Feb. 22	Holiday.			
Feb. 23	82.75	81.21	81.85	— .84
Feb. 24	81.91	81.51	81.74	— .11
Feb. 26	82.32	81.55	82.16	+ .42
Feb. 27	82.49	81.69	81.92	— .24
Feb. 28	81.51	80.44	80.65	—1.01

Range for February.

RAILROADS

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1917	76.39	1	72.54		73.88
1916	78.73	11	76.00	28	76.45
1915	70.13	1	66.13	24	66.84
1914	84.59	4	70.70	26	73.04
1913	89.96	3	84.06	25	85.85
1912	90.31	28	88.74	1	90.13
1911	97.49	6	92.65	24	93.40

INDUSTRIALS.

1917	91.27	6	82.14	2	87.42
1916	99.73	10	92.32	28	93.89
1915	96.11	11	51.85	24	53.20
1914	61.60	4	58.96	26	60.26
1913	64.04	2	59.32	22	60.84
1912	68.06	20	61.74	1	62.48
1911	67.71	6	65.09	24	66.31

COMBINED AVERAGE.

1917	83.46	21	77.24	2	80.65
1916	89.06	10	84.16	28	85.02
1915	83.78	11	63.99	24	64.62
1914	72.14	4	69.33	26	70.49
1913	77.39	3	71.51	25	72.59
1912	78.61	20	72.54	1	73.25
1911	82.60	6	78.57	24	80.05

Year's Range.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
*1917	81.72	Jan.	72.54	Feb.	73.88
1916	85.70	Nov.	74.82	Apr.	80.37
1915	93.54	Mch.	66.13	Feb.	84.23
1914	94.94	Jan.	66.35	July	70.04
1913	91.41	Jan.	75.92	June	79.79
1912	97.38	Oct.	84.39	Dec.	90.27
1911	99.61	June	92.49	Sep.	94.37

INDUSTRIALS.

*1917	99.74	Jan.	82.14	Feb.	87.42
1916	119.20	Nov.	86.60	July	93.55
1915	104.97	Oct.	51.85	Feb.	53.20
1914	61.69	Jan.	51	July	60.84
1913	67.66	Jan.	59.20	June	59.84
1912	74.87	Sep.	60	Dec.	62.48
1911	68.76	June	64.75	Sep.	66.63

COMBINED.

*1917	90.46	Jan.	77.24	Feb.	80.65
1916	104.31	Nov.	80.93	Apr.	85.22
1915	94.12	Oct.	64.99	Feb.	67.50
1914	72.20	Jan.	67.41	July	69.20
1913	79.10	Jan.	69.09	June	69.06
1912	85.23	Sep.	70	Dec.	72.20
1911	84.41	June	78.20	Feb.	80.05

*To date.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Alvarado	.75	1	Iron Cap	.16	.16¼
Am Oil	.25	.26	Iron C pf	.16	.16½
Angelo Nat	.90	1	Jerome V	1⅞	1⅞
Bay S Gas	.09	.11	La Rose	.85	.90
Bingham	.9	9¼	Majestic	.07	.08
Boston & Mex	.75	.85	Mex Met	.30	.33
Bos Ely	.35	.45	Mex Mex	.28	.33
Bos & Mont	.08	.10	Midwest T	.87	.90
Bos & Ar	1¼	1⅝	Nevada D	1⅛	1⅛
Bohemia	.14	.15	Nat Lead	.50	.60
Butte & Y	.85	.92	Nat Baltic	2	2¼
Butte & D	1¼	1¼	N Cen'a	1¼	.45
Cal & Cor	1	2	New Ut El	.80	.70
Calaveras	.4	.5	Nixon	.05	.06
Champion	.09	.10	Onoco	.70	.80
Chief Con	1⅛	2	Onondaga	.70	.80
Cons Ariz	2	2¼	Ohio Cop	1¼	1⅝
Cons Cop	2	2¼	Pilot Butte	.07	.10
Cortez	.80	.85	Plat'y Gld	2	2¼
Crown Res	.35	.45	Ray Herc	4¼	4⅝
E Butte	1¼	1⅝	Rex Oil	.65	.68
Earl-Eagle	.40	.45	S W Miami,		
First N C	4	4⅛	cert pd	3¼	3½
Fortune	.16	.17	S W Miami,		
Gold Coin	.09	.10	full pd	3½	3
Goma Oil	.80	.85	Trace	2¼	2⅜
Houghton	1¼	1⅝	Un Ver Ex	.07	.09
Humboldt	.4	.5	Union Ast	1	1¼
Iron Blos	.4	.5			

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

	1917.	Increase.
COLORADO & SOUTHERN—		
3d week of February	$310,670	$14,459
July 1-Feb. 21	2,502,290	309,700
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS		
3d week of February	215,998	*26,305
Jan. 1-Feb. 22	1,381,541	*167,504
PERE MARQUETTE—		
3d week of February	274,782	*24,646
Jan. 1-Feb. 21	2,364,854	*84,587
*Decrease.		

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA for January—	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross	$1,195,378	$1,024,147	$1,009,600
Net aft. tax	257,137	216,800	218,247
ILLINOIS CENTRAL for January—			
Gross	6,704,536	5,660,659	5,279,815
Net aft. tax	1,556,622	1,133,886	1,129,046
HAGERSTOWN & FREDERICK for January—	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross	45,289	25,378	9,384
Net	19,221	15,145	4,076
Sur. aft. chgs.	6,311	4,002	2,309
LEHIGH VALLEY for December—	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	3,889,616	2,804,326	2,210,875
Net aft. taxes	629,187	332,507	478,797
6 mos. gross	23,719,537	24,241,217	22,117,026
Net aft. taxes	6,358,396	6,653,333	5,723,308
MAINE CENTRAL for January—	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross	1,069,171	944,947	836,445
Net aft. taxes	144,450	195,338	117,894
7 mos. gross	7,877,279	6,930,052	6,746,841
Net aft. taxes	1,092,387	1,812,782	1,501,339
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN for January—	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross	685,528	684,158	634,869
Net aft. taxes	118,861	154,980	107,001
Sur. aft. chgs.	9,009	33,974	*21,983
*Deficit.			
NEW ORLEANS, TEXAS & MEXICO LINES for the six months ended Dec. 31—	1916.	1915.	Increase.
6 mos. gross	3,990,179	2,624,097	1,366,082
Net aft. taxes	1,801,824	693,159	1,108,666
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,296,720	242,254	1,054,466
YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI for January—	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross	1,425,709	1,319,011	992,829
Net aft. taxes	411,472	316,795	201,670

Public Utilities.

ALABAMA POWER CO (Alabama Traction, Light & Power Subsidiary) for January—	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross	$158,828	$109,222	$49,106
Net after taxes	119,746	71,677	39,068
12 mos. gross	1,548,059	1,079,380	485,179
Net aft. taxes	968,675	606,374	322,301

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT for January—	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross	8,630,603	8,185,744	2,573,732
Net aft. tax.	1,925,644	1,762,535	1,551,290
Other income	46,165	42,270	47,629
Total income	1,960,809	1,804,705	1,598,925
Sur. aft. chg.	964,596	855,566	686,354
Add Q'rsub.	11,306	13,106	
Surplus	975,998	888,677	686,354
Pass. carr'd.	69,554,809	60,506,909	55,742,984
7 mos. gross	22,953,717	20,016,779	19,149,497
Net aft. tax	11,708,189	10,776,601	10,417,823
Other income	302,209	237,228	380,376
Total inc.	12,071,098	11,113,827	10,745,669
Sur. aft. chg.	5,092,110	4,955,537	4,376,309
Add Q'rsub.	104,720	112,291	
Surplus	5,196,830	4,767,828	4,376,309
Pass. carr'd.	494,782,507	320,795,583	370,797,850

MASSACHUSETTS GAS CO.'S subsidiaries combined earnings available for dividends for January were $342,087, an increase of $30,414. Ottawa Light, Heat & Power gross for 1916 was $884,192, compared with $848,824 in 1915. The balance of income, after all charges, including interest on floating debt, was $251,861, which made total surplus $377,153. From this was paid $209,247 in dividends, with $8,333 credited to reserve for bad debts, leaving the surplus Jan. 1, 1917, $58,577.

PACIFIC LIGHT & POWER for January—	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross	$290,417	$260,186	$74,231
Net aft. taxes	190,433	177,310	13,221
Total income	195,318	185,098	10,615
Sur. af. chgs.	96,186	79,272	16,914

THIRD AVENUE for January—	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross	$29,425	$866,809	872,163
Net aft. taxes	207,970	282,563	284,520
Other income	13,613	18,057	6,190
Total income	221,583	296,621	240,710
Def. aft. chg.	69	*72,766	176,904
7 mos. gross	4,618,113	6,586,981	6,474,476
Net aft. taxes	117,066	2,041,785	1,969,716
Other income	102,667	74,848	47,489
Total income	219,733	2,116,633	2,017,205
Def. aft. chgs.	1,827,826	*592,966	*526,414
*Surplus.			

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD for January—	1917.	Increase.
Average miles operated	4,626	*4.16
Revenues:		
Freight	$13,430,938	$512,505
Passenger	3,801,445	505,757
Mail	679,948	117,894
Express	417,485	106,114
All other transportation	357,967	22,793
Incidental	784,670	176,904
Joint facility—Cr.	696	*75
Joint facility, Dr.	21,125	1,657
Railway operating revs.	19,052,422	1,320,154
Expenses:		
Maint. of way & struc.	2,560,985	395,258
Maint. of equipment	3,878,413	385,716
Traffic	213,944	4,650
Transportation	7,293,256	662,514
Miscellaneous operations	307,990	75,616
General	531,273	99,750
Transp. for invest—Cr.	5,131	4,101
Railway operating exp.	14,776,396	1,612,523
Net rev. from ry. oper.	4,259,025	*292,138
Railway tax accruals	773,197	21,330
Uncollectible ry. revs.	1,408	751
Railway operating inc.	3,484,389	*508,267
Other income	1,869,380	*58,419
Gross income	5,354,225	*566,670
Fixed charges	2,424,124	38,429
Net income	2,929,325	*500,099

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY for January—	1917.	Increase.
Average miles operated	1,754	*3
Revenues:		
Freight	5,695,425	*20,677
Passenger	1,630,072	181,757
Mail	186,325	53,065
Express	162,217	15,776
All other transportation	165,631	*14,578
Incidental	134,999	47,289
Joint facility—Dr.	1,402	1,302
Joint facility—Cr.	12,000	11,213
Railway operating revs.	5,838,286	191,734
Expenses:		
Maint. of way & struct.	711,161	63,745
Maint. of equipment	1,111,748	156,443
Traffic	81,026	4,434
Transportation	2,624,972	722,579
Miscellaneous operations	44,910	12,466
General	153,593	23,864
Transp. for invest—Cr.	2,206	1,809
Railway operating exp.	4,725,206	982,145
Net. rev. from ry. oper.	1,113,079	*790,412
Railway tax accruals	348,436	74,661
Uncollectible ry. revs.	2	*65
Railway operating inc.	264,741	*864,408
Other income	1,068,515	129,599
Gross income	1,334,257	*735,007
Fixed charges	1,489,089	112,846
Net income	7154,831	$722,160

PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM—EAST AND WEST for month of January—	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Lines East:			
Total operating revenue	23,808,881	1,936,003	
Total operating expenses (including railway tax accruals, &c.)	19,329,758	2,129,833	
Railway operating inc.	4,449,145	*172,824	
Lines West:			
Total operating revenue	11,481,670	$14,117	
Total operating expenses (including railway tax accruals, &c.)	10,248,754	1,918,215	
Railway operating inc.	1,232,918	*1,104,098	
Lines East and West:			
Total operating revenue	35,481,551	2,770,121	
Total operating expenses (including railway tax accruals, &c.)	29,769,493	4,046,543	
Railway operating inc.	5,682,058	*1,276,422	
*Decrease.	†Deficit.	‡Increased deficit.	

UNION NATURAL GAS CO. for the year ended Dec. 31, 1916, net earnings amounted to $2,270,755, after providing for taxes, interest charges, depreciation, &c., an increase of $995,243 over 1915.

UTAH POWER & LIGHT CO. (Utah Securities subsidiary) for January—	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross	$224,653	$156,629	67,924
Net aft. taxes	227,096	193,314	33,782
Sur. aft. chgs.	122,703	92,577	30,126
12 mos. gross	3,379,113	2,664,746	714,368
Net aft. taxes	2,261,421	1,753,158	478,263
Total income	2,291,321	1,783,128	508,193
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,106,873	814,854	291,819

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO. reports for year ended Dec. 31, 1916, net earnings, after preferred dividends, amounting to $853,268, an increase of $140,233 over 1915.

DONNER STEEL CO. for the year ended Dec. 31, 1916, shows total net earnings at $1,105,045. There remains a surplus of $547,403 after provision for depreciation and interest on bonds, and the payment of $149,226 in preferred dividends.

EMPIRE STEEL & IRON net profits for the year ended Dec. 31, 1916, after setting aside $106,241 for depreciation and development, were $368,317.

GENERAL BAKING CO. for year ended Dec. 31, 1916, shows net profits of $450,023, as compared with $329,235 in 1915, an increase of $127,788.

NEW YORK DOCK for January—	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross	$13,836	$54,718	191,611
Net	146,624	125,056	94,797
Sur. aft. chgs.	64,902	44,494	18,169

WORTHINGTON PUMP & MACHINERY Co. for the nine months ended Dec. 31—

Billings to customers	$10,665,576
Other income	130,180
Total income	10,795,756
Total deductions	10,115,287
Surplus	670,469

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS

The following are quoted as a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1917-'26	4	4.40	4.20
Buff., Roch. & P.	1917-'30	4½	4.55	4.30
Canadian Northern	1917-'26	4½	4.60	4.10
Canadian Pacific	1917-'26	4½	4.65	4.45
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'26	4½	4.60	4.40
Chi. & N. W.	1917-'26	4½	4.50	4.00
C. R. I. & P.	1917-'27	4½	4.65	4.75
C. St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	4.50	4.25
C., C., C. & St. L.	1917-'26	5	4.70	4.40
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	6	5.50	5.00
Del. & Hudson	1917-'26	4½	4.60	4.15
Erie Railroad	1917-'26	4½	4.63	4.35
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	5.00	4.50
Ill. Central	1917-'27	4½	4.45	4.20
Long Island	1917-'27	4½	4.58	4.12
Mich. Central	1917-'30	5	4.55	4.30
Mo., K. & Texas	1917-'27	5	5.50	5.00
Mo. Pacific	1917-'26	5	6.00	5.00
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'24	4½	4.90	4.80
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'30	4½	4.55	4.35
Norf. & Western	1917-'26	4½	4.50	4.10
N. W. R. R.	1917-'26	4½	4.50	4.00
Pa. Gen. Freight	1917-'26	4½	4.30	4.00
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'26	5	5.00	4.50
Seaboard Air Line	1917-'26	5	4.70	4.40
Southern Pacific	1917-'26	4½	4.60	4.30
Southern Ry.	1917-'26	5	4.70	4.50

FEBRUARY TRANSACTIONS.

Transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange for the month of February aggregated 13,626,116 shares, a decrease of 2,797,674 shares as compared with the previous month, but an increase of 1,421,205 shares as compared with the corresponding month last year. There were three days on which the sales exceeded a million shares, with the dealings on the 1st, when a total of 1,904,753 shares was reached, the largest of the month. The smallest full day's total was 286,361 shares, on the 14th. For the Saturday half holiday the maximum total was 902,631 shares, on the 3d, and the minimum 147,205 shares, on the 24th.

The following table gives the total transactions in stocks for February and since Jan. 1 this year, as compared with corresponding periods in each year back to 1888:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

February.		Jan. 1 to Feb. 28.	
1917	13,626,116	1917	30,049,906
1916	12,204,911	1916	26,145,172
1915	4,380,501	1915	9,456,808
1914	6,232,873	1914	15,338,529
1913	6,941,440	1913	16,375,640
1912	7,091,192	1912	15,000,057
1911	11,171,009	1911	20,564,779
1910	15,904,002	1910	40,711,146
1909	12,348,755	1909	29,616,347
1908	9,917,723	1908	26,583,351
1907	16,415,157	1907	39,497,949
1906	21,057,579	1906	60,235,447
1905	25,394,446	1905	46,129,954
1904	6,571,434	1904	20,807,226
1903	10,927,401	1903	25,935,700
1902	12,950,000	1902	27,714,090
1901	21,881,329	1901	52,988,992
1900	10,207,910	1900	20,071,370
1899	15,984,589	1899	40,128,496
1898	8,978,667	1898	18,195,261
1897	2,817,593	1897	6,118,648
1896	5,194,421	1896	9,594,443
1895	5,025,629	1895	9,262,706
1894	3,171,496	1894	7,756,580
1893	10,817,742	1893	21,375,053
1892	11,432,001	1892	21,936,227
1891	3,228,411	1891	8,724,150
1890	5,200,965	1890	11,573,040
1889	5,893,574	1889	10,756,757

Transactions in railroad and miscellaneous bonds amounted to a par value of $50,898,000, in Government bonds to $26,818,000, in State bonds to $21,000, and in city bonds to $536,000, a total in all classes of bonds of $78,273,000, a decrease of $47,125,800, as compared with the previous month, and $5,078,000, as compared with the corresponding month last year. The largest full day's total of the month was $5,802,500 on the 1st and the smallest $2,545,500 on the 14th. For the Saturday half holiday the maximum total was $3,595,000 on the 3d and the minimum $1,575,000 on the 24th.

The following table gives the bond dealings for February and from Jan. 1 of this year, as compared with previous years:

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

February.		Jan. 1 to Feb. 28.	
1917	$78,273,000	1917	$203,671,500
1916	83,351,000	1916	198,898,500
1915	42,688,500	1915	100,534,500
1914	69,415,000	1914	158,736,000
1913	47,751,000	1913	102,295,500
1912	51,523,000	1912	164,675,000
1911	72,283,000	1911	162,938,000
1910	63,736,500	1910	151,082,500
1909	119,772,000	1909	248,635,500
1908	56,327,200	1908	146,532,200
1907	31,941,500	1907	85,207,500
1906	52,855,500	1906	163,181,100
1905	112,922,050	1905	251,514,050
1904	35,994,200	1904	115,920,200
1903	65,627,700	1903	152,453,200
1902	84,192,500	1902	173,523,000
1901	103,651,200	1901	198,502,750
1900	44,718,100	1900	92,501,600
1899	41,518,720	1899	226,208,460
1898	49,236,210	1898	140,204,310
1897	41,165,520	1897	81,426,890
1896	47,086,050	1896	86,495,250
1895	18,474,300	1895	47,633,200
1894	24,198,600	1894	52,207,300
1893	48,506,200	1893	97,547,700
1892	77,050,150	1892	146,646,410
1891	37,902,700	1891	70,752,950
1890	32,547,100	1890	77,580,300
1889	47,200,600	1889	9,080,524

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Pay'ble.	Hold. of Record.
Am. Graphophone	1¾	Q.	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Chandler Motor	2	Q.	Mar. 1	Mar. 15
Chandler Motor	1	Ex.	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Chicago Telephone	2	Q.	Mar. 31	Mar. 30
Childs Co.	1½	Q.	Mar. 10	Feb. 28
Childs Co. pf.	1¾	Q.	Mar. 10	Feb. 28
Continental Can	1¼	Q.	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Continental Can pf.	1¾	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
E. I. du Pont, Nemours & Co.	4½	..	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
E. I. du Pont, Nemours & Co. deb.	1¼	Q.	Apr. 25	Apr. 10
E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder	1½	Q.	May 1	Apr. 21
E. I. du Pont de Nemours P. pf.	1¾	Q.	May 1	Apr. 21
Haskell & Car. pf.	1¾	Q.	Apr. 2	Mar. 15
Inter. Silver pf.	1¾	Q.	Apr. 1	Mar. 13
Liggett & M. pf.	1¾	Q.	Apr. 2	Mar. 23
Muskogee G. & E. pf.	1½	Q.	Mar. 15	Feb. 23
Stand. G. & E. pf.	2½

WE DEAL IN:

Amer. Machine & Fdy.
Bordens Milk Stocks
Remington Type Stocks
Royal Bak. Pow. Stocks
Babcock & Wilcox
N. Y. & Westchester Ltg. 5s
Penna Water & Power Co. 5s
Equitable Trust Co.
Guaranty Trust Co.
Continental Ins. Co.
Fidelity Phenix Ins. Co.
Natl. Bank of Commerce

L. A. NORTON
Tel. Broad 2805. 25 Broad St.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS
Bought—Sold—Quoted
C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. Phone 6780 Rector

Net earnings last year
24 times
dividend requirements
on this issue.
We Offer
200 shares, or any part, of a
7% Cumulative First Preferred Stock of a Steel Company, to net
over 7%
Inquiries invited.
DAWSON, LYON & [illegible]
INVESTMENT STOCKS AND BONDS
44 WALL STREET NEW YORK

Wanted
Dayton Lighting 5s 1937
Electric Prop. Corp. Pfd.
Northern States Pr. Pfd.
Remington Typewriter Stocks
Semet Solvay
Yadkin River Power 5s
For Sale
Amer. Tube & Stamp. Com.
Carolina Power & Light Com.
Hall Switch & Signal Pfd.
N. Y. State Railways Com. & Pfd.
CHAS. H. JONES & CO.
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 6140 Rector. Cable "Orlestmart."

We Can Use | We Offer For Sale
50 Federal Light & Trac. | 25 Standard Paint
100 W. Penn. Tr. & W. P. Pfd. | 100 Ward Baking Pfd.
100 Am. W'r'k's & El. Pfd. | 100 Republic Ry. & Lt. Pfd.
50 Manhattan Elec. Sup. | 200 S. S. Kresge Pfd.
25 Electric Properties Pfd. | 100 N. Mex. & Ariz. Land
Morton Lachenbruch & Co.
Equitable Building. Phone 5354 Rector

Powder Stocks
Bought—Sold—Quoted
C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. Phone 6780 Rector

Chi. & Northwestern Rights
Holmes, Bulkley & Wardrop
New York Pittsburgh

American Chicle
E. W. Bliss
Singer Manufacturing
Winchester Arms
J.K.Rice,Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 26 Wall St., N. Y.

Amer. Thread Pfd.
Fajardo Sugar
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Broad 5140, 30 Broad St., New York
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia

Jacksonville Elect.
1st 5s, 1927
H. S. Polhemus & Co.
52 Broadway, N. Y. Phone 4750 Broad.

U. S. Mortgage & Tr. Co.
Corn Exchange Bank
Lawyers Mortgage Co.
FRANK J. M. DILLON
Tel. 548 Rector. 74 Broadway, N. Y.

Republic Ry. & Lt.
COMMON STOCK
GEO. REITH & CO.
49 WALL ST., N. Y. Phone John 3060

$100,000
ADDITIONAL CAPITAL WANTED
for extending manufacture of heavy motor trucks now made in this vicinity. New York market alone assures exceptional profits, due to commercial features of this truck. B 211 Times Downtown.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

The following range of prices and closing quotations was reported to The New York Times by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	—Closing— Bid.	Asked.
1,350	Am. Water Works & Elec.	11⅞	11½	11½	11⅝
200	Am. Water Works & Elec., 1st pf	71½	70	71	73
800	Am. Water Works & Elec., partic.	27	26	26	27
455	Cities Service	258	255½	256	256½
225	Cities Service pf.	90¼	89⅝	89¾	90
100	Central States Electric	15¾	15	14½	16½
23	Interstate Electric pf.	96	95	90	95
225	Republic Railway & Light	44½	45⅝	43½	44½

Closing quotations for issues which are not included in the above table of transactions were reported as follows:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	25	27	International Traction	49	51
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf.	83	86	International Trac. pf.	90	92
American Cities pf.	34	37	Interstate Electric	30	42
American Gas	117	120	Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Am. Gas & Electric	138	141	Mississippi River Pow.	10	11
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	51	52	Miss. River Power pf.	37	40
Am. Light & Traction	357	360	Northern Ohio Electric	41	44
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	112	113	Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	80	81½
Am. Power & Light	84½	85	North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	10	15
Am. Power & Light pf.	91	93	North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	54	60
Am. Public Utilities	35	40	Northern States Power	101	103
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	70	74	Northern States P. pf.	95	100
Appalachian Power	3	5	Northern Texas Elec.	30	...
Appalachian Power pf.	37	40	Northern Texas El. pf.	81	85
Carolina Power & Lt.	43	44	Ozark Pow. & Water	44	48
Carolina Pow. & Lt. pf.	100	103	Pacific Gas & Electric	64	65
Cent. Miss. V. Prop. pf.	70	75	Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	92½	93
Central States Elec. pf.	74	76	Pine Bluff 7 p. c. pf.	95	97
Colorado Power	29½	31	Puget Sound Traction	29	31
Colorado Power pf.	99	101	Puget Sound Trac. pf.	72	...
Commonwealth P. & L.	55	60	Public Service Inv. pf.	83	86
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	81½	83	Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	73	75
Columbus Electric pf.	80	85	Sierra Pac. El. pf.	76	...
Connecticut Power pf.	94	96	Southern Cal. Edison	93	94
Consumers' Power pf.	97	98	South. Cal. Edison pf.	106	108
Dayton Pow. & Lt. pf.	94½	97½	Southw. P. & L. pf.	97½	100
Eastern Texas Electric	62	65	Sprgfld. L., H. & P. pf.	97	99½
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	89	92	Standard Gas & Elec.	12½	14
Electric P. & S. pf.	99¼	102	Standard Gas & Elec. pf.	40	41
Electric Properties	61	68	Tampa Electric	123	127
El Paso Electric	...	118	Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pow.	8	9¾
El Paso Electric pf.	100	...	Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	33	41
Empire Properties	66	67	Texas Pow. & Lt. pf.	98	100
Empire D. Electric	88	92	Toledo Traction	55	55
Federal Light & Trac.	13	15	United Gas & El. 1st pf.	75	79
Federal Light & Tr. pf.	52	53	United Light & Rys.	47	48
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	35	...	Unit. Lt. & Rys. 1st pf.	77	78
Gal.-Houst. Electric pf.	77	81	Western Power	17½	19
Gas & Elec. Securities	300	325	Western Power pf.	65	67
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	94	96	West. Penn. pf.	105	107
Illinois Traction	...	46	Yadkin Riv. P. 7% pf.	99	101

Bonds.

Am. Cities 5s-6s, '19	98½	99¼	Middle West U. 6s, '23	98	99
Am. W. W. & E. coll. 5s	79½	81	Mah. & S. R. & L. 5s	96½	100
Arkansas Pow. 5s, 1932	81	84	Minn. R. P. Co. 1st 5s	70½	73
Baton Rouge Elec. 5s	90	93½	Miss. W. G. & E. 5s, '22	92	94
Central Ill. Light 5s	96½	98	Nevada-Cal. Elec. 6s, '46	97	99
Cape Breton El., Ltd., 1st 5s, 1926	88	92	N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	83	87
Cin., G. & El. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100	101½	Nor. States P. 5s, '41	96	98
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27	87	90	Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 5s	90	94
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	79	83	Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102
C'wealth P. & L. (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1941	98	101	O. & C. R. Ry. 1st 5s	93	98
Conn. Power 1st 5s	96	99	P., G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '31	95	100
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	96	99	Pensacola Elec. 1st 5s	86	90
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	101½	Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	99	101
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	99½	100	Puget Sd. Trac. notes	96½	100½
Detroit G. & E. 5s, '43	91	94	Roanoke W. W. 1st 6s	99	...
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	98	100	Seattle Elec. con. 5s	93½	97
East. Ohio 1st 5s	100	102	Stand. Gas. & El. 6% notes, 1935	93	96
East. Tex. Elec. 6s	93½	...	Stand. G. of N. J. 5s, '46	94	96
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	92	95	So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939	95	96
El Paso Electric 5s	96	99	Tampa Elec. 1st 5s	97	...
Empire G. & F. 6s, '26	99¼	100½	Twin State Gas & El. 5s, 1953	91	92
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s	91	93	Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932	89	91
Gt. Lakes P. 6s, '19-'35	99	101	Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926	...	...
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	88½	89¾	United Utils. cv. 6s, '43	97½	98
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	99	100	U. S. S. R. & M. 6s, '26	111	113
Houston Electric 1st 5s	98	...	W. W. Light 6s, 1925	96	98
I. R., L. & P. 1st 6s, '42	99	102	Western Power 1st 5s	99	100
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '41	93	96	West. S. G. & El. 1st 5s	91½	93½
L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	92	96½	West P. Pen. 1st 5s, '46	97	99¼
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99	Wiscon. Edison 6s, '24	99	100

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Adventure	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
15	Ahmeek	102	102	102
55	Alaska Gold	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
50	Algomah	95c	95c	95c
200	Allouez	67½	66¾	240
490	Am. Zinc	37	36¾	140
25	Do. pf	68	67¾	67¾
100	Ariz. Com'l	12¾	12¾	12¾
160	Butte & Bal.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
439	Calu. & Ariz.	82	82¾	83
5	*Calu. & Hecla	545	545	545
60	Centennial	22½	22	22
550	Copper Range	63¾	62	62¾
375	Davis-Daly	6	5¾	5¾
525	East Butte	14	13⅝	13⅝
10	Granby	88	85	85
100	Indiana	2¼	2¼	2½
25	Island Creek	62½	62	62½
20	Do. pf	89¾	89¾	89¾
140	Isle Royale	32¾	32	32
150	Kerr Lake	4¾	4¾	4¾
15	Lake	13¾	13⅝	13⅝
105	Mass Con	13½	13¾	13¾

*Ex dividend.

Railroads.

2	Boston & Me.	40¼	40¼	40½	6	Mass. Elec. pf.	22	22	22
17	Boston & Prov.	213	213	213	10	New Haven	48	48	48
90	C. J. & S. Y. pf.	105	105	105	51	Old Colony	R. R.	122	122	122
15	Me. Central	9	9	9	20	W. End St.	R. R.	53	53	53

Miscellaneous.

55	Am. Agr. Ch. pf.	100	99¾	100	50	N. E. Cot. Yarn	80	80	80
145	Am. Woolen pf.	96¾	96	96	12	Do. pf	75	75	75
40	Amoskeag	71	71	71	50	Punta Alla.	Sug.	33¾	33¾	33¾
950	A. G. & W. I.	97¼	92	92¼	10	Pullman	160	160	160
150	Dell & ...	202¼	202¼	202½	186	Swift & Co.	141	140¼	141
200	Int. Port. Cem't	15	15	15	120	Torrington	59	58¾	59
20	Do. pf	30¼	30	30	245	United Fruit	140¾	139	140
6	Mass. Gas	87¼	87¼	87¼	83	U. Shoe Mach. pf.	29¾	29	29
11	Do. pf	78	78	78	5	Thos. G. Plant.	105	105	105
50	Mex. Tel. pf.	2¼	2¼	2¼	220	Ventura Oil	7	6¾	7
100	New River	24¾	24¾	24¾	10	Western Union	93¾	93¼	93¾
30	Do. pf	83¾	83¾	83¾					

Bonds.

$4,000	Chi. C. Ry. 1st 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	2,000	Chi. Ry. Sec. B 5s	66	66	66
1,000	Chi. Gas Lt.	100	100	100	1,000	P. G. pref. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼
6,000	C. Ry. 1st 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼	5,000	Pub. Svc. of N. Jll. 5s	95	95	95
6,000	Og. Gas 5s	97½	97	97½	1,000	Wil. 1st 6s	101¾	101¾	101¾

PITTSBURGH.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Sew. P.	18	...	...	50	Pitts. Pl. Gl.	131¼	131	131
10	Crucible St.	63¼	63¼	63¼	2,425	Pure Oil	22¾	22	22¾
16,300	Cable Con.	6c	6c	6c	535	Pitts. O. & G.	13¼	13	13¼
1,000	Gold Bar	35c	35c	35c	3,100	Mt. Shasta	70c	65c	67c
10	Harb.-W. pf.	105	105	105	700	Pitts.-Jer.	80c	80c	80c
50	Ind. Brew.	3¼	3¼	3¼	100	P.-Idaho	1.25	1.25	1.35
10	Lone S. Gas	94	94	94	100	San Toy	16c	16c	16c
223	La B. I. & S.	84¾	84	84¼	20	West. A. B.	149½	149¼	149½
350	Mfrs. Lt. & H.	64	64	64¼	530	West. Elec.	48½	47¾	47¾
206	Ohio Fuel S.	52	51	51	100	W. P. T. & W. P. pf.	...	...	...
80	Ohio F. Oil.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20	W. P. Ry. pf.	77½	77½	77½
70	Pitts. Br. pf.	16	16	16					

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2	Am. Gas	119¼	119¼	119½	90	Phila. Co.	38	38	38
20	Gen. Asp. pf	65	65	65	1,044	Ph. R. T. t. c.	29¾	28¾	28¾
2,826	L. Sup. Corp.	20¾	20	20¼	90	Reading	93½	93	93
46	Lehigh Nav.	82¼	81½	81½	96	Tono. Belm't	4½	4½	4½
555	Lehigh Val.	72	71	71	100	Tono. Mining	5¾	5¾	5¾
3	Penn. S. Mfg	95	95	95	7	Union Trac.	43¾	43¾	43¾
354	Penn. R. R.	55	54¾	54¾	50	York Rys. pf.	36¾	36	36
105	Phila. Elec.	33	32¾	33	950	W. Co'p. & S.	85	82	85

Bonds.

$1,000	El. & Peo. 4s	83	83	83	1,000	Reading 4s	94¼	94¼	94¼
3,000	Inter. R. 4s	56	56	56	5,000	Welsbach 5s	98	98	98

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
104	Con. Power	125	124	125	20	Hous. Oil pf.	62	61	61
254	Con. Coal	104¼	103½	104¼	1	Merc. Trust	218	218	218
520	Cosden & Co.	15¾	15¼	15¾	5	N. Bk. of B.	155	155	155
128	Cos. O. & G.	14¾	14¾	14¾	20	Sapulpa	9¼	9¼	9¼
55	Elk. Coal	23	23	23	80	United Rys.	83¾	82¾	83¾

Bonds.

$5,000	A. C. L. 5-20s	91¼	91¼	91¼	9,000	C. O. & G. 6s.	107	106¾	106¾
1,000	Ana. & P. 5s.	100	100	100	2,000	Elk. Coal 5s.	102½	102¾	102¾
3,000	Balt. T. 5s.	105¼	105¼	105¼	5,000	Elk. Cp. 6s.	100¼	100¼	100¼
2,500	City 4s, '51	102	102	102	1,000	F. & C. T. 5s.	100¼	100¼	100¼
1,500	Do. 1961	102	101½	102	1,000	M. & M. T. 6s.	100¾	100¾	100¾
3,000	Con. C. rf. 5s	93¼	93¼	93¼	1,000	Kirby Lu. 6s.	99½	99½	99½
11,000	Coal Co. 6s.	97	97	97	1,000	Pa. W. P. 5s.	95¼	95¼	95¼
20,000	Con. G. 4½s.	96¼	95	95¼	5,000	U. Ry. Inc. 4s.	65¾	65¾	65¾
6,000	Cos. ref. 6s.	105	103½	102½	3,000	Un. Ry. 4s.	83¼	83	83¼

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
6	Am. Radia'r.	445	445	445	1	Ozweld	195	195	195
70	Am. Ship	62	62	62	57	Prest-o-lite	120	119	120
91	Bend. Fish	70¾	70	70¾	3	Public Serv.	106	105	106
130	Do pf.	86¾	85¼	86¼	10	Do pf.	99¼	98¾	99¼
100	Chi. C. & C.	3¾	3¾	3¾	20	People's Gas	93	93	93
100	Chi. Rys., 2	20	19	20	26	Quak'r O. pf.	114	114	114
35	Cudahy	113	113	113	218	Sears-Roe.	224½	224¼	224½
86	Com. Edison	136	134	134	20	Shaw	52¼	52¼	52¼
470	Dia. Match.	122	122	122	483	S. Warner	84¼	82¾	82¾
50	Ed. Jones	34	34	34	608	Swift	142	140¾	140¾
850	Ill. C. R.	83	83	83	100	Swift Int.	102	101	101
175	Do pf.	117¾	117¼	117½	29	U. Paper b'd.	28¼	25¾	28¼
1	Illinois Brick	88	88	88	148	Wilson pf.	105	104½	105
85	M. Ward pf.	117	117	117	40	Lindsay	19	19	19
10	Nat. Carbon	310	310	310	99	Nat. Car. pf.	132½	132¼	132½

Bonds.

$4,000	Chi. C. Ry. 1st 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	2,000	Chi. Ry. Sec. B 5s	66	66	66
1,000	Chi. Gas Lt.	100	100	100	1,000	P. G. pref. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼
6,000	C. Ry. 1st 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼	5,000	Pub. Svc. of N. Jll. 5s	95	95	95
6,000	Og. Gas 5s	97½	97	97½	1,000	Wil. 1st 6s	101¾	101¾	101¾

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Tues-day. Ask.		Yester-day. Bid.	Tues-day. Ask.
Aetna pf	20	30	Colt's Arms	785	800
Am. Brass	118	125	Du. Pont	316	320
Atlas Powder	155	165	Du Pont deb.	102	102
Do pf	99	101	Hercules Powder	278	283
Babcock & Wilcox	116	119	Do pf	116	119
Bliss	880	885	Int. Arms	22	30
Do pf	73	78	Niles-Bement-Pond	174	178
Can. F. & F.	175	185	Scovill Mfg	390	400
Can. Explosives	400	500	Winchester Arms	750	900
Do pf	104	110			

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yester-day. Bid.	Tues-day. Ask.		Yester-day. Bid.	Tues-day. Ask.
Amer. Cigar	105	113	MacAndrews & F.	210	220
Do. pf	98	101	Do. pf	90	102
Conley Foil	260	325	P. R.-Am. Tob.	230	230
J. S. Young	160	165	R. J. Reynolds	150	160
Do pf	105	110	Do pf	120	125
Johnson T. F. & M.	100	120			

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

As the day progressed on the Consolidated Stock Exchange spots of weakness gradually developed in the market, with the closing showing heaviness generally through the list. During the forenoon, price fluctuations were within narrow limits and it looked as if a waiting policy had been adopted by Wall Street pending definite developments in international affairs.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am. E. Su.	68¾	67¾	67¾	150	Miami Cop.	39¼	38¾	39¼
200	Am. Can	42	42	42	10	Nat. E. & S.	32	32	32
150	Am. C. & F.	63¾	63¾	63¾	350	N. Y. N. H. & H.	43¾	42¾	43¼
10	Am. H. & L.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	20	North. Pac.	108¾	106½	108¾
80	Am. I. Sec.	26½	26¼	26¾	100	Penn	54¾	54¾	54¾
100	Am. Loco.	70½	69½	70	50	P. C. Pr. r.	48¾	48¾	48¾
430	Am. S. & R.	36¾	36¾	36¾	30	Ray Con.	27	26¾	26¾
20	Am. Sug.	109¾	109¾	109¾	630	Reading	93¾	92½	93¾
80	Am. Wool.	46¾	46¾	46¾	200	Rep. I. & S.	76¾	76	76
40	Am. Zinc.	36¾	36¾	36¾	100	South. Pac.	86	85¾	86
2,510	Anac. Cop.	30¾	29¾	29¾	100	South. Pac.	87	87¼	87¼
120	A. G. & W. I.	94½	92¾	92¾	50	South. Ry.	27½	27¼	27¼
280	Bald. Loco.	52½	51¾	52¾	500	Studebaker	100¾	98½	98¼
10	Balt. & O.	76½	76¾	76¾	100	Tob. Prod.	52	51¾	52
140	Bklyn R. T.	65¾	67¾	67¾	10	Third Av.	40	40	40
150	Butte & S.	49¾	48	48¾	350	Union Pac.	138	137¼	137¾
150	Cali. Pet.	23¾	22¾	22¾	1,020	U. S. I. Al.	124	119¼	119¾
650	Cent. Leath.	86¼	84¾	85	12,480	U. S. Steel.	108¾	107¾	108
100	C. M. & P.	81½	80¾	80¾	740	Utah Cop.	111	109¾	109¾
100	Chino Cop.	57¾	57¾	57¾	250	Utah Secur.	21	21	21
250	Col. F. & I.	46	45¾	45½	50	Va. Car. Ch.	38	37¾	38
150	Colum. Gas.	42¾	41	41	10	W. Un. Tel.	93	92	93
300	Corn Prod.	21¾	20¼	20¾	250	Whouse. El.	48¾	47¾	47¾
700	Cruc. Steel.	69¾	68¾	69¼	MINING STOCKS.				
250	Cuba C. Su.	30¾	28¾	28¾	1,400	Atlanta	.12½	.13½	.13½
20	Dist. Secur.	22¾	22¾	22¾	400	Gold. Cons	.64	.63	.64
100	Erie	25½	25	25	400	Iron Blos.	1.30	1.30	1.30
150	Inspir. Cop.	57¾	57	57¾	500	Jumbo Ext.	.29	.28	.28
250	Int. Mer. M.	26¾	24¾	25¼	1,500	Kewanaa	.21	.20½	.20¾
980	I. M. M. pf.	73	68¾	69¼	400	Portland	1.77½	1.77½	1.77½
20	Int. Paper	39¾	39¾	39¾	600	Rex. Emle.	.24	.23	.23
230	Kenne. Cop.	45¼	44¼	44¾	500	Silver Pick.	.12	.12	.12
860	Lehigh Val.	72½	70¼	70¼	500	Sioux Cons	.14	.14	.14
20	Maxwell Mo.	54	53½	53½	225	Tono. Ext.	3.80	3.80	3.80
500	Mexican Pet.	86¾	84¾	85¼	2,100	Whitecaps	.90	.86	.90

CURB TRANSACTIONS

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 414,478 shares of stocks and $240,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 94,786; railroads, 2,400; oils, 64,049, and mining, 313,243. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
3,000	‡Aetna Expl.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	100	‡Nat. Acme	33¼	33¼	33¼
500	‡Am. Dr. Syn.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10	Ship.	42	42	42
100	Am. Su. Tob.	23½	23	23	600	N. A. P. & P.	6¾	6¾	6¾
400	Am. Wr. P.	4¾	4¾	4¾	62	‡Nat. Zinc	62	60	62
800	Br.-Am. Tob., ord. bearer	19	18¾	18¾	1,500	‡Red. M. Tr.	22¼	21¾	21¾
600	‡Char. L. & P.	2¼	2¼	2¼	200	‡Rep. M. T. pf.	37¼	37¼	37¼
500	Carw. Steel.	12¾	12¾	12¾	10	A. O. Sm. C. pf.	94	94	94
100	Char. I. of A.	7¾	7¾	7¾	100	Sm. & T. T. pf.	9¾	9¾	9¾
700	Chevr. Mot.	105	103	105	650	Stan. Cl. Cp.	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	‡Elec. Steel.	100	100	100	700	Sub. B. v. t. ctfs.	24	23	23½
1,200	‡Elite Pl. St.	⅛	⅛	⅛	13	‡Sup. Steel	32	32	32
241	‡Emer. Mot.	2	2½	2	855	‡Sup. S. 1st pf.	100¼	100	100
100	Interc. Rub.	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	200	‡Rep. M. Co. ctfs.	2	2¼	2¼
4,500	††Jop. O. Sp. n	30	25	30	200	U. S. L. & H.	2	1¾	2
200	Kath. Br. pf.	3¼	3¼	3½	2,600	U. S. Stmshi	6¼	6	6
160	Kel. Wh. pf.	92½	92½	92½	1,500	‡Un. Motors	40¾	39	39
400	‡Ks. S. Kenge	13¾	12	13	350	‡Un. Pr. Sh.	⅞	⅞	⅞
600	‡La. Tor. Ref.	8¾	8¾	8¾	600	‡U. Sug., w.i.	35½	35½	35½
200	L. T. B. 1st pf.	84	84	84	500	World F. y. t. ctfs.	...	...	...
200	‡Lima Loco.	56	56	56	1	‡Y. & R. Ry. 1st	85	85	85
25	‡Luk. S. 1st pf	90½	90½	90½	300	‡W.-M. Air.	8½	8¼	8¼
400	Manh. Trust	½	½	½	300	W.-M. A. pf.	47	45	47
5,000	‡Midvale St.	54	53½	53½	2,000	‡Zinco Conc.	3	2⅝	2⅞
100	‡Mitch. Mot.	50	50	50					

RAILROADS.

1,200	‡Rock I., w.i.	35¾	35	35	600	R. I. pf., (B)	70	69	69
500	‡R. I. pf., (A)	85	84	84	100	‡West. Pac.	19	19	19

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

500	Angio-Am. Oil	16¼	16¼	16¼	25	Std. Oil, N. J.	695	693	693
12	Ind. Pipe Li.	104	104	104	20	Std. Oil, N. Y.	294	293	293
12	Ohio Oil Co.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY.
NOTICE.

Parsons, Kansas, March 1, 1917.

The regular annual meeting of stockholders of the above-named Company for the election of Directors, in conformity with Chapter 197, Laws of Kansas, 1903, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, including the ratification of such action at any time taken or authorized by the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee, or the executive officers of the Company as may be submitted to the meeting, will be held at the General Office of the Company in the City of Parsons, Kansas, on Thursday, the 5th day of April, 1917, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. on Saturday, March 31, 1917, until 10 A. M. April 6, 1917.

C. H. SCHAFF, President.
E. F. BROOMHALL, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Westward Islands Estates Company, Inc., will be held at the office of the Company, No. 1 Madison Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday, March 15th, 1917, for the purpose of hearing and acting upon the reports of Officers and Committees and of electing Directors for the next ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business which may properly come before the meeting.

RAFAEL RIOS, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Anker Coal Dock Company, Inc., will be held at the office of the Company, Room E-1, Number One Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in the forenoon, on Thursday, March 8th, 1917, for the purpose of hearing and acting upon the reports of Officers and Committees and of electing Directors for the next ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business which may properly come before the meeting. RAFAEL RIOS, Secretary.

Jersey City, N. J., Feb. 10, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the International Cigar Machinery Co., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the home office of the Company, 80 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., on Monday, March 5th, 1917, at 3 o'clock P. M.

GEO. E. NAGE, Secretary.

Jersey City, N. J., Feb. 10, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Machine and Foundry Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the home office of the Company, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., on Monday, the 5th day of March, 1917, at 2 o'clock P. M.

GEO. E. NAGE, Secretary.

The American Hardware Corporation
New Britain, Conn.
96 Lafayette Street, New York.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held Tuesday, March 13th, 1917, at 96 Lafayette Street, New York, at 10 A. M. Directors for the ensuing year will be elected, also Inspectors of Election for the next annual meeting.

Dated, New York, February 27th, 1917.

EDWARD MEYER, Secretary.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Association for Stamp Exhibitions will be held Monday, March 12th, 1917, at 4:30 o'clock P. M. at the Century Club, 7 West 43d Street, New York City, for the purpose of electing Directors and transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

JOHN A. KLEMANN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION.
Notice of Dividends on Preferred and Common Stock.

The ten per cent. dividend upon the common stock and the first instalment of the seven per cent. dividend upon the preferred stock of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, which were declared on January 29, 1917, will be payable at the office of the stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M. on March 31, 1917; the second instalment of the dividend upon the preferred stock will be payable June 30, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business at three o'clock P. M. on June 15, 1917; the third instalment on October 1, 1917, to the preferred stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M. on September 15, 1917; and the fourth instalment on January 2, 1918, to the preferred stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M. on December 15, 1917.

Checks will be mailed.

Dated March 1, 1917.

B. H. JONES, Secretary.

American Telephone and Telegraph Company Convertible Bonds Due 1936. Coupon Notice.

Coupons from said bonds, payable by their terms, on March 1, 1917, at the office or agency of the Company in New York City or Boston, will be paid in New York by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

American Telephone and Telegraph Company Convertible Four and One-Half Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms, on March 1, 1917, at the office or agency of the Company in New York City or Boston, will be paid in New York by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

WEST PENN TRACTION & WATER POWER COMPANY

February 28, 1917.

The Directors of the West Penn Traction & Water Power Company ordered dividends resumed on the Preferred Stock of that Company by the declaration of Dividend No. 9, for the quarter ending December 31st, 1916, of 1¾%, to be paid in check out of the net earnings, on March 15, 1917, to stockholders of record on March 10, 1917, and that the transfer books be closed from 12:00 o'clock noon Saturday, March 10, 1917, and remain closed until 10:00 o'clock A. M. March 16, 1917.

R. S. KEATING, Vice President.

CHILDS COMPANY,
208 Fifth Ave.
New York City, Feb. 28th, 1917.

The Board of Directors has declared the following dividends, payable March 10th, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 28th, 1917:

On the Preferred Stock, a quarterly dividend of 1¾%.

On the Common Stock, a dividend of 1¼%.

The transfer books will be closed from March 1st, 1917, to March 10th, 1917, both days inclusive.

H. CHARLES L. ROBERTS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
THE CRESSON CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINING & MILLING CO.
Dividend No. 53.
Amount, $122,000.00.

Amount per share to date, $4,587,182.50.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ten (10) cents per share has been declared upon all outstanding stock of The Cresson Consolidated Gold Mining & Milling Co.

Payable March 10, 1917, to stockholders of record February 28, 1917.

By Order of Board of Directors.

ADOLPH F. ZANG, Secretary.

THE NORTH AMERICAN COMPANY
99 Broad Street, New York, Feb. 26, 1917.

DIVIDEND NUMBER FIFTY-TWO.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT., upon this Company's Capital Stock will be paid on April 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 22, 1917. The stock transfer books will not be closed. CHECKS will be mailed to stockholders who have filed permanent dividend orders at this office.

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

Twenty-Year 4½% Gold Bonds of 1921.

COUPONS DUE MARCH 1, 1917, of the above Bonds will be paid on presentation at the Society's office, 346 of the Society, 346 Fourth Avenue, corner of 25th Street, on and after March 1st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

I, DAVID M. PERRY, of Mount Vernon, in the State of New Jersey, do hereby certify that heretofore, and for a period in excess of three years, one WILLIAM R. WALSH and myself have been transacting business at 2 Maiden Lane, New York City, in the State of New York, under the name of DAVID M. PERRY, in the buying, selling and dealing in jewelry and precious stones of all kinds.

That said partnership expired by limitation on March 31, 1917.

That said partnership was duly dissolved, and that by the terms of the dissolution agreement said William R. Phelps has retained the said firm name, and I, the said David M. Perry, have purchased his interest in the said firm and the good will thereof, and am continuing to conduct and transact the said business at the same place, under the late firm name of Phelps & Perry.

That the true and real full name of the subscription or transaction is the said name with the Post Office address of each person is as follows:

Name: DAVID M. PERRY. Post Office: 116 East Maple Avenue, Mount Vernon, New Jersey.

Dated, New York, February 19th, 1917.

DAVID M. PERRY.

County of New York, ss.:

On this 19th day of February, 1917, before me personally came DAVID M. PERRY, to me known to be the person described in and who executed the foregoing certificate and he duly acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

EDWIN F. VALENTINE,
Notary Public, Kings County. Certificate filed in N. Y. Co. No. 58.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market developed unexpected strength and at the close showed net gains of 2@2¼c. The advance was based on reports that the British Government was charteringneutral vessels in order to facilitate the movement of grain to Europe. In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $2.10@$2.10½; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $2.20¼; No. 2 Northern Manitoba, $2.16, all free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
May	1.53¾	1.51¾	1.53¾	1.51¾	1.11¾
July	1.55¾	1.51¾	1.54¼	1.51¼	1.06¾
September	1.48¾	1.39¾	1.42¾	1.39¾	...

CORN.

The corn market was firmer in sympathy with wheat, closing with net gains of 1¾@2c. There was a moderate export inquiry, and total sales for the day were estimated at 100,000 bushels. An official report on the Argentine acreage made the total this year 6,960,000, compared with a normal of 9,500,000 acres. The crop was said to have been damaged by lack of rainfall, and harvest is near in the north, where the crop is ripening prematurely. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.20, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
May	1.02¾	1.00¼	1.02	1.00¾	.74¼
July	1.01¾	.99¾	1.01¾	.99¾	.75¾

OATS.

The oats market was only moderately active, and while prices were firmer with the other markets changes were comparatively narrow. Shipping conditions were still against export business. In the local cash market prices were steady, with standard quoted at 77c; No. 2 white, 77½c; No. 3 white, 77c; No. 4 white, 76¾c; fancy clipped white, 77@78c; ordinary clipped white, 76@77c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
May	.57¾	.56¾	.57¼	.56¾	.42⅞
July	.55¼	.54⅞	.55¼	.54¾	.41

PROVISIONS.

Prices in the provision market again bounded to new high records, prompted by the abnormal strength in the hog market, where prices were at the highest level since the civil war. Receipts of hogs in Chicago were 30,000, estimated for Thursday, 31,000; Kansas City received 9,000 and Omaha 15,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
Lard—					
May	18.47	18.10	18.45	17.87	10.52
July	18.42	18.07	18.42	17.82	10.70
Ribs—					
May	17.07	16.80	17.07	16.60	11.57
July	17.02	16.82	17.02	16.65	11.70
Pork—					
May	31.95	31.45	31.87	31.00	20.95
July	31.35	30.75	31.32	30.30	20.90

COTTONSEED OIL.

Trading in the cottonseed oil market was active, 4,041 sales amounting to 54,300 barrels. Prices were strong and higher, closing with net gains of 11 to 22 points. The general report gave the amount of cotton seed crushed to Jan. 31 at 2,920,589 tons, compared with 2,628,619 last year. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev.
Spot					12.87@
March	13.00	12.89	12.96@13.00		12.74
April	12.87	12.82	12.85@12.86		12.70
May	12.90	12.82	12.87@12.88		12.73
June	12.86	12.85	12.85@12.86		12.73
July	12.88	12.84	12.86@12.87		12.74
August	12.85	12.85	12.86@12.87		12.75
September	12.52	12.52	12.56@12.57		12.35
October	12.29	12.20	12.30@12.35		12.05

COFFEE.

The coffee market lost most of its recent rally during yesterday's trading under renewed liquidation, with May selling off to 7.86c and September to 8.02c, or within two points of Monday's low level. The close was at practically the low point of the day, showing a net loss of 7 to 18 points. Sales were estimated at 90,250 bags, and included some exchanges of May for later deliveries.

The local spot market was dull and nominally unchanged at 9¾c for Rio 7s and 10¾c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev.
March	7.98	7.66	7.69@7.71		7.73
April			7.69@7.70		7.79
May	7.85	7.78	7.78@7.79		7.85
June			7.81@7.82		7.91
July	7.98	7.90	7.90@7.91		8.00
August			7.96@7.97		8.04
September	8.09	8.02	8.01@8.02		8.09
October	8.16	8.16	8.06@8.07		8.14
November			8.10@8.11		8.18
December	8.25	8.15	8.14@8.15		8.23
January	8.28	8.28	8.18@8.19		8.27

SUGAR.

Sugar futures opened irregular, 1 point lower to 2 points higher, and later became active on trade buying, with some options showing net gains at one time of 10 points. At the high point of the day refining stocks took profit, and values fell off from the best, the close being 1 point net lower to a net advance of 5 points, with sales for the day of 19,400 tons. The market in the outside division was steady, with sentiment nervous, however, due to the generally uncertain conditions existing in the sugar trade regarding the Cuban situation and the local strikes at the refineries. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
March	4.50	4.42	4.02@4.04	4.48
April	4.51	4.45	4.46@4.48	4.44
May	4.56	4.51	4.50@4.52	4.49
June			4.53@4.54	4.51
July	4.60	4.55	4.56@4.58	4.53
August			4.59@4.60	4.55
September	4.65	4.58	4.61@4.62	4.57
October			4.45@4.46	4.47
November	4.37	4.35	4.36@4.38	4.31
December	4.27	4.27	4.29@4.30	4.27

The market for refined sugar was unchanged, with fine granulated listed at 7c and one at 6c, with all others withdrawn from the market. Raw sugar was firm at the close, with holders asking 4½c, cost and freight, for 96-degree positions. There were sales of 4,000 bags full duty San Domingos, afloat, at 4½c, cost, insurance, and freight, and 25,000 bags Cubas, second half March shipment, at 4¼c, cost and freight, to a local refiner. A sale of five on board Cubas was made at 4c, thought to be for export. Forecasts of local loading and amounting to about 3,000 tons. A Boston refiner bought 5,000 bags Porto Rico at 5.14c, cost, insurance, and freight. New Orleans reported sales of 2,000 barrels of granulated sugar spot quotations are purely nominal and as follows: Centrifugal, 5.37c; molasses, 4.40c; cost and freight, 4¼c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 6,879 packages. The market for fresh butter seems to have struck bottom for the moment, and, with some short supply, a slight recovery is noted in the finer grades of fresh creamery. Plenty of the medium qualities, and they are selling at very irregular rates. Creamery specials, higher than extras, per lb., 41@41½c; extras, 92 score, 40½c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 37½@40c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 35@37c; thirds, 34@34½c; creamery, fine, but unsalted, higher than extras, 41½@42½c; extras, 40@41c; firsts, 37½@39½c; seconds, 35½@37c; creamery, held, higher than extras, 38½@39c; extras, 36@36½c; firsts, 37@37½c; seconds, 35@36c; ordinary to good, 33@35c; dairy, tubs, finest, 39½@40c; good to prime, 37@38c; common to fair, 34@36c; process renovated, extras, 33½@34c; firsts, 32@32½c; lower grades, 30@31½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 31@32c; ladles, current make, firsts, 29@30c; seconds, 28c; lower grades, 27@28c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 29@29½c; No. 2, 27½c; lower grades, 26@27c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 9,839 cases. At the opening on the Exchange there seemed to be some support at 34c for firsts, and immediately after the opening sales were made at that price. Later, on the Mercantile Exchange, some goods were sold at lower figures, ranging down to 33c. The trading from store was not active, and the offerings were fairly liberal. Sales up to noon were at irregular prices, chiefly 33@34c, but later in the day there was further decline and at the close it was difficult to find buyers above 31½@32c. Further receipts of California white were sold generally at 90c, and in the early trading, in rare instances 4c higher, but late sales were lower. Some lots of whites from nearer by Western points and Canada commanded slightly better prices. Nearby white eggs are a little more plentiful and the market is lower, with outside quotations extreme and reached only for strictly fancy stock of good size and perfect color; the greater part of the supply sells in range of 36@38c. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 35½@36c; extra firsts, 33c; firsts, 31½@32½c; seconds and lower grades, 30@31c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 39@39½c; ordinary to good, 35@37c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 34@36c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 31½@33c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, henneries, fine to fancy, 34@35c; gathered brown and mixed colors, firsts to extra firsts, 33@33½c; duck eggs, Baltimore, 48@50c; Southern, 42@43c.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

FRIEND & FLEISCH, INSURANCE—No. 1 Liberty Street, 24th floor.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name and style of FRIEND & FLEISCH, has been dissolved by mutual consent, as of February 1st, 1917. The business will be continued under the old firm name by WILLIAM H. FLEISCH, who alone will sign in liquidation, having purchased the assets and assumed the liabilities.

CLARENCE G. FRIEND,
WILLIAM H. FLEISCH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of STRAUS HOMPESCHEIN CO. heretofore conducting the business of manufacturing of lamps, shades, &c., at 132 West 21st Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, has been dissolved by the withdrawal of David Malbrunn.

The assets of the firm have been acquired, and the liabilities have been assumed by Martin Straus and Leopold Straus Co.

Dated, New York, February 1st, 1917.

DAVID MAIBRUNN.

AMERICAN REAL ESTATE CO.

Committee Writes to Creditors Urging a Reorganization.

The reorganization Committee of the American Real Estate Company has sent a letter to creditors presenting additional information regarding the company's affairs and pointing out advantages which may be derived from reorganization, instead of liquidation. It is pointed out that mortgages of more than $10,000,000 exist.

"Under prevailing conditions in respect of real estate," says the letter, "the buying in of mortgaged properties at foreclosure sale by holders of mortgages, resulting in complete loss to the owners, has become a frequent occurrence. The receivers have no funds out of which they may improve any of the unimproved property. There are vacant or unimproved properties carried at a cost of over $6,500,000, which yield no income, and their annual carrying charges, including taxes and mortgage interest, amount to $300,000. The receivers will be under constant and increasing pressure to sell, and that pressure will be apt to become a controlling influence in forcing sales, even under the guardianship of the court.

"This is the condition which the committee, by its plan, would provide for and avert through a new company with money enough to take the property out of the custody of the receivers and protect, operate and liquidate it under more favorable circumstances and with greater economy than is usual with receiverships."

American Bank Note Earns $655,268

The American Bank Note Company reports net earnings of $655,268 in 1916, after preferred dividends were paid. This was an increase of $140,253 over the preceding year, and equivalent to $7.28 for each share of common stock, against $5.72 in 1915. The annual report yesterday said that plans had been completed for filling long-time contracts in the Far East which should assist in stabilizing manufacturing operations to a greater degree this year than in 1916.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 28.—Forty-one corporations, having aggregate capitalization of $4,518,100, were chartered today. They include:

McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, Inc., printing, publishing, 50,000 shares of no par value, carry on business with $2,500,000; E. T. Magoffin, L. D. Baldwin, M. Conboy, 27 Pine St., N. Y.

Adirondack Resort Corporation, Lake Placid, hotels, restaurants, cafes, camps, clubhouses, amusement and pleasure resorts, $600,000; J. A. Potter, S. Hamilton, T. M. Applegarth, Hotel Ansonia, Manhattan.

Glassoclear Corporation, chemists, auto equipment, wind shields, store fronts, $500,000; A. S. Klein, J. J. Lazarus, L. Frasin, 321 West 92d St.

Herreshoff Mfg. Co., Inc., ship building, 2,000 shares $100 each, 8,000 shares no par value; carry on business with $400,000; H. M. Sousa, N. G. Herreshoff, R. W. Emmons, 2d, Boston, Mass.

Bethlehem Coal Co., Inc., Binghamton, coal, fuel, petroleum products, $100,000; A. M. Bissell, A. H. Roberts, E. E. Powell, 43 Orton Av., Binghamton.

A. Levy Co., Inc., merchandise, agent, factor, broker, $50,000; A. Levy, 171 West End Av.

Semiramis Cigarette and Tobacco Co., Inc., tobacco, smokers' articles, $50,000; L. Atnes, G. Anemoyannis, Negris, 47 West 34th St.

General Omnibus Co. of America, Inc., street cars, omnibuses, electric devices, car equipment, $10,000; S. Grossmann, H. J. Litt, S. Brand, 602 West 157th St.

The Niagara Press Corp., Lockport, publishers, printers, book sellers, stationers, $25,000; A. Lee, C. L. Nicholes, W. M. McArthur, Lockport.

International Bead Co., Inc., beads, trimmings, $25,000; M. G. Sullivan, G. Cogen, F. Gilbert, 188 West 81st St.

The Leader Dept. Store, Inc., dept. stores, $50,000; M. L. Harris, A. Goldstein, A. Shifrin, 1,045 Southern Boulevard, Bronx.

L. Cesar Co., Inc., Rochester, tobacconists, $15,000; H. M. Levy, P. S. Newhouse, G. S. Lehrberg, 464 Alexander St., Rochester.

Scientific Apparatus Co., Inc., surgical, scientific instruments, $10,000; A. Stanbolin, I. B. Stewart, W. Scott, 495 Broadway.

Thomas J. May Produce Corp., dairy, farm products, poultry, $10,000; H. J. Sondheim, M. B. Cohn, T. May, 606 West 184th St.

La French Spark Plug Co. of New York, Inc., auto accessories, $10,000; J. W. Butler, C. C. and F. C. Ahrens, 1,264 Broadway.

R. & B. Knitting Mills, Inc., Brooklyn, sweaters knit goods, $10,000; A. and J. Baker, M. Rubin, 172 Utica Av., Brooklyn.

The Bardt Printing Co., Inc., stationers, printers, $5,000; C. Bokor, E. Schulhoff, J. Bardt, 304 West 111th St.

S and T Garage, Inc., autos, storage, $2,000; B. Markowitz, J. De Stein, S. Tevel, 207 Audubon Av.

Adirondack Engineering Co., Inc., Brooklyn, contracting, engineering, construction, $10,000; G. F. and J. J. Gulnan, V. F. Donlon, 1,029 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

Geo. Kun & Co., Inc., Bronx, embroidery, $8,000; G. Kun, H. and S. Block, 686 Beck St., Bronx.

The Erbie Specialty Co., Inc., Brookton, Elite pocket emergency case, first aid cabinets, $5,000; A. B. Badgley, G. A. Ottaway, G. F. Vanarnum, Brockton.

Western New York Lumber Corp., North Tonawanda, timbering, lumber, building materials, $5,000; D. Vroman, I. and A. Von Kleist, North Tonawanda.

United Belting and Oil Mfg. Co., Inc., belting for machinery, $5,000; F. Rilenker, A. Berg, L. Moskowitz, 321 Stone Av., Brooklyn.

Public Service Drug Co., Inc., Glens Falls chemists, druggists, $5,000; R. R. Higgins, F. P. Tucker, F. B. Wood, Ticonderoga.

Pilot Motor Sales Co., Inc., autos, supplies, $5,000; C. Hall, R. E. and K. P. Zane, 354 Wadsworth Av.

Murwood Electrical Constructing Co., Inc., Brooklyn, construct, install electrical devices, $5,000; J. Duffy, F. Holman, J. F. Duffy, 238 East 27th St.

Authorization: The Fiberloid Corp., Massachusetts, manufacture and treat pyroxylene and its compounds, 100,000 shares, Representative, Edmund J. Levine, 53 5th Av., New York.

Capital increases: Monahan Rotary Engine Corp., New York, $1,000 to $75,000; Public Sterilizer Co., Inc., New York, $1,000 to $10,000; Bofan Amusement Corp'n, Manhattan, $2,500 to $4,000; shares $5,000 to 12,000; Greenwich Movie Corp'n, Manhattan, $5,000 to $2,610, shares 200 to 322; Storm Water-Proofing Corp'n, New York, $65,000 to $100,000; Deeps Steel Valley Corp'n, Syracuse, 10 to 10,000 shares, $55c to $50,000; Complete Products Corp'n, Saratoga Spa, $30,000 to $150,000; Ocean Co., Inc., New York, 100 to 2,000 shares, $6,000 to $50,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Arms and The Man Publishing Co., New York; The Minckler Drug Co., Genesee; Art Stone Co., Inc., Gloversville; Wonder Shade Co., Inc., Lockport; Forest and Stake Co., Inc., Brooklyn; Tropical Film Co., Inc., New York.

Merger: Republic Electric Co. and Robertson-Cataract Electric Co., under name of Robertson Electric Co., Buffalo.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 28.—Charters filed:: Triangle Buffet, Inc., Newark, restaurant enterprise, $100,000; Joseph H. Margulis, Newark. Kenneth G. Trippett and John Fitzpatrick, Montclair.

Park Avenue Amusement Company, Union Hill, amusements, $25,000; Joseph Davis, Robert Hillas, and J. Phillip Dippel, West New York.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 28.—Charters filed:

Amalgamated Film Distribution, Inc., features films and manufacture machinery and all apparatus pertaining to photography $3,000,000; Emanuelle Trotta, Angela Youssolino, Marjorie K. Jobock, all of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wright Precision and Refining Corporation, acquire gas lands and develop the same, and market and refine oils; G. N. Wright, W. O. Dickinson, A. L. Brownlee, James A. Hobson, all of Tulsa, Okla.

Consolidation: Pennsylvania Keystone Company and the Pennsylvania Keystone Graphite and Paint Company under the name of the Pennsylvania Keystone Company, New York.

Change of name: Esperanza Mining Company of New York to Esperanza Miner of California, Inc.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.—Forecast: N. Car.—Rain Thurs. and Fri.; colder Thurs. in s. e.; fresh n. e. winds.

S. Car.—Probably rain Thurs. and Fri.; cooler Thurs.; moderate to fresh winds, becoming e.

Ga.—Rain Thurs. and Fri.; cooler Thurs. in n. and cent.; moderate to fresh variable winds.

Fla.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.; probably showers in n.; cooler in n. w. Thurs.; moderate to fresh n. e. to e. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Rain Thurs. and Fri.; cooler in n. and cent. Thurs.; moderate to fresh e. winds.

Tenn.—Rain Thurs. and Fri.

Ky.—Unsettled Thurs. and Fri.; probably rain.

Ohio and Ind.—Fair in n., cloudy in s. Thurs. Fri., probably rain or snow; moderate n. winds.

Mich.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; moderate w. winds.

Ill. and Mo.—Fair Thurs. and Fri., except unsettled in extreme s.

Wis. and Iowa—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Minn. and N. Dak.—Fair Thurs.; warmer Fri.

S. Dak.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; warmer Fri.

Neb.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Kan.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.

La.—Probably rain Thurs.; colder except in s. w.; Fri. cloudy.

Ark.—Cloudy Thurs.; rain in s.; Fri. cloudy.

Okla. and W. Texas—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.

E. Texas—Unsettled, probably rain Thurs.; colder in n.; Fri. cloudy.

RAILROAD'S EARNINGS GROW.

The New Orleans Great Northern Reports Best Year in History.

Net income of the New Orleans, Great Northern Railroad, shown in a revised annual report made up for the year ended Dec. 31, was $287,002, exceeding by $34,151 the results in 1913, hitherto the best period in the road's history. Earnings for January, although lowered somewhat by the car shortage, were well ahead of last year, the net income of $28,693 comparing with $15,635 for January of 1916.

Although the mortgage securing the company's first 5 per cent. bonds has no sinking fund provision, the Directors have authorized the establishment of a fund which will be started this year. It is proposed to set aside 20 per cent. of net income for the purchase of the bonds, which will either be canceled or held in the sinking fund.

Denver Light Co. Sells Stocks.

The Denver Gas & Electric Light Company has sold to Henry L. Doherty & Co. $1,500,000 6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, which is being offered at 95 and accrued dividends. Proceeds will be used to retire the $900,000 outstanding bonds of the Lacombe Electric Company, a predecessor corporation, and for extensions and improvements. Substantially all of the $10,000,000 common stock of the company is owned by the Cities Service Company.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 28.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

129TH ST, 240 West, n s, 451.5 ft w of 7th Av, 18.9x99.11; Elizabeth Riley to Bridgetown Realty Co., mtg $35,000, Feb. 23; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

BROADWAY, s w corner of 49th St, 20.2x 90x19.4x99, with all title to land in bed of Bloomingdale Road, in front; Jos. H. Salomon, Elmsford, N. Y., to Northern Fee Co., mtg $74,700, all liens, Nov. 20, 1912; attorney, W. J. Salomon, 17 West 42d St. $1

CHERRY ST, 25-3 ft e of new Chambers St, runs n 61.1 to s w s of New Chambers St x s e 76.4 to n s of Cherry St x w 55.5 to beginning, gore; Realty Redemption Company of New York to New York Trust Co., 26 Broad St, mtg $15,000, b. and w., Feb. 26; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St. $1

FRONT ST, 32, n s, 104.2 ft e of Broad St; Rosina Vollhart to Geo. B. Newlett, 116 West 121st St, mtg $15,000, Feb. 28; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $1

Adirondack Resort Corporation, Lake Placid, hotels, restaurants, cafes, camps, clubhouses, amusement and pleasure resorts, $600,000; J. A. Potter, S. Hamilton, T. M. Applegarth, Hotel Ansonia, Manhattan.

Glassoclear Corporation, chemists, auto equipment, wind shields, store fronts, $500,000; A. S. Klein, J. J. Lazarus, L. Frasin, 321 West 92d St.

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Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 28.—

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

An unusually large number of deals in various parts of the city gave a marked tone of activity to the realty market yesterday. Upper Fifth Avenue, which has been developing considerable investment interest, came to the front prominently again in the sale by Arthur Brisbane of the large plot he acquired last December at the southeast corner of 103d Street. He has resold the property to a syndicate which, it is said, contemplates important improvements in the near future. The plot has a frontage of 100.11 on the avenue by 175 feet on the street. Mr. Brisbane purchased the immediate Fifth Avenue portion from the estate of R. F. Dunning and a large part of the street frontage from the estate of Jacob Ruppert.

Pedtke & Ellman were the brokers in the transaction. On the previous day the same brokers sold the easterly block front from 109th Street to the Park Circle.

Buys $600,000 Riverside Drive House.

Samuel A. Megeath, President of the Alsace Realty Company, has purchased the nine-story Terrace Court apartment house at the southwest corner of Riverside Drive and Ninety-third Street. Title will be taken in the name of the Terrace Court Company, recently incorporated at Albany. The property covers a plot 145 by 117 and was sold by Jacob Axelrod, President of the West side Construction Company. It has been held at about $600,000. The assessed valuation is $500,000.

As part payment the buyer gave a tract of forty-two acres, known as Robinswood, at Whitestone, L. I., having a frontage of 1,000 feet on Little Neck Bay and valued at $150,000.

Barton Thompson was the broker in the transaction.

Midtown Loft in Apartment Deal.

For the fourth time within a year the twelve-story loft building at 106 East Nineteenth Street has been sold. The present buyer was the B. F. & G. Realty Company, Richard W. Freedman, President. It was purchased from Frederick Brown, who acquired it a short time ago. The building covers a plot 25 by 92, adjoining the Pocono Building on the southeast corner of Fourth Avenue.

In exchange Mr. Brown took the six-story apartment house at the southeast corner of Pinehurst Avenue and 179th Street, 100 by 100. The properties in the deal aggregated in value about $375,000. The brokers were G. W. Cahen and Theodore S. Tenney.

Investor Buys $100,000 Madison Avenue Corner.

An investing client of Douglas L. Elliman & Co. has purchased from the Boyton Realty Company, H. C. Mathews President, the five-story building with stores occupying a lot 20 by 40, on the northwest corner of Sixty-third Street and Madison Avenue. The property was held at $100,000.

There is a good demand for this class of property on the avenue, especially north of Forty-second Street, for small shops, and several sales are reported pending.

Another Sale on Front Street.

The five-story building at 61 Front Street 25 by 85, has been purchased by an investor from J. R. Gilford and others, whose family has owned the property since 1804. Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd represented the purchaser, and the Cruikshank Company the seller. The property is in the wholesale coffee centre, where there has been considerable activity of late.

Water Street Sale Involving Improvements.

Horace S. Ely & Co. has sold 370 and 372 Water Street, two old buildings on a lot 38.2 by 58 by irregular, between Oliver Street and James Slip, for Martha A. Peaston to a client, who will alter and occupy the premises.

Church Buys in Harlem.

The Walker Methodist Episcopal Church has purchased from Clara Kingsley the former Mt. Gilead Church property at 141 East 132d Street, 20 by 99.11. The seller purchased the property at foreclosure on Nov. 29 for $5,000 in the Vesey Street salesroom at the auction stand of Arthur C. Sheridan. The consideration in the present sale was $7,500.

Buyers for Private Dwellings.

Dr. W. W. Herrick, formerly associated with Dr. E. G. Janeway, has purchased for occupancy 49 East Fifty-third Street from Dr. John Howland. The property consists of a four-story dwelling on a lot 20 by 100.5.

The Islesboro Estate, Inc., sold to a client of Douglas L. Elliman & Co. 107 East Thirty-fifth Street, a five-story English basement dwelling on a lot 18.9 by 98.5. The property was held at $70,000.

Mrs. Margaret Flynn sold to C. H. Treat the four-story dwelling, on lot 17 by 100.5 at 29 West Fifty-second Street. It is assessed by the city at $52,000. Ashforth & Co. were the brokers.

Telephone Company Increases West Thirty-sixth Street Plot.

The New York Telephone Company has increased its holdings in West Thirty-sixth Street by the purchase of 224, a three-story building, on a lot 25 by 98.9. The company holds title to 206 to 222, and with the property just acquired controls a plot 182 by 98. An exchange building will be erected on the site. John J. Talbot negotiated the transaction. This is the first transfer of the premises in forty-five years. The property was bought by Michael Fitzsimons, deceased, in January, 1871, for $13,000, and it brought nearly three times that price.

Operator Buys in North Moore Street.

Samuel Kilpatrick, operator, has purchased from the Central Trust Company, trustee of the estate of Lillian S. Gillespie, 42 North Moore Street, a six-story loft building, on lot 25 by 100, adjoining corner of Hudson Street, held at $40,000. This is the first transfer of the property in twenty-six years. Nehring Brothers negotiated the sale.

Two Dyckman Deals.

H. F. Byrnes & Co. sold for Laird Brothers to G. L. Lawrence a one-story and basement garage, on a plot 40 by 100, at 602 West 207th Street.

Loton H. Slawson Company sold for a client the four lots at the southeast corner of 208th Street and Tenth Avenue to a corporation organized by an old-time builder of some of the finest residences in the Fifth Avenue section. The new owners propose to erect a five-story building containing apartments of three and four rooms.

Tenement Sale.

The estate of Michael J. Newman sold to a client of C. R. Faruld 221 East Tenth Street, a five-story tenement, on a lot 25.6 by 100.

Bronx Sales.

Harold H. Harding sold for Elisabeth A. Thompson to Thomas Mulligan the two-family eleven-room house 47 West 170th Street, on a lot 25 by 78.

An investing client of Cahn & Cahn purchased 684 Union Avenue, a two-family house, on a lot 18.7 by 95, from the Bond and Mortgage Guaranty Company.

Mitchell A. C. Levy purchased two lots on the east side of Cambreling Avenue, between 187th and 188th Streets, running through to Crescent Avenue from the Henry Morgenthau Company.

The Nason Realty Company bought from Constantine Wagner 601 Beach Terrace, Bronx, a three-story dwelling and garage, on plot 70 by 100. The property was held at $25,000. Arnold, Byrne & Baumann were the brokers.

Brooklyn.

The Meister Builders, Inc., purchased the northwest corner of Bedford Avenue and Prospect Place, a one-story taxpayer, occupied as automobile showrooms, held at $160,000.

Daniel H. Jackson sold to a client of John F. Gifting the southeast corner of Pitkin Avenue and Chestnut Street, 25 by 100. The buyer will improve it with a two-story taxpayer.

Long Island.

The Land Credit Corporation, Harold G. Aron, President, has purchased Lake View Park, a subdivision at West Hempstead, Nassau County, L. I., from the Ambeck Realty Company. The park contains 280 lots, and was bought for development by the sellers about four years ago. The Land Credit Corporation gave in exchange two houses and five lots at Malverne, L. I.

The Schlesinger Realty Company bought from Esther Isenberg six six-story flats, plot 150 by 100, at 407 to 417 East Sixtieth Street, adjoining the Industrial School No. 9 and facing the Queensboro Bridge. The buyers own 402 and 404.

W. Baldwin has purchased from A. B. Schweizer and W. Schweizer a plot 50 by 80 feet, on the east side of Birch Street, north of Old South Road, Jamaica.

G. D. L. Harison has purchased from C. Rowcraft an acre of land on Turnpike Road, Astoria, adjacent to the property of J. Lent.

New Jersey.

William J. Field, First Vice President of the Commercial Trust Company of Jersey City, purchased from Joseph Cutley 144 Gifford Avenue, in the West Side Park section of Jersey City, a large brick and frame dwelling on a plot 60 by 100.

Andrew J. Steelman, as receiver, sold the plant of the Greenfield Dairy Company, a two-story brick building located on a plot 83 by 37 on the southwest corner of Clifton Place and Fairmount Avenue, Jersey City, to the Sheffield Farms, Slawson-Decker Company.

Buys Home at Stamford.

Griffen Prince and Ripley have sold for the Southfield Point Company a residence at Southfield Point, Stamford, Conn., adjoining the Southfield Point Club, to Rdn Johnson Young, authoress. The plot is 100 by 75.

Upper Broadway Lease for Garage.

The plot on the east side of Broadway, 62 feet north of 185th Street, 150 feet on Broadway by 211 deep, recently leased by Klein & Jacobs for 21 years, has been released by them for the same term to the Lenox Garage Company, Inc., at a gross rental of $7,500 per annum. Klein & Jacobs are erecting for the lessee a one-story garage. The original lessees took the property from Anna W. Smith a short time ago, at a rental of $2,500 a year with taxes.

Old Altman Building on Sixth Avenue Completely Leased.

Heli & Stern have leased for Vincent Astor the fourth floor in the old Altman building, at the southwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street; to the Lily of France Corset Company, for a long term of years. The space leased covers about 20,000 square feet and completes the renting of the building.

Commercial Leases.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased in conjunction with Rowantree-Schley the store at 1,140 and 1,146 Broadway, in the new sixteen-story Ayer building, Twenty-sixth Street and Broadway, to the Western Union Telegraph Company for a term of years.

Henry Hof has leased for James P. Carey the building at 308 East Thirty-seventh Street to Frank Gray.

William H. Whiting & Co. leased the building 244 Water Street to Joe H. Merritt Company; and the store and basement 255 Pearl Street to Wheelock, Lovejoy & Co.

The Brett & Goode Company leased 62 and 64 West Fourteenth Street through to 65 and 67 West Thirteenth Street, the entire sixth floor, to the Uncle Sam Doll Corporation for a term of years.

J. B. English leased for the East Forty-seventh Street Realty Corporation the store and basement 243 and 245 West Forty-seventh Street to the Poslam Manufacturing Company for a term of years.

Department Store Cuts Real Estate Brokers' Rates.

Bernheimer Brothers, department store proprietors of Baltimore, Md., have added a new department to their establishment and are now prepared to sell, rent or lease a house, a farm, a room or an apartment to their customers. An experienced real estate broker has been placed in charge and the firm announces that it will do business at 20 per cent. less than the usual rates.

Realty Notes.

Leon S. Altemeyer and Chr. Volzing & Son, Inc., negotiated a first mortgage of $10,000 at 5 per cent. on the five-story flat at 68 West 133d Street, 25 by 100.

The F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Company have moved their mortgage department from the Guaranty Trust Building to 141 Broadway.

The Friedman Construction Company has moved to 198 Broadway.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET,

By Joseph P. Day.

59th St, 38 West, s e, 225 ft s of 6th Av, 25x100.5, five-story building; adjourned to March 7.

23d St, 120 West, s s, 175 ft w of 6th Av, 35x98.9, four-story building; Bowery Savings Bank against L. F. Cooper et al.; Cadwalader, W. & J. T. attorneys; due on judgment, $16,000; taxes, &c., $5,622.97; to the plaintiff for $48,000.

3d Av, 1,674, w s, 26.5 ft s of 94th St, 26x75, five-story tenement; L. L. Stephenson against Anna Wallmann et al.; Woods, G. S., attorneys; due on judgment, $10,-360.41; taxes, &c., $1,344.19; to the plaintiff for $19,000.

110th St, 327 East, n s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x100.11, three-story house; F. S. Koshland against Angelina Ferrari et al.; Rose & P., attorneys; due on judgment, $7,515.96; taxes, &c., $830.40; to W. H. Jeffers for $7,000.

118th St, 448 East, s s, 100 ft w of Pleasant Av, 17x75, three-story house; George Ramsey and another against Mary E. P. Wright et al.; Beekman, M. & G., attorneys; due on judgment, $6,670.22; taxes, &c., $202.29; to the plaintiff for $1,850.

118th St, 450 East, s s, 92 ft w of Pleasant Av, 17x75.7, three-story house; same against E. L. Bainbridge et al.; same attorneys; due on judgment, $6,139.32; taxes, &c., $204.29; to the plaintiff for $1,000.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

118th St, 444 West, s s, 268.9 ft e of Broadway, 18.8x100.11, four-story-and-basement dwelling; Lawyers Title and Trust Co. against Lena Post et al.; Dean, T. & M., attorneys; due on judgment, $15,104.01; taxes, &c., $423.84; to the plaintiff for $15,800.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

74th St, 508-510 East, s s, 175 ft e of Avenue A, 50x102.2—two-story building; Metropolitan Savings Bank against A. W. Clausen et al; A. S. & W. Hutchins, attorneys; due on judgment, $16,885.53; taxes, &c., $765.60; to the plaintiff for $17,000.

By Samuel Marx.

Lewis St, 56 to 60, e s, 175 ft n of Delancey St, 74.2x100, three-story tenement and two-story extension; agreement and foreclosure; Sarah Fegan against Adam P. Schmitt et al.; John H. Rogan, attorney; P. Lewis Anderson, referee; due, $5,372.85; taxes, &c., $400.80; subject to a mortgage of $41,-000; to the plaintiff for $42,290.

By Henry Brady.

120th St, 78 West, s s, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, 20x100.11, three-story dwelling; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, &c., which Rose Reddy had on May 7, 1913, or since; Alfred H. Smith, Sheriff; Engel Bros., attorneys; to Morris Forreau for $25.

By Charles A. Berrian.

132d St, 110 West, 137.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 12.6x99.11, four-story dwelling; Sarah A. Brush against Anna M. Ashman et al.; Arrowsmith & Dunn, attorneys; C. C. Marvin, referee; due, $5,548.62; taxes, &c.; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

165th St, East, s s, whole front between Teller Av and Clary Av, 222.5x115.4x250.11x127.10, vacant; Benenson Realty Co. against Hubsener-Escher Co. et al.; Elfers & Aberley, attorneys; John F. Dyer, referee; due, $9,718.81; taxes, &c., $425; subject to first mortgage of $25,500; to the plaintiff for $20,750.

Bronx and Pelham Parkway, s s, 19.1 ft w of land of N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co., 456.9x100x150x100 to Bronx and Pelham Parkway to Westchester or Mill Creek; Emma G. Anchinclose against Lillian Hof et al.; Samuel M. Fischer, attorney; Hugo Levy, referee: due, $14,647.40; taxes, &c., $2,284.85; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

By Samuel Marx.

Walton Av, w s, 306.10 ft s of Mount Eden Av, late Belmont, 77.9x105x22x100x150x25x 50x26x16.11, vacant; Simeon M. Barber against James A. Woolf et al.; Action 4; Harold Swain, attorney; Marcel Levy, referee; due, $8,085.51; taxes, &c., $2,250; to the plaintiff for $300.

Interior parcel, beginning at a point 58.4 ft n w of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 25x20, Lot 20, Block 2830, Sec. 11; David Wallace against James A. Woolf et al.; Action 2; Benjamin G. Bain, attorney; John H. Rogan, referee; due, $480.53; taxes, &c., $50; to the plaintiff for $600.

By George Frye.

Willis Av, w s, whole front between Southern Boulevard and 134th St, 200x196x100x 25x100x177.6, vacant; withdrawn.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

18th St, 412 to 418 West; for a one-story garage, 100x100; J. & S. Maier and J. J. Gilligan, 431 West 14th St, owners; and J. S. Maher, 401 West 14th St, architect; cost, $12,000.

East Broadway, 27; for a six-story store and office building, 25x87.4; Alfred Zaiss, 224 Cathedral St, owner; M. J. Harrison, World Building, architect; cost, $20,000.

49th St, 18 East; for a seven-story office building, 25x90; Centre White Co., 135 Broadway, owner; Schwartz & Gross, 347 5th Av, architects; cost, $17,500.

Wall St, 95 and 97; for a seven-story office building, 41x40; J. Aron & Co., premises, owner; E. Levy, 60 West 45th St, architect; cost, $40,000.

130th St, 110 to 114 East; for a two-story garage, 75x99; W. T. Carleton, 60 West 126th St, owner; C. W. Rubi, 4,707 Hull Av, architect; cost, $28,000.

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

CARMINE ST, 82, south store; West Side Paper Stock Co. to Angelo Paglione, on the premises, 5 years from Feb. 1, 1917, 3-year renewal; attorney, A. L. Arss. 201 Bleecker St. $232

SOUTH ST, 223 and 227, third and fourth floors; Harry Morrill to Max Lahowitz and another, 246 Vernon Av, Brooklyn, 3 years from Jan. 15, 1916; attorney, Louis J. Gold, 132 Nassau St. $900

2D AV, 40, second floor; Charles A. Slagsvold to Quan Toy, 13 Pell St, 9 2-12 years from March 1, 1917; attorney, J. K. Chung, 215 Montague St, Brooklyn. $1,200

47TH AV, 49, s e corner of 22d st, south floor and basement and first and second lofts; Julia J. Peck and another to Robert J. F. Schwarzenbach, 471 Park Av, 6 years from Feb. 1, 1917, 10-year renewal at $4,000; attorneys, Roelker, B. & S., 63 William St. $22,500

36TH ST, 45 and 47 West, stores, basements and first lofts; Michael Cinman to Jacob Thonet et al., firm, Thonet Bros., Vienna, Austria, 10 years from Feb. 1, 1918; attorney, F. B. Robert, 180 Broadway. $17,250

97TH ST, 15 West, n s, 268 ft e of 5th Av, 32x100.5, all new building to be erected at cost to lessor to extent of $100,000; Zuphonia S. Coffin to Tiffany Studios, 407 Madison Av, from Oct. 1, 1917, to April 30, 1938, 21-year renewal; 8 p. c. of cost of new building or alterations and taxes, &c.; attorneys, De Forest Brothers, 30 Broad St. $12,500

87TH ST, 210 East, ground floor and basement; Jno. B. Harrison, trustee, to James Condy, 402 Madison Av; from March 1, 1917, to Oct. 1, 1923; attorney, J. F. Bradley, 51 Chambers St. $1,020

Bronx.

THIRD AV, 3,208, store; David Shapiro to William Wiertz and another, 1,670 Arthur Av, 5 years from April 1, 1917; attorney, Arthur I. Howe, 391 East 149th St. ..$1,500

182D ST, 751, s s, store; Joseph Sachs to I. Josephowitz, 751 East 182d St, 4 years from Feb. 15, 1917; attorney, Henry M. Cook, 804 East 151st St. ..... $540 to $564

172D ST, 896 East, s e corner Benbury Place, store, &c.; Annie Codwise to Charles Bushel, 886 East 172d St, 5 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, Charles Bushel, 886 East 172d St. ..... $900 to $1,020

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

EAST BROADWAY, 27; E. R. Moore against Julius Mano et al.; Feb. 23, 1917. ..... $91

118TH ST, 60 and 62 West; Barnet Kimler against Benjamin Alexander et al., Oct. 27, 1916 ..... $240

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Real Estate in All its Branches.

Joseph P. Day

31 Nassau St., N. Y. 'Phone 744 Cort.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

EAST 68TH STREET

between

Madison and Park Aves.

A Fine 5-Story

American Basement House

5 Masters' Rooms
6 Servants' Rooms
4 Bathrooms
Electric Elevator

All in perfect order, built to order for the present owner about 6 years ago. Now in the market at an attractive price. Full particulars on request.

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Private House Department
10 East 33d St. 'Phone 1100 Murray Hill.

INVESTORS

Two five-story modern apartments, 55-front each; five apartments each floor; located near Broadway; price $62,500 each, rent $6,800; easy terms. Offer wanted.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN
115 BROADWAY.

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Send for list of modern brick homes, 6 to 10 rooms, for sale on rent-money terms.

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2176 66th St., Brooklyn.

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A beautiful estate; up-to-date 12-room house, 3 baths; large garage; other outhouses; 45 minutes from Wall St. Rent $2,500. Brokers protected.

S. L. PAKAS, 55 Liberty St.

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Trains Now Running

through the heart of Long Island City; five-cent fare to all parts of the city. Half an hour closer than the Bronx. Twelve minutes from Grand Central subway station to Broadway station, and fifteen minutes to Ditmars Avenue.

400 FEET FRONTAGE, close to Broadway and Grand Avenue stations. Ripe for improvement with stores and apartment houses. Price about one-third of the Bronx. Will divide to suit. Great opportunity for builders.

2,500 FEET FRONTAGE in a solid block, with 300 feet on the East River, one block from East River Park, and within a few minutes' walk of Ditmars Avenue express station. Biggest bargain in Long Island City. Fine location for an institution.

Maps and prices on request. Brokers protected.

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Great Bargains at Freeport

42 minutes from New York; 8 minutes from Station.

New English Stucco Houses of 8 Rooms

on Plot 90x100. Best Residential Section; every modern improvement, Hardwood Floors, Electric Light, Open Fireplaces, etc.

Price $8,500.

Excellent terms to right party. Photo and full particulars can be had from

Stephen P. Pettit,
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Handsome Furnished Bungalow

5 rooms and bath; all large, airy rooms, with every modern improvement; house contains up-to-date furniture, rugs, curtains, every bedroom set, silver, kitchen utensils, &c.; fully equipped; beautiful garden plot 90x100; hedge; new garage for one car; fine, restricted neighborhood; neat, private bathing beach and waterways; great for all water sports; near trolley and main road to New York City; owner leaves for West and cannot occupy; will sacrifice to responsible interested party at easy terms. Benson, Box 274 Times Downtown.

$10 LOTS

In large, thriving town, hour out; high, healthy location; have been ready for home site or investment; just the place to build small house and have poultry and truck farming; title guaranteed; only $2 down and $1 monthly. Tickets to visit. Write or call.

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Exceptionally well built house, entirely remodelled; 10 rooms, 2 baths, servants' rooms. Entirely surrounded by fine old shade trees. Acre land; extensive views over Sound. Property is in best section, handy to Country Clubs. Beach rights and two bath houses go with property; finest bathing on Long Island. Price $13,500. Full particulars mailed.

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House, 6 rooms, needs repairs; chicken houses, barn; excellent soil, high elevation; greatest poultry country; big markets nearby; town of 7,000; plenty of work, bank, stores, schools, hour out; only $100 cash necessary; pay off balance $12 per month; wonderful chance to buy cheap and start poultry business with small capital. Call or write for free railroad pass. B. Thomas, 245 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

SMALL FARM, $1,800

Complete, with good house and outbuildings; just the place for small family wanting year round home, having enough ground for vegetables, berries, and chickens; in large town where there is demand for eggs and poultry; near station, harbor, and trolley; reliable family can buy this farm for small amount cash and $18 monthly. Casper, Box 274 Times Downtown.

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Fine 145-acre farm, 1,300 feet frontage, Long Island Sound; beach, bluff, views; mostly cultivated; orchard, double highway frontage, $150 acre, terms. Bargains everywhere.

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Goods can be replaced speedily by a brief advertisement. Send a prepaid day letter-gram to The New York Times stating requirements. It will appear in The Times the following morning in the Buyers' Wants column of the Business Page. If desired, The Times will designate a box number to which the answers may be sent. The charge for this service is 50 cents per agate line—six words to a line.—Advt.

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Country Life Exposition,
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ABSOLUTE SACRIFICE
AT $40,000.

SEVEN ACRES, modern dwelling, 8 baths; cottage, garage, stable, other buildings; excellent location, near station; 40 minutes Grand Central. Further details,

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White Plains, Scarsdale, Pleasantville, Katonah, Bedford, Mt. Kisco Sections

at prices below their cost and present worth; also FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED RENTALS.

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Owner is very anxious to sell beautiful home in Langdon Terrace; restricted, convenient to station, school and stores. Nine rooms, 2 baths, steam heat. Large frontage on macadam avenue. Price $12,500. Terms to suit.

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FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

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For sale or rent; splendid 8-room Colonial house; all improvements, including gas; plot 150x112; high elevation; price and terms reasonable.

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★ IF YOU HAVE $300 ★

Are Socially Eligible for Membership IN COUNTRY CLUB

Can Pay $50 a Month for 3 Months, and Then Easy Monthly Payments Like Rent

YOU CAN OWN THIS DUTCH COLONIAL house, built on large shaded plot in attractive Northern New Jersey Club Colony; 14 miles out; 6 large rooms, tiled bath; wide porches; big open fireplace in living room; model gas kitchen; steam heat; half block from Golf Course and Club House. For particulars write Treasurer, P. O. Box 1067, N. Y. City.

IDEAL HOME.

PRICE $5,500, INCLUDING GARAGE.

Cash required, $500. Owing to business changes, must sell. House has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook with open fireplace; large closets; sanitary gas kitchen; tiled bathroom; large piazza; located on large plot; 30 minutes from New York; good transportation.

Schools, clubs, churches. All the conveniences; sewer, water, gas, electricity.

This is not a speculative built house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars.

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In good paying residential neighborhood of New Jersey. Very profitable trade; nearest competitor 2 miles away. Fine new store and apartment over it of 7 rooms and tiled bath. Price only $2,500 on easy terms and $6,000 first mortgage buys it. This is a rare opportunity.

Act Now. Tele. 1521 Cort.
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Owing to removal to California, must sell handsome 10-room house, two baths; beautifully finished, and well located on large plot in New York's best suburb; 30 minutes out, good transportation; house almost new and has every convenience; garage, garden, etc. Terms to suit. Full particulars.

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A splendid farm and lovely old Colonial home, all improvements, fireplaces, priceless box hedge; near Princeton University; widow of late owner must sell; photos.

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To Sublease an Attractive Suite of Offices containing about 1,700 square feet. Possession April 1st.

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FOUR LOFTS 56 x 114.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
Also 2 Fine Offices on 8th Floor.

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Between 61st and 62d Sts.
Desirable for a high-class business catering to women's apparel.

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Opposite the Plaza.

Size approximately 20x100; suitable for high-class novelty shop or women's apparel; rent attractive.

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60x100, 4 STORIES,
100 FEET FROM BROADWAY.
RENT, $6,500; WANT RESPONSIBLE TENANT.
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A GREAT OPPORTUNITY

Dry goods establishment requiring large space, building erected to suit, location near Jerome Av. and Fordham Road, Bronx; subway trains this Summer; act promptly if you want a location that will prove a sure money maker. H. A. DOUGLAS & CO., 187TH ST. AND CONCOURSE.

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Very light lofts, 50x100; low rent; great inducements; modern 12-story building; 2 elevators.

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Completely Equipped, Absolutely Level, Stonefree.

Including 2 Horses, 9 Cattle, 8 Pigs, Chickens, Gas Engine, Modern Machinery, Crops, 10 acres Winter Rye; 11-Room House, Water, Telephone, big Barns, 90 acres plowable, wonderful fields; Orchard; near Albany. $2,500 Cash, worth $8,500. Sussknind, 874 Broadway (18th St.) Room 508.

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For Sale, 4,213,000 square feet, near electric cars, twenty minutes from the center, the best location for residence or manufacturing, at 14½c. a foot, very little cash. The buyer can make a large profit on this bargain; title guaranteed.

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Owner to build 5 or 6 story garage on plot about 40x100, east side, 24th to 30th Sts. First-class tenant. Cash security given.

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11 and 12 room Cottages on a terrace overlooking the Hudson River; comfortable and roomy; three minutes' walk from railroad station. Rent $480-$600 per year.

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160th ST. & B'WAY
8 Rooms—2 Baths

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$30 to $60

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Tiled bath, parquet floors, large, sunshiny rooms, all improvements. Refined section, 25 minutes from City Hall. Can be seen by appointment only. Phone 4012 Bath Beach.

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199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave.
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Class of tenants restricted.

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In Country and City Property, For Sale. Ask for particulars. Call, Write or Phone KNICKERBOCKER REALTY COMPANY, Phone Greeley 3398. 161 West 34th St.

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ON RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

For Sale—Small 5-story dwelling above 80th St.; small amount of cash required; possession at once.

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Sell half price original cost.
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BARGAIN.—East side, near 42d Street; $11,500 buys five-story building, 25x 60x100; may be altered into lofts or studios at small expense; terms easy. Walter G. Butler, 52 Lib.; terms easy.

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Watch for Sunday's ad. on Easy Housekeeping Homes on Crown St., bet. Bedford and Rogers Avs.; garage space free. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

City, country, and seashore at City Island, on the waterfront, Borough of the Bronx, New York City; ready-to-move-into-homes, $4,000 to $5,000. Joseph F. Day, Sales Agent, 31 Nassau St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

ATTRACTIVE Summer and all-year homes ready for inspection; HOWARD BEACH ESTATES, the seaside country home community within the city; 30 mins. from Broadway. All improvements, water, frontage, bathing, boating, fishing. Investigate before buying elsewhere. Office, 51 Chambers St. Phone Worth 5556.

$150 cash buys my seven-room house, bath, heat and all improvements, electricity, gas, &c.; large lot; garage; soil suitable for vegetables and poultry; will take balance $18 per month; the property must be sold at once; perfect title. Hunter, Box 275 Times Downtown.

$150 cash, $7 monthly, buys nice cottage within 25 minutes of city; 3c. fare; 2 trolleys to N. Y., Brooklyn, within ¼ block; plot big enough to raise chickens; full price, $1,575; clear title. Call, write, Russell, 562 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

Six-room house near pretty lake, ½ hour from trolley and few minutes to station; house is modern and improved; nice neighborhood; $17 monthly and small cash payment. Johnson, Box 200 Times Downtown.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful restricted bungalow sites by the sea; charming, convenient location; private bathing beach; fruit trees, forest; boating, fishing; low prices; easy terms; title guaranteed; particulars mailed. Great Kills Beach Estates Corporation, Southfield Boulevard, Great Kills, S. I.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

$500 and your present monthly rental will buy your home at Mahwah, N. J. and Larchmont, N. Y. Country Home League, 40 W. 32d St. Phone 9060 Madison.

Yonkers-on-Hudson.—Beautiful 7-room apartment, tiled baths, hot water heat and supply, porches overlooking river; 3 three minutes' walk to station; in finest residential section; rents $45 and $50. Thomson Bros., Phone 1810.

RIVER VIEW MANOR.—The most beautiful suburb on the Hudson; suitable all-year home; streets macadamized and sewered; easy commuting distance; plots low as $1,000. Hastings Homes Co., 41 Park Row, New York.

FARMS, COUNTRY HOMES, ESTATES, furnished, unfurnished rentals, White Plains, Scarsdale, Hartsdale, Bedford, Mt. Kisco sections. REED, CLARK & LEE CO., WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

SCARSDALE.

Bargain at Scarsdale—9 rooms—easy terms. GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY, 18 East Forty-first Street, New York City.

HEALTHY WESTCHESTER FARMS. Lake, 50 acres; 3 excellent bungalows. D 145 Times.

"ALONG THE SOUND."
For Sale or Rent.
Chas. Field Griffen & Co., 11 E. 42d St., N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Little old house with a large plot of ground for $800, on terms of $75 down and $6 monthly; near 3 large towns; few minutes from depot; small repair makes this a fine year-around home; call or write for tickets and information. B., OWNER, 1035 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

NORTH SHORE BUNGALOW of 5 rooms and bath; all up-to-date improvements; large porch; fine view; short distance to depot and harbor; large garden plot; easy terms. WELCH, Box 270 Times Downtown.

Neponsit, the year-round residential community, 45 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn; lots $350 up; beach rights; get particulars. Neponsit Realty Co., Suite 800, 1 West 34th St., New York City.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Bargain,

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Motor Trucks.

TRUCKS FOR SALE—TRUCKS
Arrows, Packards, Whites, Macks, Saurers, also Contractors' Dumpers, Style bodies and capacities.
LAWRENCE MOORE SALES CORP.
W. 57th St. Phone Circle 4200-4201.

Automobiles for Hire.

...S A.-V. limousine landaulet; ideal ...ts married couple; Kline, 625 ...6th. Phone Columbus 6...

...aving town, would rent beautiful ...Chalmers landaulet, with careful ...; reasonable party, reasonable ...Vanderbilt ave.

...AND.—Beautiful Packard cars by hour; ...reserved; very reasonable; refer... Chamberlain, Inc., 171 West 57th ... Riverside.

...ARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; ...day, week, trip; superior service; ...tate C. M. & G. Williamson, ...West 43d St. Phone 5210-5211 Bryant.

...ARD limousine, latest model, beautiful... ...r subscribers, to charter; rates reasonable. ...West 75th. Phone 1832 Columbus; ...furnished.

PACKARD LIMOUSINE, WESTINGHOUSE ...INGS; recent model; owner drives. 6443 ...

...ERCE-ARROW Limousine, late model; ...chauffeur in livery, $75 weekly. Circle 6417.

Automobile Supplies.

...s will advance; rubber prices soaring; ...save; limits or seconds at saving of ...cent. to 50 per cent. Jandorf, 1,761 ...adway.

BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS.
...Departure Service Sta. The Gwilliam Co., ...W. 58th St., (at B'way.). Tel. 6856 Col.

Automobile Instruction.

...School. Largest and best school in the ...U.S. Send for booklet and pass ... to school. Telephone Columbus ...W. 57th St. 1920. Spec. classes for ladies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

...CLERK and typist, experienced and well educated; moderate salary. P 369 ... Downtown.

...KEEPER.—Double entry; confidential ...stant; typist; fluent correspondent; ... years' practical experience; books closed; ...entanglements adjusted; capable ... responsibility; $15. P 122 Times ...

...KEEPER. Seven years' experience ...handling accounts, cost system, ... line; also stenographer. Address ... by mail, 15 East 41st St.

...KEEPER, experienced taking charge ... office; observes Sabbath. R. S., 50 ...

...KEEPER'S ASSISTANT, stenogra... ...expert, knowledge office details, ... position. O 116 Times.

...PER, experienced, double entry; ... $14. M 368 Times Downtown.

...Swedish, private family; city or coun... ...ust 2d Av.

...ON.—Gentlewoman desires position ... household where maid is kept; assist ... sewing, generally useful; ref... 129 Times.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR.
...ent on various classes of comptom... ...salary. $21; bright, clever, Christ... ...and will prove highly satisfactory. ...ew, R 286 Times Downtown.

...AKER, experienced, first-class ref... ...$8.50 per day. Call Riverside ...

...UTIVE MANAGER.—Expert account... ...experienced in modern corporation ... ...financial, executive, accounting, ... in correspondence; thoroughly con... ...finances; competent in assuming ...sponsibilities; unquestionable ... excellent stenographer; highly educated; ...e for high-class opportunity. Address ... R 158 Times.

...ESS.—Experienced, educated young ... desires to take charge of children in ... American home. W. H., 104 E. 14th ...

...AID SERVICE.—What a splendid oppor... ...Daily maid service will keep your ... or home clean, $2 per week. Ap... Times Downtown.

...; companion; refined gentlewoman; ... accustomed to travel; best refer... ...70 Times.

...OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Neat appearance, fa... ...ility at clerical duties; intelligent; $10. ...237 Times Downtown.

...ESS and dressmaker's assistant; ... Mrs. J., 200 East 42d St.

...ARY.—Young widow of respectable ... desires position as secre... ...38 Times Annex.

...STENOGRAPHER.—High-school education; ... personality, neat, wide-awake, above aver... ...experience; accurate, rapid stenographer; excellent speller; grammarian; con... ...office detail; $12. P 248 Times Down...

...STENOGRAPHER.—Capable, efficient young ... desires to change position and salary ... with well-established, reliable firm; ... refined; references; $15. O 117 ...

...STENOGRAPHER.—Reliable, cultured, re... ...ed 23; executive ability and capable ... responsibility; academic education; ... technical experience; accustomed ... education; $18. P 272 Times Downtown.

...STENOGRAPHER.—Refined American young ... of 2 years' high-school education; ... references; good appearance; ac... reliable; absolutely first class; $20. ...6 Times.

...STENOGRAPHER, several years' Wall St. ... desires position with stock or ... firm; references furnished. Address ... F. O. Box 822, N. Y. City.

...STENOGRAPHER, dictaphone operator, one ... desires position with stock or ... firm; salary $10. J. D., 222 Times ...

...STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, assistant book... ...; young lady, Christian, American; ... experience, desires situation; wages, $8. ...128 Times.

...STENOGRAPHER.—Would like to place my ... expert, experienced stenographer; ... ; adaptable commercial, literary. ... Leon Levy, 1745.

...STENOGRAPHER.—Competent public steno... ...rapher, college education, desires ... ; salary, $20. R 235 Times Down...

...STENOGRAPHER.—Capable and experi... ...high school graduate; best refer... ...254 Times Downtown.

...STENOGRAPHER, Christian, high school ... ; five years' business experience; ... $9 Times.

...STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent; ... good service; $15. R 229 Times Down...

...STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner, good educa... ...; pleasant appearance; downtown preferred; ... $8. R 238 Times Downtown.

...STENOGRAPHER.—Valuable experience; ... high-class commercial, literary work; ini... ...$12. H. C., Times Harlem.

...STENOGRAPHER, four years' practical ex... ...rapid worker; references; $12. R ... Times Downtown.

...STENOGRAPHER - BOOKKEEPER. — One ... year's experience; Brooklyn firm. K. N., ... Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

...STENOGRAPHER, one year's experience; ... references. Phone Flatbush 1761.

...STENOGRAPHER, experienced, desires work ... ; several hours evenings. L. R., 25 Times.

...SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, Typist.—Excellent bookkeeping; quick, accurate; ... penman; high school education; three ... ; one concern; excellent reference; $12. ...R 238 Times Downtown.

...SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, neat appear... ...thoroughly capable, needs position; ... R 222 Times Downtown.

...WRITERESS.—Five years in present position; ... neat and chambermaid 6 years; sis... ...together or separate. Y 370 Times ...

YOUNG WOMAN, (Finnish,) wishes days' ... $9. Box 17, 163 East 125th.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

...OUNTANT.—JUNIOR, (22,) graduate of ... School of Commerce, two years' ... in accounting at New York Uni... four years' experience as bookkeeper, ... references, desires permanent posi... R 214 Times Downtown.

...OUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems, ... monthly trial balances, giving daily statements of ... required to intelligently develop ... uncertainty eliminated; business ... Frank Fleming, 30 East 42d St. ...Vanderbilt 8272.

...OUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits ... monthly upward; books opened, closed, ... investigations, profit and loss ... corporation work. Friedlander, ... St. Telephone John 5655.

...OUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits ... monthly upward; books opened, closed; investigations, profit and loss ... corporation work. Friedlander, ... St. Telephone John 5655.

...OUNTANT, 33, modern methods, con... ... system, cost accounting, financial ... statistician, correspondent; ex... references. R 234 Times Downtown.

...OUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; ap... ...nts firms not employing book... $15-$20 weekly. 35 Nassau St., Room ... Telephone Cortlandt 7342.

...TANT, sixteen years' experience, ... public practice; age 35; Christian. ... salary $3,000 to $5,000. R 253 Times ...

...TANT.—Expert bookkeeper; best ... ...agements; evenings, Sundays; ac... ...ilable. P 248 Times Downtown.

...TANT.—Expert, all branches; no ... difficult desire employment. R ... Downtown.

...TANTS.—Spare time; books opened, ... monthly audits. S. & R., 17 Battery ... Rector 8160.

...ISING MANAGER, 10 years' experience ... ...ertising, selling and executive; ... ...ertising, correspondent, systems, ...ertising, correspondent, systems, ...ertising, correspondent, systems,

$66,000,000 TAX ON WALL ST.'S INCOME

Collector's Estimate for Country's Richest District Triple That of Last Year.

BLANKS ARE ALL USED UP

Those Unable to Get Them May Have Until March 15 to File Upon Making Application.

The income tax to be collected this year from the Second Internal Revenue District of this State, the bulk of which will be furnished by Wall Street's financial and industrial corporations and its wealthy individuals will reach the record mark of $66,000,000, according to an estimate made yesterday by Collector John Z. Lowe, Jr. Last year the district's tax was $23,951,083.58; in 1914 it was $13,838,812.66. This district is the richest in the country.

Wall Street's constitutional habit of surrendering nothing without receiving a receipt for it crowded the offices of Collector Lowe in the Custom House yesterday. Today is the last day on which income tax statements may be filed without the penalty of a fine for the delay, and Wall Street was taking no chances. Elevators were jammed up to the third floor of the Custom House, where the Collector's office is; corridors and aisles were thronged, and there were groups about the window of each clerk that kept Deputy Collector Edward Joseph Fath and his assistants busy every moment.

Though ordinary citizens might be satisfied to slip their statements into envelopes addressed to the Collector, Wall Street visited the office in person and demanded a receipt showing that its statement had actually been delivered into the hands of Mr. Lowe or his representative. Some cautious but busy folk, having no time to call at the office, sent their statement by registered mail, and this arrived so thick and fast that it kept a force of six clerks busy receipting for it and opening it.

The work of the office was handicapped somewhat by the exhaustion of income tax blanks. A sign was posted in the corridor notifying the public that more blanks would be on hand today, and many who had braved the snow storm to get this duty off their minds were compelled to depart with the knowledge that whatever the weather they must return again on the morrow. Mr. Fath said the bureau had been plentifully supplied with blanks and, as long as two months ago, he had mailed two blanks to each registered taxpayer. There were not enough new taxpayers in the district to exhaust the supply and the shortage had resulted, he thought, from the inability of apparently every one to correctly fill out a blank without first destroying several by errors.

However, he said the office would remain open today until every person who wished it had had an opportunity to file his statement, although he did not think he or his assistants would be kept after the usual hour. Those filing returns in the Second District are mostly by business men whose offices lie within the confines of the division, or they are corporations. Mr. Fath estimated that about 17,000 corporations made their returns to his offices and between 23,000 and 25,000 individual statements were received. The percentage of corporation and business returns is so high that the office encounters few of the difficulties that beset the other collection districts where individual taxpayers require expert assistance in making out their statements.

For instance, a large part of the non-resident alien tax is collected through the Second District. Heretofore non-resident aliens have been required to pay the tax on all property owned and business carried on in the United States and this year in addition they must pay the tax on securities owned here. Many foreign owners have agents here possessed of powers of attorney enabling them to file complete returns for the absent owners. Others have stock registered with banks and corporations which are required to file individual returns for them and many have sent their own statements from abroad. Non-resident aliens are subject to the normal and additional tax on the interest on bonds and, where the alien is a corporation, to dividends on stock as well. Individual aliens, however, are liable only to the additional tax on dividends so that a single owner whose interests in this country do not reach $20,000 yearly escapes the tax on stock dividends.

Much of the work which the officials of the Second District have been called on to do this year might have been divided among other districts had every one observed the request of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that returns be filed from the residences instead of the business places of taxpayers. The request was made for "administrative reasons" and, in the case of the Second District, observance of it would have removed many from the rolls.

Collector Lowe issued a statement just before he closed his office that because of the shortage of income tax blanks those who had applied and had been unable to get them might have until March 15 to file their returns upon application. He also made public the following comparative statement of collections in his district:

Income tax—	1916.	1917 Estimate.
Corporation	$9,240,858.26	$26,000,000.00
Individual	14,710,225.35	40,000,000.00
Total	$23,951,083.58	$66,000,000.00
Ordinary—		
*Regular	1,831,982.60	3,000,000.00
Special tax	266,909.13	250,000.00
Tax paid spirits	264,078.40	1,000,000.00
†Doc., prop., & wines	10,855,069.81	3,000,000.00
All other collections	4,706,868.75	4,750,000.00
Tot. ord. collections	$18,824,649.75	$12,000,000.00
Tot. collections	$42,475,733.33	$78,000,000.00

*Includes capital stock, munitions, and legacy taxes enacted by Act of Sept. 8, 1916.
†Repealed by Act of Sept. 8, 1916, although those of the tax provisions thereof other than documentary and proprietary stamps are continued thereafter as special taxes.

Except in cases where the application for an extension is granted, all returns must be filed in or mailed to the Custom House by midnight tonight.

STATE LITERACY TEST ASSAILED AT HEARING

Louis Marshall Opposes an Anglo-Saxon Hyphen in New York's Constitution.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—Louis Marshall and Victor Ridder of New York led the forces which at a hearing today, given by the Judiciary Committee, opposed Senator Brown's concurrent resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution requiring that every voter schould be able to read and write English. The hearing resolved itself into a debate between Mr. Marshall and Senator Brown.

In addition to Senator Brown, Charles H. Young, a Westchester lawyer who proposed a similar amendment at the Constitutional Convention, spoke in favor of the resolution.

Mr. Marshall said that he represented all those men who thought it was wrong to write into the organic law such an act as was proposed. He asked Senator Brown who would determine a voter's ability to read and write English.

"I have seen in the practice of law that there is a woeful lack of the ability to write English," he said. "What does this amendment mean? Does it refer to spelling and punctuation? Who is to determine the prospective voter's ability along these lines? An Election Inspector?

"In this amendment you are opening a Pandora's box of trouble when you give to one man the right to judge another's eligibility to handle the ballot. Especially would this be so where one man might have a particular reason to exclude a class of citizens from the right of suffrage.

"Why should you write into the Constitution the 'Anglo-Saxon hyphen,'" he continued. "For my part, I will never admit that English is the sole medium of education, enlightenment and patriotism."

In speaking for his resolution, Senator Brown asserted that he did not approve the literacy test for immigrants, recently enacted at Washington.

"I have been proud of my country," he said, "as the refuge of the oppressed. But that does not necessarily mean that an oppressed person should come here and be given the right to rule before he knows our language. I introduced this amendment with a view of having it adopted by the Legislature and by the electorate of the State in the hope that foreigners desirous of becoming citizens, good citizens, would hurry and get acquainted with the English language."

Senator Brown pointed to Austria-Hungary as an example of the disorder and chaos which arise in a land where people do not all speak a common tongue. He alluded to the fact that many voters in New York could read only papers printed in their native language and said that this condition led to the possibility of a clique vote depending on race prejudice. He said it was important to pass the resolution at this time, as the United States after the war would have to receive on its shores and assimilate a vast tide of immigration. Mr. Young made a suggestion which Mr. Brown said was acceptable to him, that the amendment should take effect after Jan. 1, 1921, rather than Jan. 1, 1920.

PASSES MILITIA BILL.

Assembly Indorses Measure to Double the Enlisted Force.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—The bill introduced by Assemblyman F. A. Wells, raising the strength of the State's naval militia from 2,000 to 4,500 in times of peace, was passed today by the lower house. Assemblymen Shiplacoff and Whitehorn, Socialists, and Robert L. Tudor, Democrat, voted in the negative.

Although he cast his vote in favor of the measure, Assemblyman Joseph M. Callahan, leader of the minority, made strenuous objections to the section of the bill which provides a salary of $6,000 annually for the Commodore of the militia, who hitherto has served without pay.

"I heartily favor increasing the number of naval militiamen," Mr. Callahan said, "but I am somewhat disappointed at the section giving the commander a large salary. I do not doubt but that Commodore Foreshew, the present commander, is a capable and energetic officer, but I dislike this thing of dragging in a benefit to somebody or other every time we get a chance to show our patriotism."

HOOVER STIRS CAPITAL.

Belgian Relief Leader Addresses Joint Legislative Session.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—Herbert C. Hoover, Chairman of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium, addressed a joint session of the Legislature today. Governor and Mrs. Whitman and many State officials were in the audience. Mr. Hoover made an appeal for help for the starving in the war-stricken regions of France and Belgium. When he sat down, Speaker Sweet suggested that the members of the Legislature should pass the appeal on to their constituents. The luncheon, consisted of the rations which the American Commission issues once every twenty-four hours, a small slice of bread, a little bacon, and a plate of soup. Belgian bread cards were the souvenirs.

SAYS THAW IS A WRECK.

Dr. Wanamaker Insists He Cannot Be Moved From Hospital.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—Harry K. Thaw is a physical and mental wreck, according to a report made today to Captain of Detectives Tate by Dr. John Wanamaker, 3d, a police surgeon, who was present yesterday when New York alienists examined Thaw at a hospital here. Dr. Wanamaker said that it would be impossible to remove him from the institution at present. Thaw was taken to the hospital seven weeks ago when he cut his throat while police were searching for him on a warrant charging him with beating a Kansas City high school boy in a New York hotel.

The Thaw family today is completing its plans for the lunacy proceedings instituted by Mrs. Thaw last Monday. The first hearing before the Sheriff's Jury of six men will be held March 12.

BANK ROBBERS KILL MAYOR.

Louisiana Executive Was with Posse That Was Chasing Bandits.

MONROE, La., Feb. 28.—Two unidentified men held up and robbed the bank of Collinston, twenty miles north of Monroe, about noon today, and in the pursuit which followed they shot and killed P. W. Vaughan, Mayor of Collinston, a member of the posse. Reports from the scene stated one of the robbers had been captured.

The robbers obtained $3,000 and fled on horses. A posse quickly started after the robbers, who were so closely crowded in the pursuit, according to reports, that they dropped the bag containing the stolen money. The authorities here were informed that Collinston citizens were threatening to lynch the robbers for killing Mayor Vaughan if they were captured.

ASSESSMENT IN CITY JUMPS $89,352,804

Decrease in Ordinary Real Estate in Manhattan Overcome in Other Boroughs.

TOTAL IS $8,584,352,511

Personal Property Increases $24,000,000 — Lawson Purdy of Tax Commission Gives Out Figures.

Lawson Purdy, President of the Tax Commission, issued a statement relative to the determination of the tax rate for 1917 last night. The total assessment of real and personal property for 1917, according to this statement, shows an increase of $89,352,804 over 1916, of which $40,726,639 is on real estate and $42,626,165 on personal estate. There was a decrease in the assessed value of ordinary real estate in Manhattan of $68,538,470, but the increase in other boroughs overcame this decrease and gave a net increase for the city of $1,718,171. Most of the decrease in Manhattan was south of Fourteenth Street. The increase for special franchises is $36,214,963. The report continues:

"Last year there was an increase in the assessment of personal property of over $24,000,000, and the collection has beenathe largest percentage of the levy since consolidation. Up to Feb. 1 more than 77 per cent. of the tax had been collected. The sum collected was $5,-985,000, which is nearly $1,500,000 in excess of recent years. This year there is an increase in the assessment of more than $42,000,000. The comparative figures follow:

Manhattan—1916, $5,129,530,629; 1917, $5,-068,344,408; decrease, $41,486,226.
The Bronx—1916, $398,886,190; 1917, $714,-226,994; increase, $15,857,796.
Brooklyn—1916, $1,752,800,970; 1917, $1,780,-901,477; increase, $28,540,497.
Queens—1916, $599,394,614; 1917, $560,865,-007; increase, $30,470,393.
Richmond—1916, $87,366,932; 1917, $91,211,-126; increase, $3,844,207.
Total—1916, $8,207,822,361; 1917, $8,254,549,-000; increase, $46,726,639.

Classes of Real Estate.

Ordinary real estate—1916, $7,568,649,179; 1917, $7,570,987,350; increase, $1,718,171.
Real estate corporations—1916, $215,520,520; 1917, $222,614,005; increase, $8,793,485.
Franchises—1916, $425,352,662; 1917, $461,-567,625; increase, $36,214,963.
Total—1916, $8,207,822,361; 1917, $8,254,549,-000; increase, $46,726,639.

Personal Estate.

Manhattan—1916, $317,167,300; 1917, $339,-406,700; increase, $21,919,400.
The Bronx—1916, $9,935,600; 1917, $9,524,-400; increase, $3,588,800.
Brooklyn—1916, $49,769,080; 1917, $67,803,-713; increase, $18,713,632.
Queens—1916, $6,711,050; 1917, $10,206,200; increase, $3,495,140.
Richmond—1916, $2,277,200; 1917, $2,756,500; increase, $479,100.
Total—1916, $376,536,150; 1917, $419,156,815; increase, $42,625,165.

Assessment Roll of Real and Personal.

Manhattan—1916, $5,447,017,929; 1917, $5,-427,451,108; decrease, $19,566,821.
The Bronx—1916, $705,134,990; 1917, $728,-751,304; increase, $18,616,314.
Brooklyn—1916, $1,796,150,000; 1917, $1,848,-404,153; increase, $52,254,092.
Queens—1916, $646,105,974; 1917, $680,181,-207; increase, $34,025,538.
Richmond—1916, $89,944,132; 1917, $93,-967,450; increase, $4,023,207.
Total—1916, $8,684,352,511; 1917, $8,972,-705,315; increase, $89,352,804.

"The assessment rolls are sent to the Board of Aldermen on March 1 and the tax rate for 1917 is determined."

Dinner to William F. McCombs.

The Young Men's Democratic League will give a dinner at the Hofbrau this evening to William F. McCombs, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee in the campaign of 1912. A message from President Wilson will be read. Prominent Democrats have been invited to be present.

2 KILLED IN COURT HOUSE.

Tennesseans in Fatal Struggle As Result of Domestic Suit.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 28.—E. G. Tompkins and Will Hoffstetter were killed and Jim Hoffstetter and Mrs. W. A. Bevington, a bystander, were wounded in the Davidson County Court House this morning at the trial of a case in the circuit court in which Tompkins is suing the Hoffstetters for alleged alienation of his wife's affections.

After his wife received a divorce, Tompkins filed suit for $50,000 damages against the Hoffstetter brothers, and their sister, Miss Emma Hoffstetter, alleging that they had embittered his wife against him. The case was postponed today because of Tompkins' counsel withdrawing. As the party was leaving the courtroom it is alleged Tompkins drew a pistol and shot Will Hoffstetter in the abdomen. Another shot struck Jim Hoffstetter in the arm. A third struck Mrs. Bevington, a bystander, in the leg. Before he fell, Will Hoffstetter stabbed Tompkins. The persons involved are farmers and live near Donelson.

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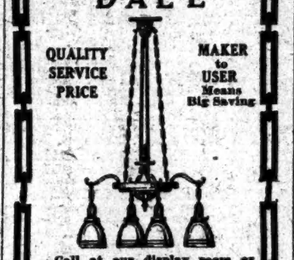

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This is the water for you

Particularly valuable for every-day use for those with acid excess.

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You Can Buy Your
Hart Schaffner & Marx
Spring or Summer Suit
NOW---at $19.50

They are Suits carried over from last year—priced then $20, $22.50, $25, $30, $35 and $40, and worth more today.

You have probably never seen a Sale of Spring and Summer Suits at the very beginning of the Season. It is the first time in our history that we have held such a sale.

Recognizing the coming advance in woolens, we bought very heavily last season, knowing how welcome would be any garments that we carried over.

Here they are—made greater values, every one, by the "unearned increment" that the war has brought.

We've marked them $19.50. Some are ⅛ silk lined, some ¼ silk lined, some full silk lined; some are imported goods. Belt backs, pinch backs, sport suits, snappy, young men's models.

Now is the time you're thinking of Spring Clothes—and here's your opportunity.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, Cor. 29th
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.
Open Evenings

A Guarantee

YOU want just one thing in the clothes you buy; if you get that, it's enough. You want to be satisfied with them.

A "guarantee" doesn't mean much unless it means that; and when we "guarantee" our clothes, that's what it means.

We use none but all-wool fabrics; the best of other materials; skilled craftsmanship; we design styles to express the good, new fashion-ideas; we make models to fit all sizes and shapes of men. And we guarantee satisfaction.

Every merchant who sells our clothes is authorized to make such a guarantee, and make good on it; it covers everything about clothes that may satisfy or dissatisfy; fabrics, fit, colors, tailoring, value for the price. There are no reservations or exceptions.

Look for the label

Our label in the clothes is the signature to this guarantee; be sure to see it before you buy. If it isn't there, the clothes are not ours. A small thing to look for, a big thing to find.

Hart Schaffner & Marx

Chicago New York

Right Down to the Stub!
Every puff, down to the stub, is cool, clean, spicy, because In-B-Tween is hand-made of Long Havana Filler.

Remnant Sale
New Ends Added

Each day we are adding new suit ends. A piece of cloth cuts 15 suits. Fourteen may sell at $25, $35 or $50. The fifteenth goes into the remnant sale and is sold for $20 regardless of former cost. This remnant sale is a semi-annual "clean-up" feature that makes friends for Arnheim

Suits from Remnants $20

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TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
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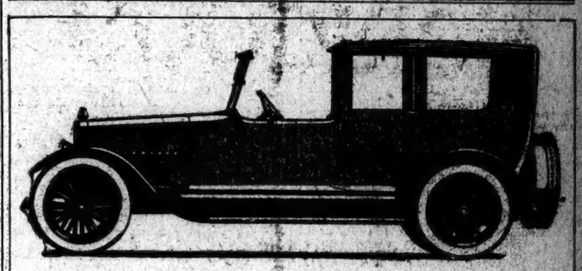
P. S.—Until human nature changes there will always be some men who can't be perfectly pleased, and yet we have succeeded in building up the largest merchant tailoring establishment in the world. Arnheim Axioms.



The Hal Twelve

All the powerful motors in the best known and fastest racing cars are valve-in-head. Aviation motors are required to give maximum power with the least possible weight and they are valve-in-head. The V-type motor in the Hal-Twelve is, also, valve-in-head.

Jennings Motor Sales Corporation
E. R. Hollander, Manager
Columbus 9708 1891 Broadway
J. W. Mason, 1005 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

FAIR LIST FAIR TREATMENT

GOODRICH
PRICE ADVANCE
Fabric Automobile Casings and Inner Tubes

Effective as of March 1st, 1917, our prices will be advanced to the consumer and the dealer.

This move is in accord with our announced policy that during the period of prevailing uncertainty we would only advance prices to consumer and dealer by such moderate moves as the cost conditions imperatively demand.

New prices to dealers will be provided by our nearest Branch.

The price on Silverton Cord casings remains unchanged.

Users' Prices—March 1, 1917

Popular Sizes	Smooth Tread	Safety Tread
30 x 3 in.	$11.10	$11.65
30 x 3½ in.	14.40	15.10
32 x 3½ in.	16.85	17.70
34 x 4 in.	24.10	25.30
35 x 4½ in.	33.95	35.65
36 x 4½ in.	34.50	36.25

THE B. F. GOODRICH COMPANY

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Southern Pacific Company stock certificate No. G64864 for 10 shares in the name "John D. Parker." Notice is hereby given to show cause why a duplicate should not be issued. John D. Parker, P. O. Drawer 1,325, Hartford, Conn.

LOST—Amethyst brooch pin surrounded by small pearls, four diamonds, Sunday, between 117th and St. Nicholas Av. and 178th and Amsterdam Av.; liberal reward. Delehanty, 201 West 117th.

LOST—Tuesday, between 5 and 5:30, between the Broadway and Maiden Lane Bldg. and 165 Broadway, platinum ring, mounting set with diamonds; reward. H. Elikan, 792 Jackson Av.

LOST.—Merchants Limited from Boston, arriving N. Y. 10:10 P. M., Jan. 9, gentleman's 3-stone diamond ring, gypsy setting. Liberal reward; no questions. Room Clerk, Hotel Brostell.

LOST.—On Feb. 27, between the hours of 1:30 and 2 P. M., on 31st to 25th Sts. and 5th to 7th Avs., a man's diamond ring, gypsy setting. Liberal reward to finder. Mad. Sq. 3234.

LOST.—Will party who called Mr. D. M. Barnett, 45 Pine St., two weeks ago about lost brooch, Oriental topaz and pearls, kindly call Miss D. M. Barnett, John 2887, or Audubon 4580?

LOST—On Feb. 27 or 28, a platinum link bracelet set with square diamonds; liberal reward will be given if returned to John H. Schwarting, 26 Beaver St., sixteenth floor.

LOST—Black velvet beaded bag containing $15, gold bracelet, and keys, by poor, hard-working widow. Finder kindly return to Mrs. Engelhofer, 571 Amsterdam Av.

LOST—Small diamond ear pendant with pearl drop, at Strand Theatre, Sunday, Feb. 18. Return to Room 1,709, 52 Vanderbilt Av., and receive liberal reward.

LOST—Circle pin, 20 diamonds, Saturday afternoon, McAlpin; liberal reward. Kelly, 460 West 118th.

LOST.—Saturday, black satin steel bead bag, diary inclosed. Reward. K 242 Times Downtown.

LOST.—Skunk muff, Liberty Theatre, Tuesday. Return Kirschstein, 97 Second Av., City.

LOST—Flexible diamond platinum bracelet; reward. Telephone Schuyler 6077.

$25 REWARD

for gold mesh purse, lost Ash Wednesday in St. Thomas's Church; finder welcome to contents of purse. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 46th St. and 5th Av.

$50 REWARD.—Feb. 22, ring, sapphire and two diamonds. Connell, 32 Wall St.

Lost and Found. Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Boston bulldog, light brindle, white chest, wide collar, brass plate, no inscription, vicinity Gramercy Park; reward. Return to H. S. Grossmann, 133 East 51st.